Title: Inter-state milk producers' review, vol. 12

Place of Publication: Philadelphia, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1931/1932

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg225.3

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Volume 12

1931/1932

INTER-STATE

Milk Producer[illegible]

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE IN[illegible]ATION, Inc.

XII West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., No. 1

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per Care and Cooling of Milk Will Save You Money

ing the month of January 1931, ounds of milk were rejected at a receiving station in the Philadel- Milk Shed. At the same receiving during the month of August, 1930, pounds of milk were rejected. figures which may be duplicated nt after point throughout the Phila- a Milk Shed, indicate the effect he weather has upon the quality k offered for sale. Year after year uantities of milk are rejected because ufficient cooling. Beginning with rst warm spell of weather in the and lasting well on into the fall the weather becomes cooler, enor- quantities of milk are rejected for eason alone. Strange as it may frequently more milk is lost by of improper cooling with the ad- of warm weather early in the spring is often the case in the hot weather ly and August, the reason for this undoubtedly, that dairymen have d to expect sour milk throughout and August and make a greater to thoroughly cool the milk on the during those months than they do in rlier months of the summer.

e loss to dairymen in the Philadelphia Shed because of milk rejected be- of improper cooling runs into thous- and thousands of dollars annually has continued year after year over a period of time. While it is probable there are either farms where the supply is not sufficient in quantity ere the water itself is not cool enough operly cool the milk in summer, it e to say that in at least 90% of the loss of milk from this cause could oided by proper care on the part of dairyman. Occasionally we have a mer season that is so dry that water lies fail and dairymen are in many helpless to avoid losses due to oper cooling. 1930 proved to be such son in many parts of the Inter-State tory. The loss of milk during 1930, ever, was very little higher than in or 1928 when water supplies were plentiful, indicating that the lack ater supplies is not the entire diffi- , but rather a lack of understanding e important factors surrounding the ng of milk.

ilk becomes sour because of the de- pment of particular types of bacteria he milk supply that cause souring. e bacteria can only be controlled by rolling the temperature of the milk . Milk should be cooled immediately milking. Where the milk house is iently close to the barn to permit the ying of the milk directly into the milk e before emptying into the can, it is od practice to place the can in water on as the milk from the first cow is tied into the can. This small amount ilk will begin to cool rapidly. As each is milked and the milk added to the ainer, it should be agitated in the somewhat and it is equally important the water in the tank surrounding the be agitated, as well as the milk. This vents a blanket of warm water from mediately surrounding the can and sts the cooling process. In cool weather tank is of sufficient size to hold ap-

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Do you wonder why we are forever featuring the use of dairy products in this space in the Milk Producers' Review?

WELL, THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY WE FEEL YOU SHOULD BE CONSTANTLY INFORMED.

Dairy products are just as good and just as healthful for the farm family as they are for our city customers — and we want to practice what we preach.

Use More Dairy Products on the Farm

THEY ARE! HEALTHY AND GO A LONG WAY TOWARD PROMOTING THE HEALTH OF YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

And There Are Other Reasons

Every glass of milk that you use aids in decreasing the surplus.

Every pound of butter or cheese that you use helps to reduce the tremendous oversupply of these products.

Every plate of ice cream that you buy or make from your surplus milk, is good for you and good for the market.

Use Dairy Products Freely and Help Stabilize Your Own Market

Explains Why Maximum Indemnity Is Not Paid For Each TB Reactor

The amount of indemnity paid to owners when cattle react to the tuberculin test depends upon the appriased value and salvage, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explains in a statement answering the question why owners do not receive the maximum amount of indemnity for every reactor.

The law fixes the maximum indemnity that can be paid by the Commonwealth for registered cattle at $70, and for unregistered (grade) cattle $40; and by the Federal Government, $70 for registered and $35 for unregistered (grade) cattle.

Some have the idea that they will be paid the limit for every reactor regardless of the actual value. This is incorrect. Under the law, an owner cannot receive more than 90 percent of the appriased value of each reactor from all three sources —that is, the Federal Government, the State Government and the butcher. The Federal Government cannot pay more than one-third of the difference between the market value and salvage.

The procedure for owners to follow is this: After the reacting cattle have been appraised on the premises, the owner should immediately arrange to sell them to a responsible butcher or consign them to a comission firm at the Pittsburgh or Lancaster stock yards. It is desirable to sell the reactors on foot subject to post mortem inspection. The advantage of consigning reactors to a public stock yard to be sold subject to inspection, is that the commission firm represents the owner and grades the cattle so that the maximum salvage is received for each reactor.

After the owner has arranged satisfactory sale, the reactors are permitted to be moved from the farm to public stock yards or approved slaughtering establishment by an agent of the bureau of animal industry. Each reactor is required to be slaughtered under official supervision in accordance with the Federal and State meat inspection regulations.

An Hour of Daylight

"Yesterday saw the renewal for another summer season of the innocent delusion whereby an hour of daylight is added to the average schedule of work and play. The hour, of course, is borrowed from the other end of the day. There are many who consider this a grievance, particularly those in rural districts who already start the working day with the dawn. But on this question the majority of urban preference cannot be successfully denied by rural opinion. The city moves forward its clocks and the schedule of all its activities and a wide circle of communities finds it convenient to follow suit.

"Daylight-saving is a custom that is left in this country to a sort of local option. Any community that so chooses can retain standard time; any individual who pleases can keep his watch right with the sun, or nearly so. And in answer to those who object to the manipulation of the time because it disputes the solar law, it may be pointed out that standard time itself is only an approximation for the sake of convenience. All watches are wrong in Philadelphia when they are accepted as

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Creed of a Future Farmer

The following which has been accepted in several states as the creed of the members of the Future Farmers of America is expressive of the meaning of membership in the organization:

"I believe in the future of farming, with a faith born not of words but of deeds—achievements won by the present and past generations of farmers; in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come up to us from the struggles of former years.

"I believe that to live and work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging; for I know the joys and discomforts of farm life and hold an inborn fondness for those associations which, even in hours of discouragement, I can not deny.

"I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others. I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure, and in the ability of organized farmers to serve our own and the public interest in marketing the product of our toil. I believe we can safe-guard those rights against practices and policies that are unfair.

"I believe in less dependence on begging and more power in bargaining; in the life abundant and enough honest wealth to help make it so—for others as well as myself; in being happy myself and playing square with those whose happiness depends upon me.

"I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best tradition in our national life and that I can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task."—The Visitor, University of Minnesota.

Japanese Beetle Enemy Employs Novel Tactics

An interesting example of insect warfare is cited by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, describing the method of attack employed by Tiphia popiliavora, a wasplike parasite of the Japanese beetle, which the Bureau of Entomology is rearing in the hope that it may help to control the beetles in this country as it does in the Orient.

The female wasp locates the beetle grubs by her sense of smell, entomologists believe. She burrows into the ground until she finds the grub, climbs on its back, and stings it several times before it has a chance to free itself. The stinging causes temporary paralysis and relaxation of the grub, thus giving the parasite complete control.

The female Tiphia then thoroughly cleans and polishes the beetle grub's abdomen in preparation for egg laying. She first kneads the spot with her mandibles and later polishes it with the tip of her abdomen. This done, she deposits the egg in a furrow, between the fifth and sixth segments of the grub's abdomen. The process of egg laying often takes as long as 30 minutes.

The egg hatches, and the young parasite begins to suck the juices from the grub's body, finally devouring the remains, and there comes out of the ground not a Japanese beetle but a Tiphia wasp.

Produce Pasture

Sweet clover, seeded alone early in the spring on good land which is adapted to it, may make good grazing after mid-summer, say State College farm crops specialists. Seeded in grain, sweet clover generally needs most of the first year's growth to make sufficient root for maximum yields the second season.

Statewide Check on Penna. Milk Plant Tests

The discovery during recent months of irregularities in several plants buying milk from farmers on the butterfat basis, has prompted the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to inaugurate a thorough going check-up on the methods of testing and the performance of testers in milk plants throughout the Commonwealth.

There are over 1300 milk plants and milk receiving stations in Pennsylvania and a large portion of these pay for milk and cream on the butterfat basis, Department records indicate.

"It is obvious," officials point out, "that a great injustice can be worked on the dairy industry by incorrect tests. Thus, under-reading the test, a small fraction of one per cent means a loss of eight to ten cents per hundred pounds of milk to the producer."

"In several of the cases, recently prosecuted, where losses to producers were proven, rebates were made on the basis of the difference in tests. In other cases additional investigations are being made to arrive at a satisfactory method of adjustment so that the producers may be reimbursed for losses sustained through inaccuracies.

"Every effort is being made to cooperate with the producers' associations whereby any suspected irregularities may be brought to the attention of the Department. The dairy experts will then make prompt investigations and where unlawful activities are discovered prosecutions will be insituted accordingly.

"The Department demands that where an amount of money thus taken from farmers can be ascertained it must be paid back. This has been done in certain cases. When we have to prosecute more than once we may be compelled to lift the license."

Farmers Urged to Grow Legume Feeds

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, calls the attention of farmers to the importance of growing alfalfa, cow peas and soy beans this year to grind and substitute for some of the high-priced protein feeds commonly purchased.

In this connection Secretary McSparran says, "There is one important matter in connection with the spring planting in Pennsylvania agriculture. We have, for many years, been scouring the ends of the earth and paying very high prices for proteins to mix with our carbohydrates.

"Wheat is very low. It would therefore, be wise for Pennsylvania farmers to grow alfalfa and soy beans and materials of that kind which can either be fed as roughage or ground into feeds for the purpose of substitution for some of these high-priced mill feeds. For instance, a ton of soy beans will take the place of wheat bran and I know of nothing more lucrative than for a farmer to grow a feed in the form of hay that can be ground and substituted at the prices we have been paying for wheat bran.

"It is also possible for Pennsylvania farmers to grow some of the cow pea and soy bean grains. When that can be done, these grains can be substituted for cotton seed and linseed meal and thus, the farmer will be keeping some of the surplus staples out of the market by not raising them and in turn, will be producing the things that he needs to grow properly, his cattle, his hogs, his chickens and to maintain his team."

Farmers Strive to Cut Cost of Production, Says May Report of the U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics

Farmers are striving this year to cut costs of production by economizing on hired labor and all other cash items, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its May 1 report on the agricultural situation, issued recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The general agricultural picture is not a 'rosy' one," says the bureau. "It reflects the hard fact that farmers have had to undertake this year's work with the handicap of current market conditions and with a long background of difficulties. Not the least significant part of the picture is the evidence of a further decline in land values.

"The livestock industries are in not quite as good position as they were a year ago. Curtailed consumption and increasing production make a difficult situation. The dairy industry has had to put a larger proportion of its milk into manufactured products, with consequent low prices on the latter as well as on fluid milk. The cattle and sheep industries have experienced a drastic slump inprices, although favored on the producing end by the mild winter."

Conditions in 24 leading agricultural States are summarized by State crop statisticians in the bureau's report. The following are excerpts:

"New England farmers are planning to plant a normal acreage of most crops. A general increase in acreage of potatoes is expected. The dairy situation continues unfavorable with milk prices very low.

"New York farmers are going into the new season with the general attitude that, discouraging as things are, there is nothing to do but to go ahead. There is a general tendency to say, 'After all, it might be worse.'

"Kentucky farmers are entering the 1931 crop season apparently intent upon enlarging their acreages of crops and increasing their production of both crops and livestock in an effort partially to overcome the severe losses caused by the drought.

"Georgia has had an unusually open spring and preparation of land is very much ahead of the usual season. Less fertilizer than last year will be used. Prospects appear good at this time for fruit crops.

"Alabama has a plentiful supply of farm labor at wage rates materially lower than in several years past. The general planting program this spring includes a considerable increased attention to home gardens and the production of all farm supplies.

"Ohio farmers are feeling more optimistic. A considerable amount of land seeded to grass last fall (but killed by the drought) is being plowed and will be put into other crops. Farmers intend to increase acreages of all important crops.

"Indiana farmers are making unusual efforts to produce a low-cost crop. Less labor than usual is being hired, and horses, which must be fed in any case, are being used for plowing, to obviate cash outlays for tractor fuel. Spring work is exceptionally well advanced. Land values have declined in the past year as both buyers and owners are giving more weight to current returns in computing values.

"Iowa acreage of 11 principal crops is expected to be increased 85,000 acres, but the expanded crop program is being carried out with a minimum of hired labor.

"Nebraska has more cattle and hogs on farms but fewer sheep, horses, and mules, than last year. There has been a considerable increase in cattle feeding, a slight increase in hogs finished for market, and a rather marked decrease in sheep feeding. Farm-land prices have reached the lowest levels since the War.

"Kansas crop season is off to an excellent start. Winter wheat came through the winter with little loss of acreage and is above average in condition. Oats, barley, potatoes, and some farm gardens were planted unusually early under favorable conditions.

"Minnesota has plenty of feed for livestock, and farmers are now busy planting land for the 1931 harvest. They will probably plant as much or more than they did a year ago. There is much complaint regarding taxes and farm prices.

"Wisconsin cash crops, with the exception of potatoes, are not being increased materially. Practically all parts of the State have been affected by declining land values. A 40 per cent increase in the acreage of soybeans is intended.

"North Dakota farmers intend a material reduction in acreage of spring wheat, and corresponding increase in feed crops. The flax acreage is likely to exceed plantings last year by 5 to 10 per cent. An unusually mild winter season has provided favorable conditions for livestock.

"Colorado crop prospects are favorable for the 1931 season. Because of unusually heavy production of sugar beets and all grain crops last year, farmers are in fairly good financial condition. The fruit outlook is for one of the largest crops on record.

"Montana farmers are considerably discouraged by the price situation, taxes, and other burdens. Poor crops in 1929 and 1930 have reduced their ability to meet obligations and make needed purchases.

"Arkansas farmers are planning to make a better living at home rather than to attempt a campaign of heavy production in order to stage a quick comeback. There will be a considerable increase in the production of wheat and oats in order to reduce somewhat the necessity of buying grain and feed for work stock.

"Texas farmers have developed a 'live-at-home' sentiment, and a large increase in acreage for food for the family and feed for the farm livestock is in prospect. Land values are about 10 per cent lower than a year ago. Spring crops are being planted at about the usual time under favorable moisture conditions. Livestock came through the winter in good condition.

"California fruit crop prospects are generally reported from fair to good. Surpluses are again feared in peaches and grapes; possibly in apricots, pears, and prunes. Farm finances are strained for many growers, which may force shortcuts in operations and may effect production.

"Washington will have a usual acreage of wheat this season, a 30 per cent increase in winter-wheat sowings being offset by a curtailment of 30 to 35 per cent of spring-wheat plantings. No winter injury is reported as yet to orchard fruit trees. The mild, open winter and early spring have been a boon to dairy and livestock men."

Give Pasture a Chance

Do not turn cows on pasture until the grass gets a good start, Penn State dairy specialists warn. The pasture will be better all summer if the grass is permitted to get a good start in the spring.

Lawns will look better and be easier to maintain if they are mowed while the new grass of May still is fairly short.

Proper Care and Cooling of Milk Will Save You Money

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Approximately four to five times as much water as milk, one tank full of water should be sufficient to properly cool the milk. However, as warm weather approaches, the water itself becomes warmer, the air in the milk house becomes warmer and it then becomes necessary to change the water in the cooling tank. The cooling tank should be drained after the milk has been partially cooled and fresh water pumped in. In extremely hot weather a cover on the cooling tank will assist in maintaining a low temperature of the water used for cooling.

Many dairymen assume that if the milk does not smell or taste sour, the cooling process has been effectively carried out. This is frequently not the case. Much milk is rejected even during winter months, because of improper cooling. In such cases, although the milk itself is not sour, it is frequently returned with such labels attached as "Bad Odor", "Smothered" or "Feedy." In the majority of cases, proper and efficient cooling of the milk would have eliminated these losses.

Thousands of farmers ship milk to Philadelphia year after year without the loss of a single can of milk. Other thousands, in many instances living in the same communities, with climatic conditions equal and water supplies of the same character, suffer the loss of great quantities of milk, which to a thinking person, makes it apparent that if there were a proper understanding of the growth and development of bacteria in milk supplies and a knowledge of how poor cooling may result in odors that condemn milk. Losses on milk rejected must be and usually is the result of carelessness on the part of the producer.

Feeds which effect the flavor of the milk supply should be fed immediately after milking.

By adopting these methods careful dairymen who will cool their milk quickly and thoroughly should be able to sell all of their milk throughout all of the year.

Every dairyman can do this if he will take the trouble to give the milk his personal attention and if he has an understanding of the principles of producing good milk.

An Hour of Daylight

(Continued from page 1)

right. And the only sound and sufficient argument for daylight-saving is that it is a convenient device for changing the day's schedule to suit the season. It has been accepted as such by about one-quarter of the population of this country and by whole nations elsewhere.

Monday, April 27—Evening Ledger, Phila., Pa.

National Club Camp Delegates Selected

Two boys and two girls who total 30 years of club work to their credit have been selected to attend the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., as the Pennsylvania representatives, A. L. Baker, state club leader, announces.

John Nale, Jr., of Milroy, Mifflin county, and Marvin Heller, of Easton, Northampton county, are the 4-H boys' club delegates, and Miss Martha Jane Reist, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, and Miss Dorothea Ruth, of Bernville, Berks county, are girls' club representatives.

Have enough chick feeders so that all the chicks may eat at the same time. A reel-type feeder four feet long should provide for one hundred chicks more than a week old.

76 Associations Test 27,611 Cows

Seventy-six Keystone associations tested 27,611 cows during February, C. R. Gearhart, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports. Of these 5589 cows produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat each and 4907 gave more than 1000 pounds of milk each. During the month 320 unprofitable cows were culled out of members' herds.

Chester Valley association in Chester county tested the largest number of cows, 699. The Laurel Hill association in Bradford county led in 40-pound butterfat producers with 103. Cumberland No. 1 had the most 1000-pound milkers, 150.

College Students Will Hold Dairy Exposition

Penn State students are completing plans for their annual Dairy Exposition, May 9. William L. Hutchinson, Cecil, is general chairman.

Among the features of the event will be dairy cattle fitting and showing, judging, and clean milk production contests. There also will be a milking contest in which college co-eds will compete.

Prizes to the winners will consist of silver loving cups, medals, ribbons, cash, and dairy equipment.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Diary Council for the month of March, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	2986
Sediment Tests	2816
No. Permanent Permits Issued	3
No. Temporary Permits Issued	0
Meetings	3
Attendance	155
Reels Movies Shown	4
Bacteria Tests Made	4 pl
No. Miles Traveled	24,494
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	0

During the month 90 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations 56 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 192,037 farm inspections have been made.

Poultrymen Organize

Bucks county poultrymen have organized a producers' cooperative association which will sponsor an egg auction market. County Agent W. F. Greenawalt announces. It is planned to start the auxtion in July.

Des Moines, Iowa Milk Producers Market

From the "Iowa Dairy Marketing News" published by the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, March issue we note that there has been a drop in the price of milk in that market.

The new price is $2.30 per hundred pounds or a drop of 40 cents. As there are 46 quarts in 100 pounds of milk the drop of one cent per quart to the consumer makes the distributor work on 6 cents less per hundred pound profit.

"At the present time we have a very burdensome surplus which is not worth a great deal of money and if we can sell a few thousand pounds per month more of market milk the final result to the producer would not be greatly changed."

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill. Market

From the April issue of "Pure Milk" official publication of the Pure Milk Association of Chicago, Ill we note that the April price for milk was $2.30 net per hundred pounds and will apply to 90% of the basic or Class I milk.

Class II milk represents the rest of the basic and the first 10 per cent over the basic, which will be paid for at the rate of 3.5 times 92 score butter at Chicago, plus 20%.

Class III represents the balance of the milk delivered and the price will be 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago, flat.

Can milk is sold at $1.60 net, F. O. B. country.

All prices apply to 3.5% butter fat milk, F. O. B. country plant or platform, within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective at sub markets.

The Chicago market continues on about the same as reported last month.

Detroit, Mich.

The March price for all base milk testing 3.5% delivered Detroit, Mich., was $2.35 per hundred pounds, as quoted by the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, in its April issue.

All milk above the base price or manufactured milk, was quoted at $1.01 on a 3.5 test, at the country receiving stations. 90.31 pounds of each 100 pounds of base milk was sold as fluid milk and is figured at $2.45 per hundred. 9.19 pounds of each 100 pounds of base is figured at the surplus price of $1.01, plus the average freight of 32 cents.

March prices in nearby cities and towns carry quotations for fluid milk, based on 3.5% butter fat content, ranged as follows: Mason, $1.50 per cwt; Grand Rapids $2.00. Milk in excess of sales was quoted at $1.40 per cwt. for 4% butterfat content; Jackson, the price of all 3.5 milk delivered was $1.82 per hundred pounds; Anne Harbor quotations for March were $2.09 for 3.5 milk, with surplus milk at $1.01 per hundred; Flint, milk going into fluid sales during March is quoted at $1.93 per cwt. for 3.5% test. Surplus milk is figured on the basis of New York 92 score butter prices.

Dairymen's League Market

From the Diarymen's League News, official organ of the Diarymens' League, we note that the March net pool price for 3.5 milk in the 201 to 210 mile zone in that territory was $1.84 per hundred pounds. Milk, in the Dairymens' League territory, is sold in various classifications ranging from milk and cream to a variety of general dairy products. Gross sales during February, aggregated a grand total of $5,415,185.82. The March price shows a decline of 16 cents per hundred as compared to that of February.

Milk production of the League members between February 15 and April 15 increased 44 pounds per day per dairy, while there was no increase in the demand during that period. The present high production is due entirely to February and March freshening. Dairymen should not breed spring freshening cows to freshen in February and March.

Peoria, Ill.

The March milk prices to members of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, according to the "The Milk Producer", official organ of that association, was $2.75 per hundred for base milk and $1.03 per cwt. for surplus milk, 3.5 per cent butter fat content.

Forty four per cent of all the milk received on the Peoria market in March, was reported as Class III by our dealers and bought on butter at price, F. O. B. Peoria, which was $1.00 per cwt. In March, a year ago there was only 4 per cent of Class III milk reported.

45% of the total production was used in Class I this March this year as compared to 55% in March a year ago.

Until our total production is reduced to the approximate demand for Class I and Class II, there can be no appreciable improvement in prices.

Production was 8% higher than in March a year ago and 13% lower in March than in February.

St. Louis, Mo.

We quote the following prices for milk in St. Louis, Mo. from the Sanitary Milk Bulletin, official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers' Association in that territory.

The net price for base milk for April is $2.15 per cwt for 3.5 milk F. O. B country plants or platform.

The net price for March surplus was $1.17 per cwt for 3.5% milk, F. O. B country plant or platform. The net price for March, second surplus was 97 cents per hundred pounds for 3.5% milk.

Under the sales contract with cooperative dealers, the total fluid sales of the last six months of 1930, divided by the total production for the same six months is the per cent of each farmer's that will make up his base pounds. This percentage came out 46%. Should the volume of sales exceed this per centage the total base allotted, the base per cent shall be increased accordingly. If the percentage is lower the total base allotted will be decreased accordingly.

Market conditions in the St. Louis area do not show any marked improvement over the past few months.

Consumer buying power has not picked up to any extent, as unemployment is still very heavy. There is no question but what an improvement in buying power (of the public) will come, but no one knows how long it will take.

New England Market

Quoting from the report of W. H. Pronsen of the New England Dairymen's Association in the April issue of the New England Dairyman, the February weighted price for milk, in the 181-200 mile zone from Boston, 37 per cent fat, was $1.70 per hundredweight. This price is 22 cent per hundredweight lower than in January and 73 cents a hundred below February of a year ago. Our Class I or fluid milk price for February was $1.97 per hundredweight, on a six cents per quart basis, F. O. B. Boston, as compared with $3.05 a hundredweight last year, when we had a two cent basis, a decrease of three cents per quart, or $1.30 a hundredweight.

Production of milk has been decreasing since the last half of December, as measured by the purchases of the larger dealers from January to February production decreased 5.6 per cent. These decreases are being measured, first, by the low price of milk as compared with the prices of grain, second, present prices of milk at country plants as compared with prices of cream.

Fluid milk sales, seem to be showing some recovery and greater than normal seasonal improvement. As business improved during the year, it is probable that we will have considerable improvement in fluid milk sales.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

DRINK MILK EVERYBODY

An important factor to the milk producer at this time, and in fact at all times, is the necessity on the part of the producer, to produce a product that will be clean, wholesome and of good flavor.

At this season of the year, when cows go on green pasture, over abundant supplies of some classes of grasses have a strong tendency to impart to the milk, their individual flavors.

Grassy, garlicky and milk containing other off flavors or milk that is approaching the point of turning, have an important reaction on the consumptive demand. Consumers refuse to buy and use milk that contains these off flavors and as a result they become an economic loss to the buyer, who returns such off flavored milk to the producer—who not only has his milk back, but has to pay for the transportation of such milk to and often from the delivery point.

To insure an adequate consumption of fluid milk and of products, produce only milk of such quality and flavor as the market demands.

We touched on this subject editorially in the last issue of the Milk Producer's Review—but even since then many cases of unsatisfactory milk supplies have come to our attention.

Do your part in maintaining a fluid milk supply, which for quality, flavor and odor cannot be surpassed.

The general labor employment situaiton has exhibited but little improvement Here and there some manufacturing trades have shown a slight improvement, but business on the whole still drags and definite programs that would tend toward the general employment of labor on the whole are slow in developing.

In some of the larger cities indications point toward increased building activities, particularly where national, state or municipal funds become available for such purposes, and, while this field may be somewhat limited, as far as local general labor is concerned, it has, nevertheless, an influence on the general situation. The textile industry, in this section, is probably in a trifle better situation but there is still much idle labor and lack of employment still limits the purchasing power of the working classes.

In many instances industry deems the situation to be more or less uncertain and it does not see the wisdom of increasing production until there is a more definite return of the buying power for its products. Notwithstanding these conditions many producers have established new low levels in sales prices, but in many cases the products have not moved freely into consumptive channels, due no doubt to the lack of current funds in the hands of consumers.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to forecast future conditions and further developments must be awaited. In the meantime buying on the whole continues on the hand to mouth order.

Producers of dairy products are facing a critical situation as far as supply and demand are concerned. Milk production, at this season of the year naturally increases. As the grass season advances the normal production of the cow increases and producers should consider carefully any marked increase in the supply. A little here and a little there apparently does not mean a great deal, but in the aggregate it may mean enough to over burden the market.

Fluid milk is being freely offered for sale in this territory, from points outside our regular producing area, and may have an unfavorable price influence on the situation. The whole dairy situation is critical and should be carefully studied. Butter during the past month has reached its lowest price level in years. Our present fluid milk supply is ample and should not be increased.

These are the days when quality counts and every producer should make special effort to produce a milk supply that will fully meet the consumers demands.

If you are producing more milk than is necessary to meet your basic allowance, use the surplus milk at home. Chickens and calves thrive on milk; and remember milk is the best food that you can use—either as fluid milk or in the preparation of milk dishes for your family table—and its a cheap food at that.

Teaching an old dog new tricks is a difficult proposition. In some instances it just can't be done and that is about how we feel about the so-called daylight saving problem.

The lack of uniformity in the use of the program is another of its difficulties and where it happens that the two systems are in use in one community—well, it just is too bad. Is it ten o'clock or only nine—and with clocks and watches at variance, it is certainly a difficult problem to know just where you are at.

The city folks favor daylight saving, because it gives them an extra hour of daylight. Time for a twilight game of baseball or some other recreational program. Under the circumstances it may be more healthful and beneficial for their health. In other words they have more daylight play time.

May Milk Prices

Under agreement made December 12, 1930, with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during May, 1931, will be as noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia, for May will, subject to market conditions, be $2.89 per hundred pounds or 6.2 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for May, 3 per cent butterfat content will, subject to market conditions, be $2.31 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during May, 1931, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

In viewing the reports of the Federal Government in reference to the milk production over the United States, and especially the making of butter, we find that the country as a whole has increased its supply in March 1931 over that of March 1930.

They also claim that there is about 3% more milk cows in the country than there were a year ago.

We can report for the Philadelphia Milk Shed that our production in March was not above that of March 1930, in fact it was just a little less. In spite of this we do not find that conditions are improved over those of a month ago, but this is probably due to the fact that the consumption of milk products evidently has not increased at all up to the present time.

It has been agreed that the same policy in connection with the sale of our milk in April will be continued during May, that is, that 95% of the producers established basic quantity will be paid for at basic price and the balance will be paid for at surplus price.

The surplus price is exceedingly low at the present time, because the price of butter is low all over the entire country.

We have been advising our producers to do two things and no doubt you are getting tired of hearing both of them; they are, to consume more dairy products at home, and to get rid of your boarder cows. We will have to continue to give you this advice until conditions change right on down through the year.

Even if our market conditions do clear up I think we should continue to use the slogan as it is a good one and should be kept before our producers at all times.

Our attention has also been called to the fact that quite a lot of milk is being turned back on account of quality, mostly because of garlicky or grassy flavor. I would like to bring before our producers the importance of producing a high quality milk, for by so doing we are giving to the consuming public a better flavored milk and in this way we can increase consumption faster than in any other way.

April Butter Market

There was a constant downward trend in prices of 92 score solid packed butter during the month of April, on which the payment of our surplus milk is calculated. Early in the month the price stood at 28¼ cents, by mid-month the price touched [illegible] cents and further declined to 24 cents toward the close of the month.

Butter in cold storage on April 1st, amounted to 18,025,000, which while twelve million pounds less than the excessive stocks of last year, was six million pounds above the five year average stocks.

What changes will occur as the coming flush production season opens, a few weeks hence, is hard to anticipate.

One favorable result of low dairy prices is the increasing use of all dairy products except probably cheese. Unfortunately however, increases in apparent consumption are not as heavy as the increases in production, so that there has been a backing up of surplus stocks.

Cheese stocks on April 1st, according to Government Statistics were about the same as last year, but were heavier than the average. Cheese production has fallen off, but the consumption has also dropped.

"A" Milk Stables Must Be Whitewashed

Attention is called to the necessity of having stables in which "A" milk is produced, whitewashed before June 1st. The Regulations of the Dairy Council require that all Grade "A" dairies should have their stables whitewashed once each six months unless painted or of smooth finish. To meet this requirement stables must be whitewashed in the Spring and again in the Fall. The Spring whitewashing should be done as early as possible, **but must be done before the first of June.** Fall whitewashing should be done at the close of the period when flies are bad.

Whitewashing shall include the walls, ceilings, and wood partitions throughout the stables. The stables include that portion of the barn given over to the housing of dairy cattle—including box stalls, but does not include horse stables.

Dairies inspected after June 1st and found not to be in good condition from the standpoint of whitewashing, will not be eligible for Grade "A" premiums, and the failure to whitewash may result in loss of market.

C. I. COHEE, Director, Dept. Quality Control
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of March, 1931.

No. Tests Made	8579
No. Plants Investigated	48
No. Membership Calls	205
No. Calls on Members	199
No. Herd Samples Tested	387
No. New Members Signed	70
No. Cows Signed	408
No. Transfers Made	4
No. Meetings Attended	10
No. Attending Meetings	585

APRIL BUTTER PRICES

92 Score Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	29¼	28¼	27[illegible]
2	29¼	28¼	27[illegible]
3	29¼	28¼	27¼
4	29¼	28¼	26¼
6	29	28	26
7	29	28	26
8	29	28	26¼
9	29	28	26
10	28½	27½	25½
11	28½	27½	25½
13	27½	26½	24½
14	27¼	26¼	24½
15	27	26	25
16	26½	26	24
17	26	25	23
18	26	25	22¼
20	25	24	22½
21	25	24	22½
22	25	24	22½
23	26	25	22½
24	26	25	22½
25	26	25	22½
27	25½	24½	22½
28	25	24	22½
29	25	24	23
30	25½	24½	23

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for April, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of April is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
April, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.	$2.89	6.2
3.05	2.91	6.25
3.1	2.93	6.3
3.15	2.95	6.35
3.2	2.97	6.4
3.25	2.99	6.45
3.3	3.01	6.5
3.35	3.03	6.5
3.4	3.05	6.55
3.45	3.07	6.6
3.5	3.09	6.65
3.55	3.11	6.7
3.6	3.13	6.75
3.65	3.15	6.8
3.7	3.17	6.8
3.75	3.19	6.85
3.8	3.21	6.9
3.85	3.23	6.95
3.9	3.25	7.
3.95	3.27	7.05
4.	3.29	7.1
4.05	3.31	7.1
4.1	3.33	7.15
4.15	3.35	7.2
4.2	3.37	7.25
4.25	3.39	7.3
4.3	3.41	7.35
4.35	3.43	7.4
4.4	3.45	7.4
4.45	3.47	7.45
4.5	3.49	7.5
4.55	3.51	7.55
4.6	3.53	7.6
4.65	3.55	7.65
4.7	3.57	7.65
4.75	3.59	7.7
4.8	3.61	7.75
4.85	3.63	7.8
4.9	3.65	7.85
4.95	3.67	7.9
5.	3.69	7.95

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7 cents per quart.

APRIL SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.21	2.60
3.05	1.23	2.65
3.1	1.25	2.7
3.15	1.27	2.75
3.2	1.29	2.75
3.25	1.31	2.8
3.3	1.33	2.85
3.35	1.35	2.9
3.4	1.37	2.95
3.45	1.39	3.0
3.5	1.41	3.05
3.55	1.43	3.05
3.6	1.45	3.1
3.65	1.47	3.15
3.7	1.49	3.2
3.75	1.51	3.25
3.8	1.53	3.3
3.85	1.55	3.35
3.9	1.57	3.4
3.95	1.59	3.4
4.	1.61	3.45
4.05	1.63	3.5
4.1	1.65	3.55
4.15	1.67	3.6
4.2	1.69	3.65
4.25	1.71	3.7
4.3	1.73	3.7
4.35	1.75	3.75
4.4	1.77	3.8
4.45	1.79	3.85
4.5	1.81	3.9
4.55	1.83	3.95
4.6	1.85	4
4.65	1.87	4.
4.7	1.89	4.05
4.75	1.91	4.1
4.8	1.93	4.15
4.85	1.95	4.2
4.9	1.97	4.25
4.95	1.99	4.3
5.	2.01	4.3

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1929		
April	2.15	1.79
May	2.15	1.79
June	2.06	1.71
July	2.00	—
August	2.05	—
September	2.17	—
October	—	—
November	2.03	—
December	1.96	—
1930		
January	1.74	—
February	1.41	—
March	1.45	—
April	1.51	—
May	1.39	—
June	1.29	—
July	1.36	—
August	1.51	—
September	1.88	—
October	1.89	—
November	1.74	—
December	1.40	—
1931		
January	1.11	—
February	1.11	—
March	1.13	—
April	1.03	—

BASIC PRICE
Country Receving Stations
April, 1931

Quotations are at railroad points, Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.39
11 to 20 "	.283	2.37
21 to 30 "	.303	2.35
31 to 40 "	.313	2.34
41 to 50 "	.333	2.32
51 to 60 "	.343	2.31
61 to 70 "	.364	2.29
71 to 80 "	.374	2.28
81 to 90 "	.389	2.27
91 to 100 "	.399	2.26
101 to 110 "	.414	2.24
111 to 120 "	.424	2.23
121 to 130 "	.434	2.22
131 to 140 "	.450	2.21
141 to 150 "	.460	2.20
151 to 160 "	.475	2.18
161 to 170 "	.480	2.18
171 to 180 "	.490	2.17
181 to 190 "	.505	2.15
191 to 200 "	.510	2.15
201 to 210 "	.520	2.14
211 to 220 "	.535	2.12
221 to 230 "	.540	2.12
231 to 240 "	.550	2.11
241 to 250 "	.556	2.10
251 to 260 "	.566	2.09
261 to 270 "	.576	2.08
271 to 280 "	.581	2.08
281 to 290 "	.596	2.06
291 to 300 "	.600	2.06

APRIL SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.63
3.05	0.65
3.1	0.67
3.15	0.69
3.2	0.71
3.25	0.73
3.3	0.75
3.35	0.77
3.4	0.79
3.45	0.81
3.5	0.83
3.55	0.85
3.6	0.87
3.65	0.89
3.7	0.91
3.75	0.93
3.8	0.95
3.85	0.97
3.9	0.99
3.95	1.01
4.	1.03
4.05	1.05
4.1	1.07
4.15	1.09
4.2	1.11
4.25	1.13
4.3	1.15
4.35	1.17
4.4	1.19
4.45	1.21
4.5	1.23
4.55	1.25
4.6	1.27
4.65	1.29
4.7	1.31
4.75	1.33
4.8	1.35
4.85	1.37
4.9	1.39
4.95	1.41
5.	1.43

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	F.O.B. Phila. Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1928			
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.29	7.1	2.71
1929			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.41	7.35	2.83
April	3.41	7.35	2.83
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.54	7.6	2.96
October	3.54	7.6	2.96
November	3.54	7.6	2.96
December	3.44	7.4	2.87
1930			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.07	6.6	2.49
1931			
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31

April, 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	
Phila. Terminal Market			
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	$3.09
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Breuninger-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Other Terminal Markets			
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Norristown, Pa	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	3.00
Wilmington, Del	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	2.79
Receiving Stations			
Anselma, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.52
Bedford, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.28
Bridgeton, N. J.	31-40	3.70	2.54
Byers, Pa.	41-50	4.00	2.52
Curryville, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.28
Frenchtown, N. J.	61-70	4.00	2.49
Goshen, Pa.*	51-60	3.70	2.39
Huntingdon, Pa.	201-210	3.70	2.34
Kelton, Pa.	51-60	4.00	2.51
Kimberton, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.52
Landenberg, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.52
Mercersburg, Pa.	181-190	3.70	2.35
Nassau, Del.	131-140	3.70	2.41
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.51
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.51
Ringoes, N. J.	51-60	4.00	2.51
Rushland, Pa.	31-40	4.00	2.54
Waynesboro, Pa.	181-190	3.70	2.25
Williamsburg, Pa.	221-230	3.70	2.32
Yerkes, Pa.	31-40	3.70	2.54
Zieglersville, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.52
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	1.41
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	.83

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 12 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk. CLASS OF BACTERIA REQUIREMENT (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

(1) Definition of Bacteria Classes I II, III, IV, V.

IF THE 1930 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN MET.

CLASS I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria count is
(1) at terminal market delivery points between 0-30,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points between 0-10,000.

CLASS II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria count is
(1) at terminal market delivery points between 30,001-100,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1930 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET.

CLASS III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria count is
(1) at terminal market delivery points between 0-30,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points between 0-10,000.

CLASS IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria count is
(1) at terminal market delivery points between 30,001-100,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN APRIL

CLASS V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium in April if the bacteria count is
(1) at terminal market delivery points 100,001 or over.
(2) at receiving station delivery points 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met

* *There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor

A Baby's Feet

A baby's feet, like sea-shells pink,
Might tempt, should heaven see meet,
An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
A baby's feet.

No thicker falls that expand an Eden's brink
Gleam half so heavenly sweet,
As shine on life's unbridled brink
A baby's feet.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

Women We've Met

There are a lot of us who have to go through life singing our favorite songs all out of key, and are not sure whether "Annie Laurie" or "Comin' Through the Rye" is being played. All because back in the old days of the rural one-room school there were no facilities for making us music-minded.

But the youngster who goes to school under Miss Helen Ottinger in such a typical rural school of today as East Pikeland in Chester County, Pennsylvania, will have a different story to tell.

Miss Ottinger believes that with the aid of such modern devices as the radio, every child can have his eyes opened to the world around him, and not merely study about, but actually see history in the making.

Consequently, the children have music instruction weekly by Dr. Damrosch over the radio. They listen to the inauguration of presidents over the radio. They hear current events graphically described by Floyd Gibbons over the radio.

But after all a radio does not make the school. Neither does the completely equipped gymnasium and playground. It is something which lies deeper. One senses this indefinable spirit in the East Pikeland School on entering its doors.

EAST PIKELAND SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

After talking a little with Miss Ottinger, and catching something of her enthusiasm and that of her assisting teachers, for the possibilities in training boys and girls, one begins to understand. The teacher, ah, that is it! And perhaps it is because the parents of the East Pikeland children realize that a teacher with enthusiasm and vision for what she is doing is more precious than rubies, that Miss Ottinger has won the devotion of the entire community in which she works.

Essentials for Child Health

1 A safe, wholesome home with parents who provide love and security; 2 Regularity in daily schedule and good balance in day's activities; 3 Habits of cleanliness; 4 Regular bowel movement; 5 Three hours vigorous out-door play every day; 6 Plentiful rest and sleep; 7 Proper companionship with other children; 8—Clothing which protects and does not restrict action; 9 Well planned appetizing meals; 10 Frequent health examination and good medical care when sick; 11 Absolute prevention of diptheria by toxin-anti-toxin, and smallpox, by vaccination, reduction of colds, and so called children's diseases.

The Well-Balanced Child

Kathleen H. Small, Cornell University

A balanced child, is one who has the right amount of activity, or rest, of companionship, who has a regular daily routine, the proper food, and a cooperation with parents and teachers.

To get the most from these, however, a child must have a home background where

A QUIET PLAYTIME

parents work together to make their home happy and healthful; where they agree on values and on policies which best develop their children and their family life. When his mother says "yes" and his father says "no" to the same request, there is bound to be trouble. Every child needs to know that his home is secure, and that his parents love and respect each other

The child who has the **habit** of brushing his teeth morning and night, or washing his hands before meals, or having a regular bowel movement, of going to bed at the same hour every night is a much nicer child to live with than one who needs coaxing every day. Time and strength used in this way mean time and strength taken from other activities.

Rest and Sleep

A lack of rest and sleep, is the greatest single cause of nervous, excitable, irritable, underweight children. The modern child has more to see, more to excite his mind than did his parents and his grandparents, so he uses more nervous energy, and needs more sleep. Every child under five needs at least one hour's nap or rest every day with twelve hours at night; every child under ten needs at least eleven hours at night. They should have early bed hours—seven for those under five, eight for those under ten—so that the next day's routine is not disturbed by oversleeping in the morning.

The Daily Diet

Enough good food is, of course, essential. His daily diet should include three to four cups of milk, an egg, at least one serving of fresh fruits and vegetables, meat or fish, whole cereals or whole-grained bread, and one-half to one teaspoonful of cod-liver oil, particularly through the winter months. At different ages, he needs more of some foods than of others—but always he needs a variety and always well-prepared food.

EVERY CHILD NEEDS PETS

All children need frequent health examinations and every possible protection from illness. If these health examinations do not include the teeth, children should also have two dental examinations yearly. If, despite your efforts, a child is ill, he should have good medical care.

The World Around Us

The plight of those millions in the United States who have wanted work during the past year yet have been unable to find any means whatsoever for support for themselves or their families, causes us to stop and seriously ask the question, "Is such a situation necessary?" The addresses delivered at the recent Washington Conference on Permanent Preventives of Unemployment, by those who have studied the subject, are being issued in pamphlet form, and may be secured at fifty cents each from the Commission on the Church and Social Service, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

It is estimated that over two million persons, or more than one third of the total number of farmers in the country, are members of co-operative associations. A recent report published by the U. S. Division of Co-operative Marketing shows the remarkable growth of the cooperative movement. In 1915 the total membership in all associations was only 651,186, while in 1930 it was 3,100,000. The volume of business transacted increased over the same period from $635,839,000 to $2,500,000,000.

"In a generation our national bill for tuberculosis has been more than our total financial expenditure for the World War, while the actual number of lives lost has been far greater.

"It cannot be too often repeated that tuberculosis still leads all mortality rates between the ages of fifteen and forty. It strikes down those who are too young to die, those in whom their elders have invested long years of cherishing care, the fruition of which is about to be realized. Aside from the question of economic loss which can be in part appraised, the blow to social morale caused by preventable deaths among the young is devastating.

Quoted from:

DR. KENDALL EMERSON in the
Phila. Health Council Bulletin.

Diptheria and smallpox which used to take such death toll of small children, no longer need to be feared. For when six months old, a baby can be absolutely protected from smallpox by vaccination and from diptheria by toxin-antitoxin. It is wise to take these precautions while he is still a baby, as the younger the child, the more susceptible he is and also as the after effects for little children are even worse than for those of school age.

"If I had money, the one thing I use it for would be to see that every ch had a fair health start in life", said courageous woman, herself a cripp In this month of May, schools and hom all over the United States, are tak stock of their health status. We s cure where cures are needed, yet p vention remains better than cure.

An Economical Luxury

Cake, which has for many years be considered the greatest of food luxuri has at last come into its own as one of t most economical of desserts. The m important ingredients, butter, eggs, m milk, are now among the cheapest foo in proportion to their value.

The pattern recipe for a plain butt cake suggested by the New York sta college of home economics is as follow Cream thoroughly together one-third c of fat and three-fourths cup of sug When the mixture is fine-grained, crea and fluffy, add to it the beaten yolks two eggs and stir until smooth. Egg yo for use in cakes should be beaten un thick and lemon-colored. Next add a and one-half cups of flour, with which t teaspoons of baking powder and one-h teaspoon of salt have been sifted, alte nately with one-half cup of milk, beatin well after each addition. Beat the e whites and fold in after adding one te spoon of vanilla. Bake for 25 to 40 mi utes in a moderate oven.

This recipe makes two medium siz layers. It is readily adapted to modifi tion. By adding three tablespoons heavy caramel syrup just before the flo is mixed in, a caramel cake results. Fo a chocolate cake, omit one-fourth cup flour and add one and one-half squar of melted chocolate. A spice cake made by adding one teaspoon of cinnamo one quarter-teaspoon each of nutme cloves, and allspice.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Strawberry Shortcake

2½ cup flour	1 cup milk
4 tsp. b. powder	1 egg, if desired
½ tsp. sugar	Fruit, canned or fres
3 tbsp. shortening	

Sift together dry ingredients. Work in shortening. Moisten with well beaten egg. Add milk. Place one-half of dough in greased cakepan. Brush surface with melted butter. Place second half of dough on first half, patting into shape. Bake for thirty to thirty-five minutes. When done split and put together with strawberries peaches, blackberries, or raspberries When fresh fruits are not in season, canned fruits may be substituted. Cover top of shortcake with berries, and serve with whipped cream.

MRS. AVERY KILE.
Millville, Pa., R. No. 2

Prize-Winning Gingerbread

½ cup butter	1 tsp. cinnamon
2 eggs	1 tsp. ginger
1 cup sugar	½ tsp. cloves
1 cup molasses	½ tsp. nutmeg
3 cups flour	1 cup milk
1 tsp. salt	3 tsps. baking powder

Combine as for ordinary cake.

MRS. LAWRENCE SOUTTER.
Ogden, Pa.

(Mrs. Soutter won first prize for gingerbread with this recipe at the last West Chester Farm Products Show.)

May, 1931

Merry Month of May

Hannah McK. Lyons

When the May has called her flowers for the summer waiting to us,
And the breath of early roses wooes the hedges into song,
Comes the throb of martial music and the banners in the street,

And the marching of the millions bearing garlands fair and sweet
'Tis the Sabbath of the Nation, 'tis the floral feast of May;
In remembrance of our heroes, We Keep Memorial Day.

For a long time we have thought of February as the month of holidays; but here comes Merry May and we find every member of the family may have a turn at celebrating in some way.

Already you have taken note of May Day which now we celebrate as Child Health Day. Its teachings we will carry throughout the year To the slogan so well known, "Health for Every Child", we have added, "Community Responsibility and Co-operation."

The goal toward which we aim is not new. It is merely a new way of doing old things. Its foundation is the golden rule. The golden rule may not say: Protect children against communicable diseases; take care of mothers in child-birth; secure pure milk and pure water; help humanity to adjust itself rather than increase crime; delinquency, and dependency; take care of the child limping a little in the race with a handicap but when it says, "Love your neighbor as yourself", in modern times, it means these things. We do not stop in our efforts with Child Health Day or Week, but continue steadily throughout the year every effort put forth at this time.

Coincident with Child Health Week, three other celebrations are observed. Dental Week, the teachings of which become more important with every year; Boy Week, with all the fascinating exhibits and trades which emphasize the fine things our young boys are doing and Music Week. Words are inadequate to give a picture of the pleasures and joys of music and the great desire of everyone to be able to appreciate and understand it.

The second Sunday in May brings us that loving opportunity in Mother's Day. When Miss Anna Jarvis, trying to ease her own loneliness and longing for the mother gone, spoke of keeping bright the memory of the "home-going" of mother, she little dreamed of the responsive chord that would be struck, and that less than ten years later Congress of the United States would pass a bill authorizing the President to issue a proclamation calling for the flag to be displayed on all government buildings and everyone urged to display flags, or in some suitable way note that it was Mother's Day. How fitting it was that the World's Sunday School Association should be the first large organized group to call on its members for observance of the day.

Charles Dickens has well said, "I think it must somewhere be written, that the virtues of mothers shall, occasionally, be visited on their children as well as the sins of their fathers."

To show our appreciation of motherhood we decorate the graves of our loved ones. This also appeals to us as a way of honoring those who have served in war Every country has its own ceremony.

In 1862 certain patriotic women decorated the graves of soldiers in Arlington Cemetery. The same was done the next year and thus the practice grew. In 1867 a Northern newspaper reported that the women of Columbus, Miss. had decorated the graves impartially of both Confederate and Union dead.

Early in 1918 an English officer visiting America was asked when he thought the World War would end. He answered, "When your Arlington Cemetery has been moved to the Vosges". This was a prophecy of the sacrifice of America to bring the World War to an end. No Memorial Day up to that time had ever had so deep a meaning, or was so reverently celebrated as was that of 1918.

Memorial Day gives the nation an opportunity to show appreciation for those who gave their all that America might be preserved a united country. She has still momentous problems confronting her. She still has leading statesmen with brilliant minds, and with a deep love for this America of ours. May they be able to settle them as wisely as many others have seemed to be settled in the past.

Pasture Alone Isn't Enough!

Supply the Additional Nutrients they need with

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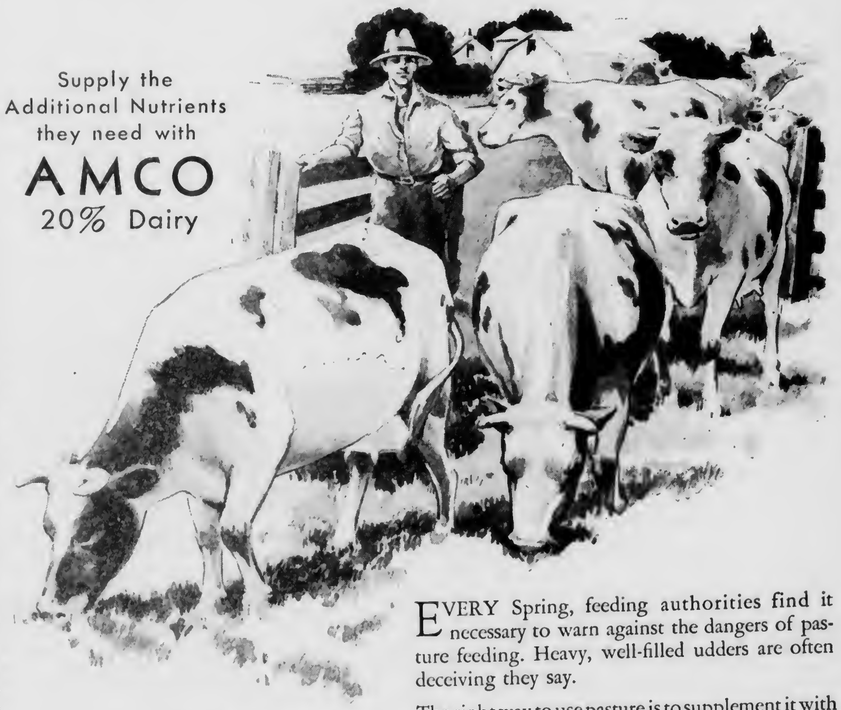

The BEST WAY to raise your CALVES

INSTEAD of feeding your calves whole milk, gradually change to a calf meal gruel when the calves are a few days old. Make the gruel with Amco Calf Meal and skim milk—and bank a bigger milk check every month. Your calves will thrive on Amco Calf Meal. It is an appetizing feed, easy to digest. It promotes rapid, healthy growth—economically. Raise your calves the Amco way and save money!

EVERY Spring, feeding authorities find it necessary to warn against the dangers of pasture feeding. Heavy, well-filled udders are often deceiving they say.

The right way to use pasture is to supplement it with a feed that keeps your cows strong and well-conditioned while producing a heavy milk flow.

Amco 20% Dairy is widely used by successful dairymen in conjunction with pasture feeding. Try it *now*. Feed one pound of Amco for every 3 or 4 pounds of milk. It's the most economical way to produce milk—and far more satisfactory than building up your cows in the fall after you take them off of pasture.

Ask your Amco agent. If you want information on any feeding problem, he can help you through the co-operation of the Amco Service Staff of widely known authorities on feeds and feeding.

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.

DEPT. H-5
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A Profitable Combination

The McCormick-Deering MILKER and Cream Separator

Cuts Milking Costs in Half

Puts Any Herd on a Better-Paying Basis

THE new McCormick-Deering Milker eliminates the drudgery of hand milking—cuts milking costs in half, and provides extra hours each day for other profitable work. Ruggedly built and correctly designed, it is easy to operate, and easy to clean. It is positive in performance regardless of climatic conditions.

This new milker and the famous, easy-running McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separator make an unbeatable combination with which to produce cleaner milk and more butter fat at lower cost. Both of these units have many exclusive features which assure the highest operating efficiency. High-grade materials are used in their construction to provide for years of satisfactory service. The McCormick-Deering Cream Separator and the new Milker are ready to prove their many fine qualities to any man with a herd of cows.

We shall be glad to demonstrate one or both of these time and money-saving machines on your farm.

1831 McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL—1931

International Harvester Company
OF AMERICA
Incorporated
PHILADELPHIA, PA. HARRISBURG, PA.

FARQUHAR
"NON-WRAP" MANURE SPREADER

DAIRYMEN find great profit and satisfaction in the "Non-Wrap" Spreader. It spreads evenly all conditions of manure. Helps to keep a more sanitary condition around the barn and makes more greater profits—saves labor, uniformly increases soil fertility because of the even application and saving the richest mineral in the manure. An old but well known principle is applied to the beaters which prevents wrapping and assures even distribution.

Send for Bulletin No. 930. It contains valuable Information.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 961 York, Pa.

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To Our Readers

Of course you read the Milk Producers' Review—maybe not every one of you—but nevertheless you should.

In addition to quoting official Inter-State Milk Prices, it keeps you informed on what is being done in dairying, in agriculture generally and, if you just gave it a few minutes of your spare time, we feel that you will be interested.

And another thing—you know we carry a quite complete line of advertising—dairy advertising, so to speak. Maybe these advertisers can solve some of your farm problems. Its worth the try. Write them, telling them that you saw their "ad" in the Milk Producers' Review—and then shoot your inquiry to them.

Bulletin Gives Control For Boxwood Pest

A 16-page bulletin, describing and giving control measures for the Boxwood leaf miner, one of the most serious insect pests of boxwood, is now being distributed by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to all nurserymen and other interested parties in Pennsylvania. This small insect usually goes unnoticed until it has so damaged the leaves of the boxwood that the plant is no longer attractive.

Two methods of control are given: First, fumigation with the fumes of hydrocyanic acid, intended for plants which are permanently located; the other, the so-called hot water treatment, intended for plants which are being moved either in the nursery or from the nursery to the place of permanent planting. The experiments upon which these controls are based are the result of four years of study at the bureau's field office at Willow Grove, Pa., conducted primarily to facilitate the nursery inspection service.

"For the success of the work much credit is due the nurserymen in the Philadelphia district who co-operated closely with the workers of the bureau," states T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist. "This meant, in many instances, the loss of plants of potential value."

The Boxwood leaf miner control work was carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The authors of the publication are Floyd F. Smith and Herbert J. Fisher.

Study Shows Farmers Taxes Are Too High

Pennsylvania farmers pay 38 per cent of their net income in taxes, says Dr. F. P. Weaver, head of the department of agricultural economics at the Pennsylvania State College, in a bulletin on the rural tax problem, which has just come from the press. Mining is the only other enterprise studied which has such a high percentage.

Doctor Weaver proposes three major changes for solving the problem. These are a better distribution of the total tax burden among the various groups of enterprises within the state so that agriculture will be required to carry a share of the total burden not larger than its share in the total income of the state; a more equitable distribution of agriculture's share of taxes on farm real estate, on the basis of actual value; and greater economy in certain phases of expenditure of tax money, so as to remove unnecessary burdens now resting on taxpayers.

In one year, Doctor Weaver shows, Pennsylvania farmers paid $36,000,000 in taxes. Their share in the total tax bills of all citizens of the state, on the basis of incomes, should have been about $25,000,000.

Duel of Generosity

Merchant: "Look here, you have been owing me this bill for a year. I'll meet you halfway. I'm ready to forget half what you owe."

Debtor: "Fine! I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."

Nature's Calendar

If nature has kept a calendar of the centuries in tree rings, few humans know how to read the story accurately, according to Forest Supervisor E. S. Keithly, of the Pike National Forest. Instead of a narrow growth ring in a tree trunk indicating a dry summer, it may mean merely the aftermath of a cold winter or late spring frosts which killed the buds and shortened the normal growing season.

Inter-State Milk Producers Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 24,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Dairymen Cull Out 267 "Boarder" Cows

Keystone dairymen continued improvement of their herds during March by culling out 267 unprofitable cows, the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service reports.

Seventy-seven associations tested 27,946 cows. Of these 5539 produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat and 6753 gave more than 1000 pounds of milk each. In the 40-pound group 2266 exceeded 50 pounds of fat each, and 3787 cows in the 1000-pound class gave more than 1200 pounds apiece.

Two Chester county associations led in the number of cows tested. Chester Valley was first with 693, and Coventry second with 649. West Chester, another Chester county association, led in the number of 40-pound butterfat producers with 191 and was first in 1000-pound milkers with 206. Laurel Hill in Bradford county stood second in 40-pound butterfat cows with 157, and Buffalo Valley No. 1 of Union county was second in 1000-pound milkers with 180.

Appoint County Agent As Deputy Secretary

Willard S. Hagar, county agricultural agent of Mercer county since 1918, has been appointed deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. He was graduated from the course in animal husbandry at Penn State in 1918. In his new position he succeeds Raymond G. Bressler, now president of Rhode Island State College.

Over production in any line of farm products, means unsatisfactory condition, both as to markets and prices.

Produce enough to meet the demand, but don't over produce.

New Jersey Legislature Passes New Licensing Law

Cattle Dealers, Brokers and Their Agent's Come Under Act's Provisions

Cattle dealers and brokers and their agents must be licensed by the Department of Agriculture in order to do business in New Jersey after July 1, according to the provisions of Chapter 28, Laws of 1931, which was signed recently by Governor Morgan F. Larson.

The law was passed for the purpose of protecting farmers from unscrupulous dealers who have been known to cause serious losses by their trading in diseased cattle. It also will serve to relieve reputable dealers of unfair competition from those who use unscrupulous methods. Many complaints have been received by the Department of Agriculture about unethical practices of certain cattle dealers and the bill providing for the law had the support not only of farmers but of many dealers who desired to see such practices eliminated

A typical dairy farm housing group in Lehigh County. That of Adam Hansman, near Steins Corner, Lehigh County, Pa.

Dealers Must Apply

In enforcing the law, the department will endeavor to obtain the names of all cattle dealers and brokers operating in the state. However, the law makes these dealers and brokers responsible for filing applications for licenses by June 1. Copies of the law and application blanks will be available about May 15 and will be sent by the department to persons requesting them.

The act does not apply to agricultural cooperative associations in their dealings with members; to persons or firms dealing in less than ten cattle a year; to dairymen permanently discontinuing business and disposing of herds, nor to dealers who receive cattle exclusively for slaughter.

Revocation of Licenses

According to the provisions of the act, the secretary of agriculture may decline to grant or may revoke a license when he is satisfied that the dealer concerned has violated state regulations on the interstate or intra-state movement of cattle; that he has been guilty of fraud or misrepresentation; that he has dealt in diseased cattle likely to transmit disease to other cattle or human beings, or that the dealer has refused to keep such records as might be required by the department in the administration of the law.

Save Forest "Mammy Trees"

Seed trees left by a large lumber company operating in Arkansas and Louisiana have been dubbed "Mammy Trees," by negro cutters, who zealously guard against cutting them down. Several large trees, previously marked with a distinguished white streak, are left on each acre to assure the seedling.

Samuel Ridgway, Marvin H. Coombs and John R. Patrick.

Farm Population Shows Increase

Industrial unemployment is sending people back to the farms, estimates of the bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, indicate.

Movement from cities to farms in 1930 was the largest since 1924. Last year, 1,392,000 persons moved from cities to farms, compared with a peak movement of 1,396,000 in 1924. The number of persons who left farms for towns and cities in 1930 was 1,543,000, compared with 1,876,000 persons in 1929 and a peak movement of 2,155,000 in 1926.

While the net movement from farms was 151,000 last year, a normal increase of 359,000 births over deaths on farms during the year brought the total farm population on January 1, 1931, to 27,430,000 persons as compared with 27,222,000 persons on January 1, 1930.

And thus we advertise the value of milk to the consumer

Southern New Jersey Holstein Breeders

Over 125 people representing breeders of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Salem, Gloucester and Cumberland counties attended a meeting and banquet at Johnston Hotel, Salem, N. J. on March 24th.

W. C. Frisbie, former club agent of Salem county, served as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers. An address of welcome was made by Samuel Ridgway, president of the Tri-County Association.

Addresses were also made by Dr. J. H. McNiel, who outlined the state and federal indemnity plan for payment of reactors.

The need for a farmers cooperative and the cooperation of such organizations was stressed in an address by Howard Hancock of Cumberland County.

Prof. E. J. Perry, of New Brunswick, G. D. Brill, president of the state Holstein-Friesian Association and Charles A. Rowe, president of the Bucks County (Pa.) Holstein-Friesian Association also made brief addresses.

The banquet committee, having charge of the arrangement and program was

the ODDS *are* against *you*
with a POOR FEED

No one is foolish enough to deny that milk prices are down—that dairy profits have shrunk—that it is a time to practice economy in the strictest sense.

But there is another fact to face—another truth to realize; *the odds are against the dairyman who cheapens his ration.* He invites every danger he avoids when times are good. He turns right about face on good dairy practice. He deafens himself to the truth that, now, only good cows and a good feed can make him a profit.

Run down condition, ill health, constipation—low profits—all are waiting to respond to the invitation cheap feeding gives.

The best way to get rid of surplus milk is to send low producing cows to the butcher. Keep only high producers—feed them well. That's true economy! That's profitable dairying!

Regardless of milk price Larro dairy feed will return a greater profit over feed cost. **Larro plays square with your cows because it is always the same—always uniform. *It always is the most profitable.* See your Larro Dealer.**

THE LARROWE MILLING CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY • HOGS • DAIRY

Larro Family Flour, best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

National Dairy Association Announces Changes In Herd Honor Roll

Changes in the National Herd Honor Roll for the year ending June 30, 1931, the eighth year it has been conducted by the National Diary Association, provide for the awarding of distinctive diplomas in each of five classes. The classes are for herds that exceed 300 pounds, 350 pounds, 400 pounds, 450 pounds, and 500 pounds of fat per cow. The herd owner's name, the number of cows in his herd and the average production of the herd will be recorded on each diploma with a different seal for each class.

The original purpose of the Honor Roll, to give recognition to the dairyman who succeeds in developing his herd to the very creditable production of 300 pounds of fat or more per cow, is retained. The classes for higher production give additional recognition to the dairyman who further improves his herd.

State supervisors have been asked to make their reports as associations complete their year's work, rather than once a year, so that the diplomas will be awarded much sooner than in the past.

BACTERIA CONTROL

The Secret of DAIRY PROFITS

Your cows give you clean, wholesome milk—and it is within your power to keep it that way. Three things are necessary . . . hot water, sterilized cans and pails, and proper cooling.

To control bacteria, pails and cans need HOT water washing and thorough dry-air sterilizing between milkings. Then the milk must be quickly cooled and stored at below 50°.

The Esco Electric Water Heater gives you a ready supply of hot water in the milk house just when you want it. The Esco Dry-Air Sterilizer provides an electrically heated and insulated cabinet for sterilizing and storing cans and pails. The Esco Electric Milk Cooler quickly cools milk to below 50° and keeps it cold until shipped.

See your Power Company, Electric Refrigeration Dealer, or write us for full information.

ESCO CABINET COMPANY
WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

PAT. NOV 25 1930

ESCO CABINET CO. West Chester, Pa.

Please send full information in regard to Milk Coolers, Sterilizers, Water Heaters.

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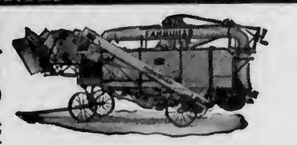

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Harden Plants

Before setting plants from the greenhouse or hotbed into the field be sure that they have been hardened sufficiently by gradually lowering the temperature and reducing the amount of water supplied.

Mention the Milk Producers Review when writing to advertisers.

American Institute of Co-operation Further Details of the Kansas Meeting Announced

Names of a score of cooperative leaders who will head the annual conferences of the American Institute of Cooperation this year were made public by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Institute. The conferences will be held throughout the week of June 8 to 13 at Manhattan, Kansas, on the campus of the Kansas State College of Agriculture. More than 2,000 leaders of cooperative organizations will participate.

Recent developments in the movement will be discussed during the first morning by C. O. Moser, New Orleans, Louisiana, vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Cooperative Association; by B. H. Hibbard, Madison, Wisconsin, chairman of the department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin, and by Robin Hood, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the National Cooperative Council. Nils A. Olsen, Washington, D. C., chief of the bureau of agricultural economics will analyze the foreign agricultural competition faced by American cooperatives.

The possibilities of adjusting production to demand through cooperation is to be dealt with June 9 by Edward A. O'Neal, Montgomery, Alabama, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. B. Denman, Washington, D. C., member of the federal farm board; E. J. Bell, Washington, D. C., grain specialist of the federal farm board, and C. O. Moser, New Orleans, Louisiana, vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Cooperative Association.

E. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C., director of the Institute of Economics together with Paul S. Armstrong, Los Angeles, California, assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and John Brandt, Litchfield, Minnesota, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., will report to the conference June 10 regarding the merchandising practices of the older cooperatives.

Finance and insurance problems are to be handled June 11 by O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kansas, president of the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies; V. N. Valgren, Washington, D. C., bureau of agricultural economics; Stanley Reed, Washington, D. C., general counsel of the federal farm board and Alf H. Stone, Dunleith, Mississippi, vice-president of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association.

Papers will be presented at the last two mornings of the conferences evaluating the work of the federal farm board from an unbiased standpoint. L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, and C. E. Hough, Hartford, Conn., general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association will preside over these two sessions. The farm board's grape control plan will be evaluated by S. W. Shear of the University of California, Berkeley, California. Its grain plan will be explained by O. B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics University of Minnesota. Its cotton marketing program will be evaluated by R. H. Montgomery, Austin, Texas, assistant professor of economics, University of Texas. F. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C., director of the Institute of Economics, will present a paper analyzing the livestock marketing plan. The board's wool program will be analyzed by M. R. Benedict, head of the farm economics department of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, Brookings, South Dakota. Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation will explain the progress made in dairy marketing.

James C. Stone, Washington, [illegible] chairman of the federal farm boar[d] address the sessions Friday night, 12, in the auditorium of the coll[ege] explain the accomplishments of th[e] which he heads.

About sixty other men of na[tional] reputation have been invited to a[ddress] afternoon conferences during the week of June 8 to 13, but the name[s] not be made public until confirm[ations] are received. The afternoon confe[rences] will each be devoted to a single fi[eld] cooperative activity livestock, [grain] dairy products, wool, purchasing, educational relationships and insurance.

Cooperative editors will hold daily ferences to consider problems involv[ing] the publication of their house organ[s].

Although the Institute holds se[ssions] from June 1 to June 27, all work o[f] of the week of June 8 to 13 will be co[unted] to credit courses given for graduate undergraduate students with the coo[peration] tion of the Kansas state college of ag[riculture].

This will be the seventh summer se[ssion] of the Institute which is held ann[ually] in connection with one of the great versities of the country. Previous ses[sions] have been held at the University of P[ennsylvania] in 1925; University of Mi[nnesota] in 1926; Northwestern Univer[sity] Chicago, in 1927; University of Cal[ifornia] nia in 1928; Louisiana State Universi[ty] 1929, and Ohio State University in [1930].

Farm Hour to Stay On Standard Ti[me]

When city folks moved their cl[ocks] one hour ahead on Sunday, April 26 they may enjoy more daylight time their suburban gardens, golf courses, beaches, the National Farm and Ho[me] Hour will be heard at exactly the s[ame] time as at present in rural sections.

To offset the change to daylight sav[ing] time the National Farm and Home H[our] will go on the air at 12.30 p. m., Cen[tral] Daylight Time, which is the same as present, 11.30 a. m., Central Stand[ard] Time. This announcement is made avoid confusion among country fo[lk] who need not move their clocks in or[der] to enjoy the healthful sunshine from da[wn] to dusk.

Farm and Home Hour Radio Broadcastin[g]

During the month of May the followi[ng] special programs will occupy the Natio[nal] Farm and Home Hour on the dates liste[d]:

May 9 American Farm Bureau Fede[ration] ation Program on Taxation

May 11 Future Farmers of Americ[a]

May 16 National Grange.

May 20 National Farmers Union.

May 23 Land Grant Colleges an[d] Universities.

1932 Pennsylvania State Farm Show Will Open January 1[6]

The dates for the next Pennsylvan[ia] Farm Show were set at a meeting [of] the Farm Show Commission recently for January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 193[2].

The Commission spent considerab[le] time discussing ways to beautify th[e] grounds surrounding the Farm Show Building and outlining plans for bette[r] trolley service and parking accommoda[-] tions, John A. McSparran, Chairman o[f] the Commission states.

Know Your Cows

Keeping records on milk production o[f] dairy cows is especially important when the price of milk is low. All low producing cows should be weeded from the herd [as] soon as detected. Serious losses may thus be prevented.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect June 1st, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price June 1st, 1931. May surplus price.

Miles	basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk:	Class 1 Test	Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.39	3.	$0.52
11 to 20 "	.283	2.37	3.05	0.54
21 to 30 "	.303	2.35	3.1	0.56
31 to 40 "	.313	2.34	3.15	0.58
41 to 50 "	.333	2.32	3.2	0.60
51 to 60 "	.343	2.31	3.25	0.62
61 to 70 "	.364	2.29	3.3	0.64
71 to 80 "	.374	2.28	3.35	0.66
81 to 90 "	.389	2.27	3.4	0.66
91 to 100 "	.399	2.26	3.45	0.70
101 to 110 "	.414	2.24	3.5	0.72
111 to 120 "	.424	2.23	3.55	0.74
121 to 130 "	.434	2.22	3.6	0.76
131 to 140 "	.450	2.21	3.65	0.78
141 to 150 "	.460	2.20	3.7	0.80
151 to 160 "	.475	2.18	3.75	0.82
161 to 170 "	.480	2.18	3.8	0.84
171 to 180 "	.490	2.17	3.85	0.86
181 to 190 "	.505	2.15	3.9	0.88
191 to 200 "	.510	2.15	3.95	0.90
201 to 210 "	.520	2.14	4.	0.92
211 to 220 "	.535	2.12	4.05	0.94
221 to 230 "	.540	2.12	4.1	0.96
231 to 240 "	.550	2.11	4.15	0.98
241 to 250 "	.556	2.10	4.2	1.00
251 to 260 "	.566	2.09	4.25	1.02
261 to 270 "	.576	2.08	4.3	1.04
271 to 280 "	.581	2.08	4.35	1.06
281 to 290 "	.595	2.06	4.4	1.08
291 to 300 "	.600	2.06	4.45	1.10
			4.5	1.12
			4.55	1.14
			4.6	1.16
			4.65	1.18
			4.7	1.20
			4.75	1.22
			4.8	1.24
			4.85	1.26
			4.9	1.28
			4.95	1.30
			5.	1.32

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued May 28th, 1931.

[signature] President.

[signature] Secretary.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect June 1st, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is met to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

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(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price June 1st, 1931. May surplus price.

Test per cent.	Basic quantity per 100#	Price per qt.	Class 1 Per 100#	Per qt.
3.	$2.99	6.2	$1.10	2.35
3.05	2.91	6.25	1.12	2.4
3.1	2.93	6.3	1.14	2.45
3.15	2.95	6.35	1.16	2.50
3.2	2.97	6.4	1.18	2.55
3.25	2.99	6.45	1.20	2.6
3.3	3.01	6.5	1.22	2.6
3.35	3.03	6.5	1.24	2.65
3.4	3.05	6.55	1.26	2.7
3.45	3.07	6.6	1.28	2.75
3.5	3.09	6.65	1.30	2.80
3.55	3.11	6.7	1.32	2.85
3.6	3.13	6.75	1.34	2.9
3.65	3.15	6.8	1.36	2.9
3.7	3.17	6.8	1.38	2.95
3.75	3.19	6.85	1.40	3.
3.8	3.21	6.9	1.42	3.05
3.85	3.23	6.95	1.44	3.1
3.9	3.25	7.0	1.46	3.15
3.95	3.27	7.05	1.48	3.2
4.	3.29	7.1	1.50	3.2
4.05	3.31	7.1	1.52	3.25
4.1	3.33	7.15	1.54	3.3
4.15	3.35	7.2	1.56	3.35
4.2	3.37	7.25	1.58	3.4
4.25	3.39	7.3	1.60	3.45
4.3	3.41	7.35	1.62	3.5
4.35	3.43	7.4	1.64	3.5
4.4	3.45	7.4	1.66	3.55
4.45	3.47	7.45	1.68	3.6
4.5	3.49	7.5	1.70	3.65
4.55	3.51	7.55	1.72	3.7
4.6	3.53	7.6	1.74	3.75
4.65	3.55	7.65	1.76	3.8
4.7	3.57	7.65	1.78	3.8
4.75	3.59	7.7	1.80	3.85
4.8	3.61	7.75	1.82	3.9
4.85	3.63	7.8	1.84	3.95
4.9	3.65	7.85	1.86	4.
4.95	3.67	7.9	1.88	4.05
5.	3.69	7.95	1.90	4.1

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued May 28th, 1931.

H. E. Allebach, President.
J. Ralph Fellows, Secretary.

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PRODUCERS of fluid or market milk could wipe out the surplus milk which is now depressing milk prices easily and quickly by keeping a small quantity of milk at home and separating enough to provide cream and butter for their home use and skim-milk for feeding a few calves, pigs or chickens. Aside from helping to improve prices this practice would also provide more dairy products—the most healthful and economical of all foods—for home use.

Many dairymen who are now selling whole milk will find that in the long run it will be more profitable for them to separate all their milk and to sell cream or butter and to grow more young stock with the skim-milk—the best feed in the world for this purpose.

Every dairy farm, regardless of how the milk is sold, should have a cream separator—even if it is used to separate only a pailful of milk a day.

And when it comes to cream separators, there is nothing like a De Laval.

There are five complete lines of De Laval Separators, ranging in price from $30 up, providing a De Laval for every need and purse.

No matter whether you want to separate the milk from one or 1000 cows, there is a De Laval which will do this work better and at less cost than any other separator. Each De Laval, regardless of price, is the best in its class and the best money can buy. They are:

"3,000,000" GOLDEN SERIES—The world's best separators. The most completely and conveniently equipped, cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable. Equipped with ball bearings protected against rust and corrosion. Finished in beautiful and durable gold and black. Four sizes, from 350 to 1000 lbs. capacity. Hand, belt or motor drive.

BLACK UTILITY SERIES—Exactly the same as the Golden Series in construction and separating efficiency, but lacking several features. Sold at lower prices. Three sizes: 350 to 750 lbs. capacity.

JUNIOR SERIES—A new quality line of smaller separators for the one to three cow owner. Most efficient and durable. Finished in royal blue. Three sizes: 150, 225 and 300 lbs. capacity.

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A De Laval Milker Will Help You Produce at Less Cost

A De Laval Milker will do more to help you reduce your cost of producing milk than anything you can get. It will enable you to do your milking in at least half the time, and also to do your milking better and produce more and cleaner milk than can be done in any other way.

There are now more than 2,000,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers in all parts of the world, and in every way De Lavals have demonstrated their superiority over any other method.

There are three kinds of De Laval Milkers, providing a De Laval for every need and purse:

MAGNETIC—The world's best milker. Thousands of outfits in use in all parts of the world. Pulsations controlled by magnetic force insure absolute uniformity of milking. Cows always milked the same way and produce to their greatest ability. Any one can operate it. Easy to handle and care for. Outfits for milking one to 500 or more cows.

UTILITY—The best low-priced milker made. Ideal for the small dairyman or for those to whom price is an essential consideration. Outfits sold from $145 up. Furnished with single or double units, which can be used with any make of single pipe line milker.

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Inter-State Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Vol. XII West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1931 No. 2

Dept. of Agr. Economics, N. Y. State College of Agr., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Inter-State Directors Hold Regular Meeting

The Board of Directors, and officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held their customary meeting, in the offices of the Association in Philadelphia on May 13 and 14, 1931. Others attending the meeting included the field representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the field representatives of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The meeting was presided over by H. D. Allebach, president and a roll-call of the directors by I. R. Zollers, secretary showed all directors but one, being in attendance.

The officers and directors present included the following. H. D. Allebach, president; Frederick Shangle, vice president; I. R. Zollers, secretary; August A. Miller, assistant secretary; Robert F. Brinton, treasurer; Frank M. Twining, assistant treasurer and the following directors: S. K. Andrews, Dorchester County, Md.; J. H. Bennetch, Lebanon County, Pa.; Ira J. Book, Lancaster County, Pa.; Robert F. Brinton, Chester County, Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Kent County, Del.; E. Nelson James, Cecil County, Md.; J. W. Keith, Queene Anne County, Md.; H. I. Lauver, Juniata County, Pa.; A. R. Marvel, Talbot County, Md.; I. V. Otto, Cumberland County, Pa.; J. A. Poorbaugh, York County, Pa.; C. F. Preston, Chester County, Pa.; Albert Sarig, Berks County, Pa.; John Carvel Sutton, Kent County, Md.; Frederick Shangle, Mercer County, N. J.; C. C. Tallman, Burlington County, N. J.; R. I. Tussey, Blair County, Pa.; Harry B. Stewart, Huntingdon County, Pa.; S. U. Troutman, Bedford County, Pa.; F. M. Twining, Bucks County, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Delaware County, Pa. and A. B. Waddington, Salem County, N. J.

The minutes of the previous meeting and the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee, held since the last regular meeting of the Board of Directors, were read by secretary I. R. Zollers and were duly approved.

There being no unfinished business before the meeting, reports of the various officers were presented.

Secretary Zollers made a formal report on the butter situation and referred to various meetings that had been held to outline a program to further the present consumption of this dairy product and to thus endeavor to decrease the present heavy storage holdings of butter as soon as possible.

The secretary reported rapid progress in the program of making territorial readjustments of local units of the Association. This program has reduced the number of local units throughout the territory from 276 to 224.

Frank M. Twining, director of the Field and Test Department, reported on the activities of that department since the last directors meeting. Herd improvement programs are receiving considerable attention. Several new herd improvement programs have been undertaken since the last meeting of the Directors.

Membership activities, since the last meeting of the Board of Directors were also presented.

C. I. Cohee, director of the Quality

(Continued on page 9)

Butter

adds a distinctive flavor to all cooking

is the most economical source of Vitamin "A"

is the most easily digested of all animal fats

is a "protective" food —actually building up the body against disease

is exceptionally cheap today!

There is no substitute for **real Butter**

NOTE—Reproduction of an advertisement used by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, in leading daily city newspapers in furthering the consumption of butter.

Playing Fair With Your Market

Quality governs sales and good quality creates a demand for that product.

It is important for all producers of dairy products or any other products, for that matter, to consider this problem seriously.

Milk is a perishable product and must be produced and handled with particular care. One can of poor milk from one cow may spoil not only all of your own milk but may also spoil when mixed with good clean milk, **that** of many other dairymen.

The Dairymen who are not observing all of the precautions necessary for the production of good milk are not only breaking down their own market, but are spoiling that of fellow producers.

Every milk producer in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, who is selling to a cooperating dealer, has had his dairy barn and milk house inspected. His cows have also been examined, his methods of procedure in caring for the milk have been prescribed but this inspection service cannot be made every day or every week.

The dairymen has been fully advised, personally, in many cases, through educational meetings and through the columns of the "Milk Producers' Review", of the necessity of care and cleanliness in producing milk, of cow feeding programs, the necessity of maintaining proper sanitary conditions, both in connection with the careful dairy methods and the cleanliness of milking utensils, etc. etc. He should profit by these teachings and demonstrations and we are glad to say that many have.

But there may be some producers, however, who have grown at times a little bit careless and such producers, while they may be in the small minority are largely the cause of some of the milk troubles.

Through the efforts of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and of its cooperating organization, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, determined efforts have been made to see to it that the market may have a full supply of clean safe milk. This is being done not only in checking on the methods employed by the dairymen, but also upon the methods and practices at receiving stations and city milk distributing plants. Many improvements have been made and others have been suggested.

Many of our cooperating buyers are themselves checking upon methods of milk production. Competition in the sale of milk in city markets, is keen and no distributor can afford to relax in his methods.

If the milk supply does not hold up, today, to the standards set up, the producer may simply find himself without a market. Every dairyman should know what that means. There is so much milk being produced, on the whole, in most cases it is very hard to find a new market and even when it is found it is often at a disadvantage to the producer.

We want our producers to take no chances. Follow clean methods of production. Follow them in every detail. If your milk is not up to standard and in many cases this can be readily detected, hold the milk at home. It costs money and time is wasted, to have milk returned from the receiving station or city delivery

(Continued on page 8)

Soils Develop Through Process of Evolution

Controversy as to whether heredity or environment is most powerful in molding the lives of human beings may continue unabated, but Dr. A. G. McCall, chief of the soil investigations unit of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently told members of the Agricultural Historical Society that studies by scientists of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and by the Russians with whom soil science originated clearly indicate that environment is the all-important factor in developing the characteristics of soils and in determining whether they shall be good or bad, fertile or uproductive.

Doctor McCall pointed out that the chief stumbling block to our knowledge of soils and to the development of soil science has been the persistent assumption by scientists that soils were chiefly the product of heredity.

"Until very recent years," he said, "students of soil science have believed that soils must necessarily retain the properties and qualities which they inherit from the rocks and geological formations from which they are derived ,but such is not the case, for soils, like human beings, can not escape the inexorable process of evolution, and, like animals and plants, they pass from youth to maturity and on to old age."

In this process, says Doctor McCall, they lose their early characteristics, inherited from the particular geological formations of the earth's crust from which they are formed, and are influenced to a constantly greater extent by the climate and vegetation. As proof of the dominating effect of environment on the development of soil characteristics he cited the fact that a soil derived from granite in New Jersey would develop into a wholly different soil as regards color, texture, and fertility than one developed from the same kind of granite in Georgia.

"In the fight of progressive scientific discoveries we find it impossible to believe that the 'death' of a soil is necessarily anything more than a stage of coma or suspended animation," says Doctor McCall. "Soil surveys are studies of the relationships of soil environments in which their evolution has occurred. Our faith in science is so profound that we believe in the possibility of resuscitating even a dead soil, and who knows but that in the near future we may be able to treat dead soils and start them on a brand-new evolutionary course from youth to old age?"

The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in which Doctor McCall directs the soil investigations unit, has differentiated more than a thousand types of soil in the process of mapping and describing the agricultural lands of 1,200 counties in the United States. In the soil survey reports the various soils are described in detail, their origin is traced, and their present agricultural value is emphasized. The maps and reports, which now cover half of the agricultural land of this country, are serving increasingly as an inventory of the Nation's soil fertility resources and a guide in the use of our agricultural resources.

Radio Program from American Institute Sessions

Another direct broadcast from the American Institute of Cooperation sessions in Manhattan, Kansas, will occupy the National Farm and Home Hour on Friday, June 12.

The program which will feature some of the highlights of the convention is to be picked up direct from Manhattan and sent over special lines to the NBC studios in Chicago. From there it will be distributed over a nation-wide network of NBC stations.

Misbranded Mineral Mixtures Under Ban

"When mineral mixtures are labeled as having power to increase egg, milk, and meat production above the level produced by normal, healthy poultry and other livestock, they are misbranded under the food and drugs act, if shipped in interstate commerce," Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian, Federal Food and Drug Administration, declares. "Mineral mixtures are likewise misbranded if they are represented as preventives or treatments for infectious diseases of farm stock, or as preventives of maladies caused by worms, or as efficient worm expellers. The administration is instituting vigorous action to prevent interstate trade in such mislabeled products."

Doctor Moskey explains that certain minerals may be added to the feed of animals to make up for possible mineral deficiencies in the ordinary ration. "The addition of minerals to the feed, however, can not truthfully be said to be effective in creating a resistance against contagious or infectious diseases," he states, "nor is there sound reason to believe that such use of minerals is effective in the treatment of these diseases. Some manufacturers claim that their mineral mixtures prevent or control worm infestation of poultry and other animals, but no scientific authority supports these assertions.

"The restoration of a proper mineral balance in the ration, through the addition of certain mineral elements, may result in normal egg, milk, or meat production when decreased yields are due to a lack of minerals in the feed," Doctor Moskey adds. "Decreased yields, however, may be due to many other factors. Claims that the use of minerals will stimulate the quantities of milk, eggs, and meat produced create an erroneous impression in the mind of the buyer."

The Federal Food and Drug Administration can, under the law, exercise control only over claims made on the labels of, or in circulars accompanying food and drugs shipped in interstate commerce. Doctor Moskey pointed out that legal control does not extend to curative and preventive claims for mineral mixtures made in outside advertising—on billboards, in newspapers, farm papers, and other periodicals—and suggested that the prospective buyer compare these with the necessarily more conservative statements printed on the labels themselves.

Time to Think of Fly Prevention

By A. C. McLean

Mercer County (N. J.) Agricultural Agent

This is a good time to think about fly prevention for you will find it is much easier to prevent flies than to eradicate them after they have once become abundant. One of the best ways to do this is to destroy all breeding places for flies. Most of the stable and house flies breed in manure or other decaying organic matter such as leaves, refuse and so forth. By removing all these places where flies can breed, you will greatly reduce the population for the coming summer.

The time to do this is at once. If you haven't any place, spread lightly on your pastures or meadows, all manure or other waste organic matter around your buildings so that it can dry up and not be a source for the flies to lay their eggs and breed in. Then keep all manure and litter cleaned up around your premises regularly.

Another thing, start in at once with sprays and traps to keep the pests reduced to the least possible number.

Pennsylvania Farmers Do $54,000,000 Business in Cooperative Groups

Pennsylvania farmers bought or sold farm products and supplies worth $54,000,000 through cooperative associations during 1930, according to H. A. Hanemann, market analyst, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This business represents a reduction of only one per cent when compared with 1929. Since commodity prices were much lower in 1930, the high value of the transactions indicates an increase in volume of products handled, Mr. Hanemann points out.

Nine large organizations transacted 88 per cent of the total business. These were the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh; the Producers' Cooperative Commission Association, Pittsburgh; the Keystone Cooperative Grape Association, North East, Pennsylvania; the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Ithaca, New York; the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, New York; the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Massachusetts; the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia; the Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania; and the Keystone Grange Exchange, Harrisburg. Although the value of the commodities handled by these large-scale organizations in 1930 was 1.6 per cent less than in 1929, the actual volume or tonnage handled was 6.2 per cent greater than in 1929.

Volume Increased

The aggregate value of all Pennsylvania farm products distributed through cooperative associations in 1930 was $44,483,818 as compared with $45,725,533 in 1929, a decline of 2.7 per cent, but the tonnage handled was 5.6 per cent greater. The sale of milk and milk products in 1930 amounted to $40,941,225 against $42,137,670 in 1929, a shrink of 2.84 per cent; fruits and vegetables, $3,279,515 as compared with $3,277,551 in 1929, but the tonnage was nearly 10 per cent greater in 1929; livestock, $203, 059, against $260, 029 in 1929, but the number of head distributed was only 11 per cent less; wool, 20 per cent greater in value and 30 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

The value of farm supplies purchased through cooperative buying associations increased 7.9 per cent, and the tonnage 17.1 per cent. Local purchasing organizations, as well as the large scale regional organizations handled a larger volume of supplies. The total value of all supplies distributed by cooperatives during 1930 was $9,497,427 against $8,802,142 in 1929.

At the close of 1930, the total Pennsylvania membership of agricultural cooperatives consisted of 49,163 farmers. This represents a gain of 1.5 per cent. Interstate cooperatives gained, while local associations lost members.

Electricity in Poultry House

The use of electric lights in poultry houses is no longer an experiment. It is more a question of getting at the job and having the lights installed. The size of light, the number, how to place them, and what equipment to use and how, with other questions are answered in the practical way in extension bulletin 90, Artificial Illumination of Poultry Houses for Winter Egg Production. A free copy may be obtained from the office of publication, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Any seed corn not needed for planting this spring may save the situation next spring. Such seed can be stored safely. Next fall may not be so favorable for seed corn as the last one was.

Plans Made to Increase Fat Test of Holste

Investigations leading to the de… ment of a family of Holstein cattl… will produce milk testing 4 per cent b… fat, recognized for years as the outsta… need of the Holstein breed, are soon … undertaken by the New Jersey Ag… tural Experiment Station.

Although Holsteins produce more … than any other breed of cattle, thei… tests, on the average, only 3.4 per … butterfat. This has worked to the … advantage of Holsteins, especially i… East, where there is a growing dema… fluid milk markets for a product hav… high butterfat test, according to Pro… W. Bartlett experiment station … husbandman.

The experiments with Holsteins, w… are expected to continue for at leas… years, will be started at the James T… Institute for Animal Research, the exp… ment station's newly-acquired north … sey branch at Beemerville, Sussex Cou… This new branch of the station wa… estate of James Turner of Mont… He recently deeded the 1,100 acre… land, together with many head of l… stock and all buildings, to the state … New Jersey, with the provision that … used by the experiment station for ani… research work. The gift is valued … nearly $500,000.

"We believe it will take at least … years of breeding and selection to att… our objective in this experiment with H… steins," Professor Bartlett explain… "because the gains that can be expect… from generation to generation are s… large.

"Some Holsteins do produce m… testing 4 per cent butterfat, and we … tend to buy a number of such cows, p… vided they also produce the equivalent … 500 pounds of butterfat annually as m… ture cows, to use as a foundation herd … this experiment. Two purebred bulls h… have sired daughters producing mi… testing 4 per cent butterfat will … selected as foundation sires. More th… 100 head of livestock will be used in th… experiment.

"We are particularly interested in fi… ing individuals that seem to carry inhe… ted factors for producing milk of a hi… butterfat test. Then, through methods … inbreeding and cross-breeding, we hop… to develop a family of Holsteins that w… give not only large quantities of milk b… also milk having a 4 per cent butterf… test."

Improve Dairy Herds By Culling 257 Cow

Keystone dairymen in 70 testing ass… ciations culled 257 unprofitable cows o… of their herds in April, C. R. Gearhar… dairy extension specialist of the Penns… vania State College, reports.

Tests applied to 25,773 cows during th… month revealed 4767 cows producing m… than 40 pounds of butterfat and 3… cows giving more than 1000 pounds of mi… each. In the 40-pound group 1696 cow… produced more than 50 pounds of butte… fat, while 3352 cows in the 1000-pou… class exceeded 1200 pounds of milk apie…

Coventry association in Chester coun… tested the largest number of cows, 64… and West Chester association in the sa… county was second with 644. Wes… Chester led in 40-pound cows with 2… and in 1000-pound cows with 208. Cum… berland No. 1 and Laurel Hill of Bradfo… county tied for second in number of 4… pound cows with 145, and Cumberlan… No. 1 was second in 1000-pound cows wit… 180.

The Work Day on the Farm

"Farmers are working just as many hours as they did 15 or 20 years ago; . . . the use of power equipment has resulted in larger farm units rather than increased leisure for the farm operator." These are the conclusions of a study by D. R. Mitchell, of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Wisconsin, based on data from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, and New York. Only in Kansas does a social scientist find evidence of increasing leisure for farm operators.

For Wisconsin data covering the past eight years are at hand from three sample areas. Farmers are now working just as many hours as eight years ago. "The use of tractors and other power equipment has not yet shortened their work day. . . . According to these labor records, the Wisconsin farm operator works 9.6 hours on weekdays and 5.7 hours on Sundays. If we consider the summer and winter periods separately, we find that he works 10.2 hours week-days and five hours Sundays during the summer months, and nine hours week-days and 6½ hours Sundays during the winter months. He has, therefore, a 66-hour week in the summer and a 61-hour week in the winter . . .

"We have been led to expect much, from the standpoint of improved living conditions, from the so-called mechanization of our farms. However, in each of the three areas studied, the farm operators who used tractors worked somewhat longer hours than did the farm operators who did not use tractors. The mechanization of Wisconsin farms has enabled one man to do a given amount of work in less time, but our records show that the time saved has been used for increased production rather than for increased leisure.

"The results obtained in Wisconsin are quite similar to results obtained in other states, several of which have kept records on more farms and for a greater number of years than has Wisconsin. Minnesota, for example, has kept detailed cost records on farms since 1902. . . These show that dairy farmers and small grain farmers are working almost two hours more daily now than they did 28 years ago. Of course, the agricultural depression is a very real factor in the situation." (Rural America, New York, for April.)

Required Tools For Farm Work Shop

Every farm should have a work shop, even though it be nothing more than a shed or a boarded off corner of the implement storage.

The farm work shop should be at least 8 by 10 feet in size, according to W. C. Krueger, New Jersey extension service agricultural engineer. Such a shop, he believes, should provide for farm tools and a sheltered space for doing repair work.

"For holding tools, a board panel measuring 4 by 8 feet in size and placed above the work bench is recommended," Mr. Krueger advises. "The tools should be hung on this easily accessible panel on nails, hooks, or cleats in an orderly fashion. To facilitate a quick checkup on the tools, and to make it easy to put them in their proper places, a black outline of each tool should be painted on the board panel.

"Common farm woodworking jobs can be done with the following list of tools: crosscut saw, ripsaw, small hand plane, long smoothing plane, ripping hammer, small claw hammer, draw shave, steel square, wood chisels, mallet, brace and auger bits, marking gauge, and compass.

Uncle Ab says that the binding on most of the books of today is sheerest flattery.

Ninth Annual Dairy Exposition at Penn State

Dairy students at the Pennsylvania State College conducted the most successful dairy exposition in the history of the College in the opinion of many of the spectators who attended the Ninth Annual Penn State Dairy Exposition on May 9. The exposition was managed and supervised entirely by the dairy students at the College and included contests in—dairy cattle fitting and showing, dairy products and dairy cattle judging and clean-milk essay writing, in addition to a co-ed milking contest.

CO-ED MILKING CONTESTANTS

Miss Bertha Lohn of Boswell, Pennsylvania was the fastest milker of eight girls and was awarded first prize in the co-ed milking contest. In the clean milk contest, H. Ernest Bechtel of Royersford, Pennsylvania won first prize and was awarded a silver cup and gold medal by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia. Bechtel who was the editor of this year's dairy exposition catalogue, also won first prize in the clean milk contest last year. W. L. Hutchinson of Cecil, Pennsylvania won second prize in the same contest this year.

DAIRY FITTING CONTESTANTS

There was a record attendance at the banquet of 146 people on the Saturday evening after the show. Prizes amounting to well over one-thousand dollars in value and including cash, medals, silver cups, trophies, and commercial products offered by large manufacturing companies were awarded to the winners following the main banquet address which was given by H. W. Jeffers of Walker-Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

Proper Uses of Land Urged by Economist

Proper utilization of farm lands is one of the solutions to the problem of interregional agricultural competition, Dr. John D. Black, Harvard University economist, told faculty members and students of the school of agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College, in the final scientific lecture of the year in the agricultural series.

To obtain profitable utilization of land, Doctor Black proposed three alternative procedures: First, assemble all the pertinent facts with respect to land and its related uses and supply this information to interested persons for application. Second, classify the land, map and survey it, assembly the facts and then recommend action. Third, impose zoning ordinances on rural lands.

Recommendation on the uses of land is forecasting, Doctor Black said, because the economists must estimate future conditions of supply and demand.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill. Market

The price of milk for May in the Chicago market, according to "Pure Milk" official organ of the Pure Milk Association remains at $2.55 per hundred pounds, subject to such variations as have been worked out in suburban markets and locals.

Prices at condenseries in this shed have again been reduced so that at the present time the average condensing price is $1.15 per hundred pounds.

The average net weighted price of all milk sold through the Pure Milk Association for March is $2.03. The surplus price was up six cents per hundred weight.

The price of milk for May will be $2.30 net, per hundred pounds and will apply to 90 per cent of basic milk sold. This represents the Class I price.

Class II will be the rest of the basic, and the first 10% over basic, which will be paid for at the rate of 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, plus 20 per cent.

Class III will be the balance of the milk delivered and the price will be 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter fat.

Can milk is $1.60 net, f. o. b. country.

All prices apply on 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on sub-markets.

Detroit, Mich.

The price for base milk, 3.5% butterfat, as delivered in Detroit during April is $2.34, according to the Michigan Milk Messenger, official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

Daily average receipts of milk and fluid sales were both somewhat lower than during March. However the proportion of sales to milk received remained approximately the same.

Manufactured milk above the base is 91 cents per cwt. for 3.5% test at receiving stations. 90.73 pounds of each 100 pounds of base was sold as fluid milk and is figured at the rate of $2.45 per cwt. 9.27 pounds of each 100 pounds of base milk is figured at the rate of the delivered Detroit surplus price, which is 91 cents plus average freight rate of 32 cents, or $1.23. Until the present ruling is changed base milk means 80 per cent of the regularly established basic.

April prices in neighboring cities and towns carry quotation for fluid milk, based on 3.5 butterfat content, ranged as follows: base milk, Flint, $1.90; Grand Rapids, $2.00. Milk in excess of the basic quantity, $1.40 per cwt.; Mason, the price for all milk testing 3.5% is $1.50 per cwt. for April delivery. Ann Arbor quotations for April were $2.00 delivered, with a retail price of 11c per quart since March 11th. The base price at Jackson, Mich. in April, 3.5 test, was $2.04 per cwt. Manufactured milk, above the base, was 91 cents.

Dairymens League Markets

From the Dairymen's League News, official organ of the Dairymens League, we note that the April net pool price for 3.5 milk was $1.68 per hundred pounds. Milk in the Dairymen's League territory, is sold in various classifications ranging from milk and cream to that used for the manufacture of a variety of dairy products. Gross sales during April aggregated a money value of $5,696,323.91

Not since 1922 and 1923 has the organization's surplus facilities been put to so great a test. Only the fact that the Association has been able to absorb the greater part of the surplus of the territory through marketing channels that has netted the best prevailing price, has kept the whole price structure in the territory from complete collapse.

Peoria, Ill.

The April milk prices of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association as quoted in "The Milk Producer," official organ of the association, was $2.19 per cwt. for base milk and $1.16 per cwt. for surplus, based on 3.5 butterfat milk.

Total production in April of this year (with 68 less producers shipping than in March) was practically identical with that of April a year ago.

St. Louis Market

The net price for basic milk, according to the "Sanitary Milk Bulletin" official publication of the Sanitary Milk Producers' Association, St. Louis, Mo. for May is quoted at $2.15 per cwt. for 3.5% milk f. o. b. county plants or platforms.

April surplus prices were as follows: First surplus, 99c per cwt. for 3.5% milk f. o. b. country.

The net price for second surplus is 82 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country.

Under the sales contract with cooperating dealers the total fluid sales for the last six months of 1930 divided by the total production for the same six months, is the per cent of each farmers production that will make up his basic pounds. This per cent. comes to 46%.

If the dealer in any month sells more pounds of fluid milk than the total base allowed to all his shippers, he shall increase the base per cent. accordingly. If he should sell less pounds of fluid milk than the total base allowed to all his shippers, he shall decrease the base per cent accordingly.

New England Market

Quoting from the discussion of W. H. Bronston, of the New England Dairymen's Association, in the May issue of the New England Dairyman, official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association:

The production of milk continues to show less than the normal seasonable increase.

The net March milk price in the 191-200 mile zone from Boston, for 3.7 per cent. milk was $1.71 per hundred weight, one cent higher than in February but 70 cents lower than in March last year.

The March Class I price was the same as in February $1.97 per hundred weight, but $1.39 per hundred weight below last year. Our Class II price in March is 2 cents better than in February, but 16 lower than in March last year.

The percentage of Class II milk (surplus) decreased again from February to March and now stands at 36.7 per cent. as compared with 48.9 per cent. last year.

St. Paul

From the Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin, official publication of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, we note that the price paid for 3.5% test milk for April was $1.42 per hundred pounds.

Conditions in the dairy market have not improved in regard to any commodity and in most cases are worse than a month ago.

Milwaukee, Wis.

From the "Milwaukee Milk Producer" published by the Milwaukee Co-Operative Milk Producers, the May fluid milk price has been set at $2.50 per cwt.

Due to a drop in the price of butter, manufactured milk price for April is quoted at 89 cents per hundred pounds.

INTER-STATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW
Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

DRINK MILK EVERYBODY

Editorial

Just a word of caution at this time. We realize that we are in a season of flush milk production and that it is comparatively easy to produce more milk,—even to the standpoint of putting on more cows, particularly if we are not up to full basic production. These may be problems that the dairy farmer might easily solve—but there is still one very important factor to be considered—and that is consumption.

We are still in an area of depression and that means reduced buying power on the part of the public. Many wage earners have had their earning capacity reduced materially or may be entirely out of employment, and that means reduced expenditures, and smaller purchases of milk and ice cream are not unusual.

We are trying to educate our consumers that milk, ice cream and dairy products generally are not only cheap but wholesome foods, and this goes in the country as well as in the city, but it must be remembered that this educational program moves forward a bit slowly—particularly when there is little money available for current food and other needs.

We believe our producers might profit by this—they have the milk at hand—its cheap, costs less to use it on the farm and can be used in a variety of ways. Why not consider this problem seriously—use more of your own dairy products right on the farm—and it may serve as an aide in adjusting production more nearly to our consumptive need.

Rainfall during May has been more or less general in most parts of the Philadelphia Milk Shed, during the past month. In instances there has been too much rain, as far as the spring seeding program was concerned, but where there was a stand of grass or hay, such forage crops have been benefitted.

As far as streams are concerned there has been a good share of surface water, but, early in the month many wells, which had gone almost dry, had not yet fully recovered normal conditions.

At all events we are better off than we were a year ago when the lack of rainfall, at this time was quite general.

While the season for garlic and grassy flavor in milk is almost past, our producers however should not let up in their precautionary measures to keep these objectionable flavors from their milk. Consumers won't use milk that contains any unnatural flavors.

We are now in the season where every precaution must be taken to keep milk sweet. Milk that is delivered to the receiving station or dealers plant and is sour or "on the turn" will not be accepted. Cool your milk properly immediately after milking and see to it that it is kept at a iow temperature until it reaches your delivery point.

A little care, in connection with cooling your milk properly may save you considerable money.

The double column advertisement "Butter" on the front page of this issue of the Milk Producers Review is a reporduction of the advertising program sponsored by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council appealing direct to the city consumer and was used in Philadelphia and several other large cities. This is another evidence of the efforts of cooperative organization to bring before the consuming public the value of dairy products, and incidentally the program can be followed on the farm as well, in an endeavor to have a greater consumption of such products, particularly from the stand point of health and economy.

June Milk Prices

Under agreement made December 12, 1930, with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during June, 1931, will be as noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia, for June will, subject to market conditions, be $2.89 per hundred pounds or 6.2 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for June, 3 per cent butterfat content will, subject to market conditions, be $2.31 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during June, 1931, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Dairymen Plan Consumption Campaign

Further development of plans for a nationwide campaign sponsored by organized dairymen to increase the consumption of butter and other dairy products, were formulated at a meeting of a special committee of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation held in New York on April 28 and 29.

A general outline of the program to be followed under the slogan, "For Health and Economy Use Dairy Products," will be recommended to the directors of the Federation at an early date. The plans call for the utilization of all the dairy cooperatives and other agricultural agencies, throughout thirty states.

The sponsoring of such a campaign by the 400,000 organized dairymen of the country would mean the first nationwide move of this kind to be undertaken by the producers of dairy products.

The special committee of the Federation which is formulating the tentative program is made up of the following:

Chairman, H. H. Rathbun, Dairymen's Leage Cooperative Association; Robert C. Mitchell, Connecticut Milk Producers Association; I. S. Heaps, Maryland State Dairymen's Association; H. D. Allebach, Inter-State Milk Producers Association; P. L. Betts, Chicago Equity-Union Ex.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

If consumption was anywhere near that of a year ago, our market, we would say would be in good shape, but, with consumption still considerably below that of last year, it is evident that we have too much milk on the whole, and, according to the dealer's reports, quite a bit too much basic milk.

It has been agreed that for the month of June, we will sell on the same plan as during May; that is, ninety-five per cent of the established basic quantity will be sold as basic and the remaining five per cent, together with any other surplus, will be sold at surplus price.

We find that there is quite a lot of cream being offered on this market coming from a distance and at a considerably lower price than cream being produced within our own territory. This causes quite a reaction on the market for cream, but, as long as the butter prices stay as low as they are, no doubt we will have this condition. Then too we find that there is quite a bit of milk being offered on the market with an "off flavor" of different kinds. The producers can prevent quite a lot of this if they will be just a little more particular in caring for their dairies and especially the milk supply. Quite a lot of milk has been turned back to the farmers recently on account of these flavors and odors, yet, no doubt, some of it has gone through the dealers plant. This certainly does not help improve the quality of milk and it will take quality to increase the sales. So, if all of us will be just a little bit more particular about our quality it is possible that we might increase the sales.

Again I am going to call your attention to the fact that the holdings of butter in cold storage are considerably below that of last year, but still considerably higher than the five-year average, so every dairyman will have to continue doing his part in cleaning up this surplus of dairy products.

I also want to state that your organization is proud of its members because of the way they have handled their production programs. We doubt whether there are many organizations in the United States who can print a statement to show that the supply from the producers going into the distributing plants was less this year in April than a year ago and you producers have actually done that this year. Therefore you deserve a lot of credit, but still our supply is really above the needs of the consuming public and with the cheap cream coming in from the outside, it makes it difficult for your orgaaization to handle the present situation as satisfactorily as might be desired.

Butter

While there have been no wide variations in butter prices during May, the tendency has been generally toward lower levels. Early in the month 92 score, solid pack butter was quoted at 24½ cents, New York City, it declined toward mid month about one cent a pound, recovered slightly and closed at the end of the month at 23¾ cents.

Butter in cold storage on May 1st amounted to 16.855.000 pounds, a shortage of 6,102,000 pounds, as compared to May 1, 1930, but still 5,873,000 pounds above the May 1st Five Year Average.

Butter production during May, according to government reports, has been slightly in excess of that of a year ago, especially in the so called whole milk plants, but the make at centralized plants was lighter than a year ago.

Weather conditions, will however be, as usual, the important factors in the near future.

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Many inquiries have come to the Dairy Council office regarding permits which have heretofore been issued annually on June 1st.

Through action of the Board of Directors of the Dairy Council it was decided that permits would not be issued in the future. No application for permit is necessary on the part of an old shipper, nor will it be expected that he hold a permit in his possession. New producers are required to file an application for inspection before shipper. Application blanks for new producers are available at receiving stations, and at the offices of the various dealers, as well as the office of the Dairy Council. Shippers who have been shipping regularly do not have to apply for inspection or permits in the future.

PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of April, 1931.

No. Tests Made	9834
No. Plants Investigated	30
No. Membership Calls	221
No. Calls on Members	203
No. Herd Samples Tested	573
No. New Members Signed	85
No. Cows Signed	563
No. Transfers Made	36
No. Meetings Attended	8
No. Attending Meetings	310

MAY BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	25½	24½	22½
2	25½	24½	23
4	25½	24½	22¼
5	25	24	22¼
6	25	24	21¾
7	24½	23½	21½
8	24½	23½	21½
9	24½	23½	21¼
11	23½	22½	21
12	24	23	21¼
13	24½	23½	21½
14	25½	24½	23¼
15	25½	24½	23¾
16	25	24	22¾
18	24	23	22¼
19	24	23	22¼
20	25	24	22¾
21	25	24	22¾
22	24½	23½	22½
23	24½	23½	22½
25	24¼	23¼	22¼
26	24¼	23¼	22½
27	24½	23½	22½
28	24¾	23¾	23½
29	24¾	23¾	23¾

Uncle Ab says let's go fishing; it is the best excuse for doing nothing, and most of us are doing too much.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for May, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of May is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c par 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
May, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Par Qt.
3.	$2.39	6.2
3.05	2.91	6.25
3.1	2.93	6.3
3.15	2.95	6.35
3.2	2.97	6.4
3.25	2.99	6.45
3.3	3.01	6.5
3.35	3.03	6.5
3.4	3.05	6.55
3.45	3.07	6.6
3.5	3.09	6.65
3.55	3.11	6.7
3.6	3.13	6.75
3.65	3.15	6.8
3.7	3.17	6.8
3.75	3.91	6.85
3.8	3.21	6.9
3.85	3.23	6.95
3.9	3.25	7.
3.95	3.27	7.
4.	3.29	7.1
4.05	3.31	7.1
4.1	3.33	6.15
4.15	3.35	7.2
4.2	3.37	7.25
4.25	3.39	7.3
4.3	3.41	7.35
4.35	3.43	7.4
4.4	3.45	7.4
4.45	3.47	7.45
4.5	3.49	7.5
4.55	3.51	7.55
4.6	3.53	7.6
4.65	3.55	7.65
4.7	3.57	7.65
4.75	3.59	7.7
4.8	3.61	7.75
4.85	3.63	7.8
4.9	3.65	7.85
4.95	3.67	7.9
5.	3.69	7.95

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7 cents per quart.

MAY SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.10	2.15
3.05	1.12	2.4
3.1	1.14	2.45
3.15	1.16	2.50
3.2	1.18	2.55
3.25	1.20	2.6
3.3	1.22	2.6
3.35	1.24	2.65
3.4	1.26	2.7
3.45	1.28	2.75
3.5	1.30	2.80
3.55	1.32	2.85
3.6	1.34	2.9
3.65	1.46	2.9
3.7	1.38	2.95
3.75	1.40	3
3.8	1.42	3.05
3.85	1.44	3.1
3.9	1.46	3.15
3.95	1.48	3.2
4.	1.50	3.2
4.05	1.52	3.25
4.1	1.54	3.3
4.15	1.56	3.35
4.2	1.58	3.4
4.25	1.60	3.45
4.3	1.60	3.5
4.35	1.64	3.5
4.4	1.66	3.55
4.45	1.68	3.6
4.5	1.70	3.65
4.55	1.72	3.7
4.6	1.74	3.75
4.65	1.76	3.8
4.7	1.78	3.8
4.75	1.80	3.85
4.8	1.82	3.9
4.85	1.84	3.95
4.9	1.86	4.
4.95	1.88	4.05
5.	1.90	4.1

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1929		
May	2.15	1.79
June	2.06	1.71
July	2.00	—
August	2.05	—
September	2.17	—
October	—	—
November	2.03	—
December	1.96	—
1930		
January	1.74	—
February	1.41	—
March	1.45	—
April	1.51	—
May	1.39	—
June	1.29	—
July	1.36	—
August	1.51	—
September	1.88	
October	1.89	
November	1.74	
December	1.40	
1931		
January	1.11	—
February	1.11	—
March	1.13	—
April	1.03	—
May	.92	—

BASIC PRICE
Country Receving Stations
May, 1931

Quotations are at railroad points, Inland stations carry differantials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.39
11 to 20 "	.283	2.37
21 to 30 "	.303	2.35
31 to 40 "	.313	2.34
41 to 50 "	.333	2.32
51 to 60 "	.343	2.31
61 to 70 "	.364	2.29
71 to 80 "	.374	2.28
81 to 90 "	.389	2.27
91 to 100 "	.399	2.26
101 to 110 "	.414	2.24
111 to 120 "	.424	2.23
121 to 130 "	.434	2.22
131 to 140 "	.450	2.21
141 to 150 "	.460	2.20
151 to 160 "	.475	2.18
161 to 170 "	.480	2.18
171 to 180 "	.490	2.17
181 to 190 "	.505	2.15
191 to 200 "	.510	2.15
201 to 210 "	.520	2.14
211 to 220 "	.535	2.12
221 to 230 "	.540	2.12
231 to 240 "	.550	2.11
241 to 250 "	.556	.210
251 to 260 "	.566	2.09
261 to 270 "	.576	.208
271 to 280 "	.581	.208
281 to 290 "	.596	.206
291 to 300 "	.600	2.06

MAY SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.52
3.05	0.54
3.1	0.56
3.15	0.58
3.2	0.60
3.25	0.62
3.3	0.64
3.35	0.66
3.4	0.68
3.45	0.70
3.5	0.72
3.55	0.74
3.6	0.76
3.65	0.78
3.7	0.80
3.75	0.82
3.8	0.84
3.85	0.86
3.9	0.88
3.95	0.90
4.	0.92
4.05	0.94
4.1	0.96
4.15	0.98
4.2	1.00
4.25	1.02
4.3	1.04
4.35	1.06
4.4	1.08
4.45	1.10
4.5	1.12
4.55	1.14
4.6	1.16
4.65	1.18
4.7	1.20
4.75	1.22
4.8	1.24
4.85	1.26
4.9	1.28
4.95	1.30
5	1.32

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	F.O.B. Phila. Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.41	7.35	2.83
April	3.41	7.35	2.83
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.54	7.6	2.96
October	3.54	7.6	2.96
November	.354	7.6	2.96
December	3.44	7.4	2.87
1930			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.07	6.6	2.49
1911			
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31

May, 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery (Per Cent)	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market			
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	$3.09
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Breuninger-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Other Terminal Markets			
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Norristown, Pa	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	3.00
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	2.79
Receiving Stations			
Anselma, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.52
Bedford, Pa	261-270	3.70	2.28
Bridgeton, N. J.	31-40	3.70	2.54
Byers, Pa	41-50	4.20	2.52
Curryville, Pa.	261-270	3.60	2.28
Goshen, Pa.*	51-60	3.60	2.39
Huntingdon, Pa.	201-210	3.70	2.34
Kelton, Pa	51-60	3.60	2.51
Kimberton, Pa.	41-50	4.10	2.52
Landenberg, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.52
Mercersburg, Pa	181-190	3.70	2.35
Nassua, Del	131-140	3.70	2.41
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	3.60	2.51
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.51
Ringoes, N. J.	51-60	4.10	2.51
Rushland, Pa.	31-40	4.10	2.54
Waynesboro, Pa.	181-190	3.70	2.25
Williamsburg, Pa.	221-230	3.70	2.32
Yerkes, Pa	31-40	3.70	2.54
Zieglersville, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.52
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	.83
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 12 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%: If Bacteria Premium is Made	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%: If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk — Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement): I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.6	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.5
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	.197	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

NOTE (1) **Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V**

Shippers of **A Milk to Receiving Stations** during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Shippers of "A" Milk to Terminal Markets during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 30,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds, and a shipper with an average count of more than 30,000 and less than 100,000, a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that least one of those three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 30,000 or less, and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 100,000 or less.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN MAY:

Class V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium in May if the bacteria count is

(1) at terminal market delivery points 100,001 or over.

(2) at receiving market delivery points 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1 10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the mil is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1 10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met.

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.
—THOMAS EDWARD BROWN.

WOMEN WE'VE MET

Twenty Years of Roadside Marketing

"We sell our entire produce from a forty-one acre orchard right here from our own roadside market", said Mrs. Irma Leedom, Collegeville, Pa., R. D., who is a firm believer in roadside marketing, and who speaks from the actual experience of her family who have been selling peaches, apples and pears in this way on a large scale for twenty years.

The location of this farm is along a well-travelled pike, and a large sign, "Highland Crest Orchards", draws the attention of passing motorists to the well-arranged open shed used for this purpose.

However, for real business, declares Mrs. Leedom, one depends not upon the casual tourist, but those regular customers who faithfully return year after year, because they have faith that what you're selling them is as good as your word, and because your prices are right.

"Highland Crest Orchards" is a family affair. Father raises the fruit—the two daughters alternate in being saleswomen and homemakers, while from a second floor window a gay invalid mother watches the shifting procession of purchasers and cheers on her family.

Those who are launching for the first season into roadside marketing, will find encouragement in the experience of this family who after many years—some of them good and some poor—still maintain that where local conditions are favorable, that the roadside market is a good avenue for disposing of certain farm products.

Put the heavy, cast aluminum frying pans or griddles which are badly stained with burned food, over a hot flame and they will burn off bright and clean.

Roadside Marketing For Rural Women*

by NANCY K. MASTERMAN AND HELEN B. CROUCH, Cornell University

Location is of great importance in influencing the volume of business. The most favorable location is on a level straight stretch of road or at the apex of a slight curve in the road where the stand can be seen at some distance from both directions. Motorists stop to buy only when they can see the market far enough ahead to slow down the speed of their automobiles before they reach the stand. On a level open road it is easy to stop and start and the motorist is in a good position to see traffic.

Safety is a factor that should also be considered. Since it is difficult and often dangerous to stop an automobile while going up or down hill, locations of stands on a hillside should be avoided. In a hilly country stands are in a better position at the top of the hill where cars travel slowly. At dangerous corners or where traffic is apt to be dense, motorists have their attention centered on driving and are not likely to be interested in stopping to make purchases. The stands that were visited in such locations showed a small volume of business, which their owners felt was caused by their position.

Location can be controlled by the owner of a roadside market only to a limited degree, but he can capitalize on the advantages that his premises afford and offset the disadvantages by greater attention to other details.

Location of the stand with reference to the direction of traffic and the side of the road is another factor influencing sales. Since tourists going toward home are more inclined to stock up with purchases than are those starting from home, and, since it is easier for them to stop on the right side of the road, stands near large towns or cities may well be located on the right side for traffic going toward the city.

Parking space is also important. It is necessary not only to have plenty of parking space on the side of the road where the stand is located, but there should also be parking space on the opposite side of the road, to accommodate cars going in both directions. Space for car to turn in without backing is advantageous from

A Carefully Designed Roadside Market

the standpoint of safety. No matter how attractive the display, if parking space is not easily available, cars will not stop at the stand. The approach to the market should be broad and open, making it easy for the motorist to drive in and stop.

Displays

The appearance of the stand and its surroundings and especially of the display of product is the only means the tourist has of judging an establishment. The finest fruits and vegetables may go to waste if they are displayed in an unattractive stand with an untidy yard and farm house, aaa background. The stand, as well as the food on sale, should look fresh and immaculately clean to the prospective customer. Since a pleasant green color suggests the fresh countryside and makes a good background for products exhibited, it is to be recommended as the color for the stand. Stands that are too conspicuous draw attention to themselves rather than to the goods on sale. And

An Elaborate Building Is Not a Necessity

those plastered with all kinds of signs or pennants look like cheap city stores and are likely to repel rather than attract.

The way products are displayed has a decided influence on the volume of business. Owners of wayside markets may well draw a lesson from the window exhibits of successful city merchants and realize how great a sales appeal an artistic display of high quality goods has. Like the sign, the display should be arranged to be seen and to look inviting from a

Ample Display Space Is Afforded by This Market

considerable distance. The bright colors of fruits and vegetables lend themselves particularly well to this purpose. Simplicity and massing of color make for successful displays. Great piles of bright fruit in contrasting colors can be seen farther and look more inviting to the eye of the man passing by than does a confusion of mixed products. Temporary auxiliary stands placed at either side of the main stand often add to the attractiveness of the display by increasing the mass of color. Cut flowers, brilliant autumn leaves, and green vegetables may make successful trimmings.

The display, of course, should look just as attractive on closer inspection. When the tourist slows down to look over the stand, he should see everything spotlessly clean, neat and orderly. Only clean baskets and new bags or other containers should be used. When products have been sold, new ones should replace them immediately to avoid a picked-over appearance.

Prices

From the customer's standpoint, a fair price for products bought at roadside

(Continued on page 7)

Big oaks from little acorns grow. The story of roadside marketing is one often written in small beginnings. Last summer we found a little woman, living on a well-travelled pike, who had started her marketing several years before by placing a few baskets of vegetables on a chair in front of her house. In this June issue we are considering some of the factors which contribute to successful roadside marketing.

THE WORLD AROUND US

Every member of the Wilkins-Ellsworth Trans-Arctic Submarine Expedition will have his teeth in perfect condition before undertaking the hazardous adventure ahead of him. A dental consultant in Philadelphia has been appointed, and Sir Hubert Wilkins himself was the first person to have a careful examination.

Twenty-eight thousand treasure chests were sent by children of the United States to children of the Philippines on "Rizal Day" says the magazine, "Hygeia." These friendship chests contained dolls, pencils, balls, marbles and other toys, along with self-addressed envelopes for a reply.

The presentation of these gifts to the Philippine children was the third project of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children to create international good-will. Several years ago, dolls were sent to Japan for the "Festival of Dolls". The next Christmas, dolls dressed in Japanese costumes were sent as return gifts to the children in this country. School bag were sent to children in Mexico. In return, an exhibit of art work was prepared and sent to children in this country.

Hamburg, Munich, Berlin, and certain rural sections were the points of interest visited recently by a group of young German students at a cost of $12 each. This is an example of the type of student vacation travel fostered all over Germany as the most effective way of teaching history, art, and literature, says a recent School Life. Traveling student groups are charged only half fares by the railroad and steamship companies. School children are admitted to the opera, art and historical museums, and Shakespearean plays at half rates.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Potato Balls

1 c. mashed potatoes — 1 egg
1 c. flour — 1 tsp. bak. powder

Make into small balls, drop in hot fat and fry a golden brown.

MRS. WM. J. KIRK,
Peach Bottom, Pa.

Devils Food Cake

2 c. brown sugar — 2½ c. flour
½ c. butter — 2 eggs
½ c. sour milk — 2 tsp. soda
½ c. hot water — ¼ cake chocolate melted in hot water

Mix and bake as for ordinary cake.

Icing

4 tbsp. butter
1 sq. chocolate melted
2 c. 4X sugar
1 tsp. vanilla, with cream to soften

MRS. C. E. FAHRNEY,
Mapleville, Md.

Our Vegetable Family

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

If you were playing a game and the goal was to name as many vegetables as you know, for how many could you write the name?

And if in the second game the prize went to the longest list of vegetables eaten by you, how many would you name?

Recently two fathers were discussing the feeding of their baby boys, when with a quiet smile one said, "no vegetables for ours, only occasionally a wee bit of potato". The other child enjoyed carrots, peas, spinach and a list of those in season. Why?

That vegetables have become very important as a business can be measured by the fact that it takes 8,000,000 acres of land to grow enough for our needs today and that does not include the home gardens. That it requires 600,000 cars to haul the crop to market to say nothing of the great motor fleets, the number of which cannot be guessed.

Do you realize that the acreage of spinach increased in three years from about 34,000 acres to more than 48,000? That carrots in two years increased from about 1,1000 acres to more than 16,000, while lettuce, onions to be used raw in sandwiches, asparagus and many others have had just such penominal increases?

Several reasons account for this increased interest:

1—Vegetables are one of Nature's best tonics. No rules of diet are complete without them.

2—They are pleasant and abundant sources of our necessary minerals in a form readily available for digestion.

3—They also furnish the important vitamins and no doubt some of the increased acreage is due to the education so effectively given of the need of vitamins in our daily diet.

4—They furnish roughage to help prevent constipation. One of the best remedies known for this disease is a cabbage salad well chewed when eaten.

5—While their bright colors give attractiveness to the table, some may scoff at the idea that color is a part of quality or has nutritive value, but a vegetable that is pleasing to the eye is certainly more agreeable to eat.

To you who read this, I need not talk of the selection of vegetables at their best. With your family garden you will use them when developed as they come in rotation, but an urge to plan in greater quantity and variety, not alone for present use but that you may have enough for storage, is not amiss. From the more than 20 varities which grow well in our section, we select about six or ten and grow them year in and year out and miss the spur to appetite and the interest of a new taste

One can grow lettuce, why worry about the other salads? "It becomes tipburned, battered, tasteless and bitter in mid summer and no one in our family likes lettuce", we hear. Try romaine or some of the other varieties. It is not too late to add many things to the garden. Do not forget the old stand-bys that can be stored and that contain a sugar that makes them particularly adaptable for winter use—cabbage, turnips, beets, parsnips, celery, carrots, and the rest. One family has enjoyed fresh carrots with no wilting when the last were used in May. They had put them in a box in the cellar and covered them with sand. Because of the importance of the leafy vegetables to health, the idea of the "war-time" garden is again being urged in cities where unemployment curtails the use of proper foods. Lettuce, Swiss Chard, New Zealand lettuce are being urged for the back yards.

SPRING PASTURE NEEDS HELP — IT'S FOUR-FIFTHS WATER!

IF you could wring all the water out of 10 pounds of spring grass, the water itself would weigh 8 to 9 pounds! Think of it! 8 to 9 pounds of water in every 10 pounds of grass. So much water, in fact, that a cow can't eat enough of spring grass to give herself all the actual feed she needs. These are the words that come from the Illinois Experiment Station. Spring pasture does make the milk flow look good...but it has the knack of urging a cow to rob her body and even her unborn calf to do it. So spring pasture does need help from the barn ...in the shape of feed.

When you put Purina Cow Chow and spring pasture together you always get the same answer...milk in the pail at the fewest cents per gallon over a long-time period. The difference shows up not only in the spring ...but in the late summer and fall. Then you see cows still filling the pail...you see calves in the barn standing on all-four...all because cows didn't rob their bodies and their calves during the spring. These are things which every man with cows likes to see...these are things which you will be sure to see when Purina Cow Chow is *your* feed. Purina Mills, 854 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Because Purina Cow Chows are such good feeds you can make 100 pounds of milk with less feed...less money...fewer cows. That means something in these days.

THE PURINA COW-CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW — 24% COW CHOW — FITTING CHOW
20% COW CHOW — 34% COW CHOW — CALF CHOW
BULKY-LAS

Roadside Marketing

(Continued from page 6)

markets is the wholesale price or somewhat below the city retail price for the same kind and grade of produce, because no transportation or delivery charges are necessary. Roadside stands can afford to charge less than retail prices for their produce because of the low selling expense. By doing so, a larger volume of business will be built up and good will will be increased. If wayside marketing is to succeed, the consumer must believe that he is sharing profits with the producer. This cannot happen if customers return to the city after buying from a roadside stand only to find they have paid retail city prices.

Stands at present are setting prices in all sorts of ways. A number change according to supply and demand. If they have a large supply of certain products, they offer tham at a low price or take what they can get for them. Whenever the demand increases, the price is raised. Other stands charge what their neighbors charge or set prices according to the market reports given in the newspapers or over the radio. The majority of the stands visited were charging retail or more than retail prices. Yet those that were doing the largest volume of business and that had increased their volume over a number of years were charging near wholesale price for their products and were giving good quality.

*NOTE—Brief extracts reprinted from "The Roadside Market", Bulletin 193 which may be secured upon request to New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, New York.

Homespun Yarn

Remove stains from fabrica when the stains are new.

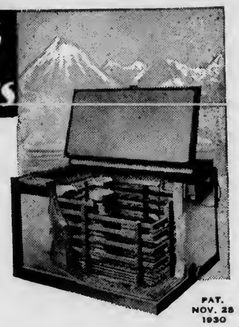
Leave the screened attic windows open to help keep the house cool.

If colors in material tend to run, launder in cold water and wash and dry rapidly.

Comfortable shoes make shopping and holiday entertaining easier for the homemaker.

A tempting appearance adds to the success of a vegetable dinner. Color, attractive arrangement of food on the plate, and daintiness all count.

3 EASY STEPS to DAIRY PROFITS



PAT. NOV. 25 1930

Hot water washing, dry-air sterilizing, correct cooling of milk—these three things bring the larger profits of dairying within easy reach. Bacteria cleared away and kept from multiplying—milk stays sweet and in greater demand—rejections curtailed.

Esco does these three important jobs *electrically*. The Esco Water Heater supplies sizzling hot water in the milk house at low cost; the Esco Dry-Air Sterilizer holds your cans and pails sealed in a bacteria-proof cabinet; and the Esco Milk Cooler keeps your milk below the bacterial point of 50° at less cost than ice.

Ask your Power Company, electric refrigeration dealer, hardware and implement dealer, or write to us.

ESCO CABINET COMPANY
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ESCO—the original electric Milk Cooler - rapidly revolutionizing the cooling and storing of milk on the dairy farm. All important engineering features which supply correct cooling without waste, covered by patents.

Merely plunge cans of milk into cold water in cabinet and leave until delivered. Cools quickly to below 50° and keeps milk cold at very low cost.

ESCO
"The STANDARD of the BETTER DAIRIES"

Donaldson's Cows Average 345 Pounds Fat For Herd Test

With an average yield of 8,720 pounds of 3.96% milk, 345.12 pounds of butterfat, returning an average of $149.51 above feed cost per animal, the eighteen Ayrshires comprising the herd of R. M. Donaldson, Midway, Pennsylvania, have given a very creditable account of themselves for the Herd Test, reports Advanced Registry Superintendent W. A. Lyle of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Brandon, Vermont.

Penshurst Mab, a seven year old, was high producer with 11,530 pounds of 4.37% milk, 504.39 pounds of butterfat. She was sired by Kate's Champion of Penshurst. A daughter of Penshurst Grand Master, Grand Master's Gilda, a three year old made the splendid record of 11,134 pounds of 4.2% milk, 467.11 pounds of butterfat. Three other cows in the herd had records exceeding ten thousand pounds.

During the summer of 1930 pastures in their section suffered severely from the drought, consequently seriously affecting the milk flow of the Donaldson cows. However, Mr. Donaldson writes that the Herd Test has proven a splendid investment, and with more favorable conditions this year, expects a better showing by his cows.

To Our Readers

Of course you read the Milk Producers' Review—maybe not every one of you—but nevertheless you should.

In addition to quoting official Inter-State Milk Prices, it keeps you informed on what is being done in dairying, in agriculture generally and, if you just gave it a few minutes of your spare time, we feel that you will be interested.

And another thing—you know we carry a quite complete line of advertising—dairy advertising, so to speak. Maybe these advertisers can solve some of your farm problems. Its worth the try. Write them, telling them that you saw their "ad" in the Milk Producers' Review—and then shoot your inquiry to them.

Cooperative Institute On Air Week of June 8

Forty radio stations on June 12 will broadcast a "cooperative institute on the air" through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company. This program will be a feature of the seventh annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation which this year will be held at Manhattan, Kansas, the week of June 8.

The speakers will who tell the radio audience about cooperation, its successes and its problems, will be Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board; United States Senator Capper of Kansas; Assistant Manager Paul S. Armstrong of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and Secretary Charles W. Holman of the Institute and the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. A special program of instrumental and vocal music is being worked up for this occasion by the Music Department of Kansas State College of Agriculture. The features will be a number of compositions played by the College trio consisting of Max Martin, violinist; Lyle Downey, cellist; and Richard Jesson, pianist, and one song by the head of the Music Department, William Lindquist. The program will consist of 35 minutes of talks and 25 minutes of music. It will be broadcast from Manhattan, Kansas during the National Farm Home Hour from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. central standard time.

Cattle TB Declines

More than one-third of all the counties in the United States have reduced bovine tuberculosis infection to less than one-half of 1 per cent. In these 1,096 counties there are 21,313,313 cattle, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. Since the cooperative campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis was begun in 1917 more than 75,000,000 animals have been tested and retested by county, state, and federal veterinarians, and approximately 2,000,000 infected cattle have been slaughtered.

House Young Calves

In raising calves, much better results are obtained by keeping them in the barn until six months of age, instead of turning them on pasture. They should have clean, light stalls and plenty of water and good feed.

Playing Fair With Your Market

(Continued from page 1)

point and if you know that your milk does not measure up to the required standard, save that time and expense. Such milk has a value, however, and unless it contains some very objectionable features, can be fed profitably to the calves, hogs and chickens.

Your market demands milk of the highest quality and milk shipped that does not stand up to that quality decreases consumption and lessens the sale of your product.

In other words, produce the kind of milk that the consumer demands. Next to satisfactory butter fat content, cleanliness and freedom from undesirable odors are important factors.

These things are important and demand your close attention if you would produce milk that is satisfactory to the consuming public and such a grade of milk will go a long way toward increasing consumptive demand.

Toll Roads Dwindle

Hardly more than a score of toll roads still exist in the United States, all of them being privately owned. The total length is estimated at less than 150 miles, according to the Bureau of Public Roads. United States Department of Agriculture, as contrasted to the 3,000,000 miles of the public-road system. Thirty-five States have no toll roads of any kind.

The Cherry-Burrell Corporation have just issued a catalog of Dairymen's supplies and equipment, a book of 48 pages which should be on the desk of every progressive dairyman. It is very complete with information pointing out a way for sanitary production and economical handling of milk and its products. Copy may be had by writing the Cherry-Burrell Corporation, General Office, 427 W. Randolph Street, Chicago. Ask for Catalog No. 431, mentioning this paper.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of April, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	3286
Sediment Tests	3234
No. Permanent Permits Issued	3
No. Temporary Permits Issued	0
Meetings	3
Attendance	162
Reels Movies Shown	0
Bacteria Tests Made	23 plants
No. Miles Traveled	27,138
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	0

During the month 128 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—87 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 195,323 farm inspections have been made.

Cows Inherit Ability

Cows are good or poor producers depending on their inheritance and the way they are fed. Provide for a better herd in the future through the careful selection of a herd sire now. He should be from high producing cows on both sides of his family, say State College dairy specialists.

Save Moisture

Cultivation of the surface of the saucer left around transplanted ornamentals or maintenance of a permanent mulch is necessary in retention of moisture.

Inter-State Milk Producers Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 21,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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I. R. Zollers, Secretary
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Four Pennsylvania Boys and Girls to Attend National Club Camp

Pennsylvania will be represented at the fifth National Boys and Girls 4-H Camp in Washington, D. C., June 17 to 23, by two girls and two boys having many years of club work to their credit, reports A. Baker, state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College.

Miss Martha Jane Reist, Mount J... Miss Dorothea Ruth, Bernville; Ja... Nale, Jr., Milroy, and Marvin Hi... Easton, are the Keystone delegates ... ected from the 11,000 club members ... the state.

Miss Reist started club work in 19... when she was nine years old. By belo... ing to two clubs each of four years, ... has gained three years of sewing cl... experience, one year in baby beef cl... one year in food selection, two in cr... club, two in canning club, and now she ... in a baking club and garden club.

Miss Ruth is a junior in high scho... She plans to enter training or attend co... lege. Her record shows three years ... sewing club and two years of celery cl... work. She attended State College C... Week last year.

Marvin Heller has belonged to Sc... pig breeding and potato clubs for the p... four years. He has served as assistan... local leader in both clubs. Heller was ... member of the champion swine judgi... team at Club Week in 1927, attended ... leadership training school at State Colle... in 1928, and came back with second ... dividual honors as a member of the th... place general livestock judging team ... the 1929 Club Week contests.

For the past six years Nale has been ... potato club work. He won first prize ... the round-ups of his club the past ... years. He was in a corn club one year ... has served as corn club leader two ye... Nale also has attended the state lead... ship training school.

Inter-State Directors Hold Regular Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Control Department of the Dairy Council ... ade a brief report on the work of that ... partment. Mr. Cohee outlined some of ... e current programs on which they were ... gaged and particularly some recent out... or advertising programs through bill... oard advertising that had been under... aken. Some special advertising and pub... city programs looking toward an in... reased consumption of butter, had also ... en undertaken.

H. D. Allebach, president, discussed the ... neral milk market situation. Produc... on, he said, was about 3 per cent lower ... an a year ago, but consumption, in ... ew of unsatisfactory labor situation, ... ill lags and competition for the consumer ... siness is keen. Our surplus price is ... w, due to the tremendous storage hold... g and consequent low price of butter. ... wered prices of some of the dairy pro... cts might stimulate consumption, but ... far as butter is concerned no heavy in... ase has been noted.

Following these reports, presented by ... e officers, the various directors presented ... ports as to conditions in their respective ... rritories. These reports represent a ... oss section of dairy conditions in the ... rious territories in the milk shed and ... abled the officers and Board of Directors, ... obtain a good picture of the general ... oduction situation.

A concensus of the directors reports ... ould indicate that while there was a lack ... early spring rainfall, that recent rains ... d greatly helped the situation, although ... the time, depth of water in wells has ... t been greatly increased. In some cases ... ere was too much rain, and in such in... ances spring planting was interrupted.

Prospects for roughage ran from good ... poor. Reports were pretty general that ... lfalfa hay was in excellent condition. ... over hay missed in many instances and ... e stand of timothy hay was in many ... ses unsatisfactory.

Garlic and grass flavor in milk have ... en quite frequent, particularly where ... oughage has been and used the cows have ... en turned on pasture too early.

The 1931 Annual Meeting, as has been ... eviously announced will be held in Phila... lphia on November 17th and 18th, with ... adquarters at the Benjamin Franklin ... tel. The following general committees ... connection with the annual meeting ... ve been named by President Allebach.

General Entertainment Committee

FREDERICK SHANGLE, Chairman
I. RALPH ZOLLERS
ROBERT F. BRINTON
F. P. WILLITS
F. M. TWINING
C. I. COHEE
AUGUST A. MILLER

Ladies Committee

MRS. ROBERT F. BRINTON, Chairman
MRS. H. D. ALLEBACH
MRS. FREDERICK SHANGLE
MRS. I. R. ZOLLERS
MRS. A. B. WADDINGTON
MRS. F. M. TWINING
MRS. C. I. COHEE

The following sub-committees were announced by Frederick Shangle, chairman of the General Entertainment Committee.

Committee on Program

F. P. WILLITS
AUGUST A. MILLER
I. R. ZOLLERS

Following the general session a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors was held. The meeting was presided over by H. D. Allebach and the formal reports of the treasurer were presented and approved.

Evening Session

A special evening session was held for the purpose of seeing motion pictures, representing "One Hundred Years in the Growth and Development of the McCormick Binder." This exhibit was most interesting and instructive and was furnished through the courtesy of the International Harvester Company, manufacturers of the McCormick Binder.

Second Day Session

Further reports on local production conditions were made by several directors. These were followed by a formal report on existing conditions regarding production and sale of our members milk by H. D. Allebach, who outlined the production and consumption rate. He stressed the fact that under existing conditions, it was difficult to outline future programs and policies. Unemployment has materially upset the purchasing power of the public, not only in their use of dairy products, but in all other commodities and it will be necessary for us to keep our eyes and ears open and make no move that would tend to upset present marketing conditions.

Mercer County Holds County Wide Women's Meeting

More than 200 women attended the annual county-wide luncheon of the Mercer County Extension Service which was held in the Christ Church in Trenton during the past month.

Mr. John Banks of Banks Fish Market gave a demonstration on the boning of fish. He showed how fillets were made and cut from the larger fish so that the bones were discarded. The women were enthusiastic over the boning of the shad.

"Happy" Goldsmith of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council was very much enjoyed. He gave a talk on "Salesmanship for Parents". In his usual manner he was able to give to the women some advice on the serving of food to their children and at the same time keep them laughing.

At every place on the table was found several souvenirs which had been made possible by a number of commercial firms. Among these souvenirs was a cake of soap. "Happy" remarked, "This is the first luncheon that I have ever attended at which soap has been served with the food. If you see me frothing at the mouth you will know it is the soap."

He asked that the parents remember that they are salesmen and the child is is the customer and that the successful salesman is the one who has an attractive article to sell and approaches the customer with patience and enthusiasm. He gave a number of mental pictures of various foods and the effect that they had on the child when they were served in attractive dishes or with attractive names.

Miss J. Kathryn Francis and Miss G. Elizabeth Runyon, home demonstration agents, have been hearing many references to "Happy" since his talk at this meeting.

Miss Marie Doermann, state foods specialist, gave a demonstration on the preparation of fish. She emphasized the fact that it was a very valuable food to include in the diet.

She was followed by a demonstration on upholstering by Mrs. Marion C. Bell, state home management specialist. She showed the necessary materials used in upholstering. Two chairs of the mid-Victorian period were on display. One chair was in the original condition and the other showed the effect after being upholstered and having the paint and varnish removed.

At the end of the meeting a number of door prizes were awarded.

Goodbye Barn

OUT UNDER the sky again—out in green fields—out in the warmth of the summer sun. It's pasture time.

From now 'til fall green fields will be dotted with cows—grazing—dozing at peace with the world.

Under this peaceful exterior, summer months are throbbing with opportunity—for the dairyman. Pastures are green with grass the natural feed for dairy cows. But—

Pasture Needs Help

Take pasture apart in the laboratory and it is 75 to 85% water. No cow can eat enough pasture for high milk production and maintenance of good bodily condition.

Feed Larro Dairy Ration with pasture and you make the proper use of the finest green succulent feed that nature provides. Just a few pounds of Larro now per cow will mean your cows will be better fitted for fall and winter production.

Years of rigid tests at Larro Research Farm—years of steady use by thousands of feeders have proved that Larro is the one best ration every day—every month—every season.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY, HOGS & DAIRY

Larro Family Flour—for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

BOILERS

Built in Many Styles and Sizes For Every Requirement

Especially Well Adapted for Dairymen and Milk Receiving Stations

Farquhar Boilers furnish abundance of steam and hot water for the Dairyman and Milk Receiving Station. They are quick and easy steamers; economical; use wood, coal, gas or oil for fuel. Vertical type is used generally when floor space is limited. Horizontal types may be bricked in or set on wood sills or in cast iron cradle.

All Farquhar Boilers are built in strict accordance with the rigid requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; are thoroughly tested by hydrostatic pressure equal to one and one-half times the working pressure and finally under their own steam—therefore safe. Built in sizes from 1½ horse power up.

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BOX 461

YORK, PA., U. S. A.

Farm Season Under Way Toward Large Production

Farm crops are recovering from the effect of the continued cool weather, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its June 1 report on the agricultural situation.

"Winter wheat prospects have been improved," the report continues, "but the condition of hay and pastures is poor in many sections. Southern crops have been delayed by the cold, and early-planted truck has been coming to market later than usual. Fruit prospects are generally fair to good. Prices of both old and new potatoes have been so low that may discourage increased planting.

Livestock growers appear to be keeping up herds and flocks. Fat cattle and hog prices have reached the lowest levels in many years. This has been followed by a lessened demand for feeder cattle. Estimated milk production per cow has not changed much from last year, but the increased number of cows on farms has brought about an increase in total production.

"Breeding flocks of sheep came through the winter in good condition and this indicates a lamb crop somewhat larger than last year's. Feed prospects are not good in some sections of the Northwest, and more than average rainfall will be needed to produce feed necessary to bring late lambs up to average size by marketing time.

"The number of hens and chickens in farm flocks appears to have been reduced and the number of young chickens is much smaller than a year ago, with hatchings reported as considerably smaller. The layings per farm flock are smaller but the layings per hen were larger."

Regarding the financial position of farmers, the bureau says that "farmers are selling at less than pre-war prices, but are paying about one-third more than the pre-war level for what they buy. They receive 86 per cent of pre-war prices and pay 136 per cent for goods bought."

The following excerpts are from reports on the agricultural situation in individual States:

"In Virginia, the brightest spot on the agricultural horizon is the break in the State's record drought. Virginia farmers this year will devote more time and acreage to the food and feed crops and less to the so-called cash crops. A rather pronounced decrease in tobacco acreage appears likely.

"Agricultural prospects for West Virginia appear much brighter for the 1931 season. Fruit crops have come through the winter without any frost damage. Farmers have expressed their intentions to increase the total acreage of all crops by approximately 7 per cent.

"Preparations for 1931 crops in Tennessee are further advanced than in any recent year. Prospects are for a substantial increase in the acreage of practically all crops, especially sweet potatoes and Burley tobacco.

"Florida has harvested the largest citrus crop ever produced in the State. With low prices for almost everything the Florida farmer produces, the present reaction seems to be an increased production of sweet potatoes for family consumption and of corn and peanuts and other feed crops for livestock.

"Illinois farmers have advanced farm work the most economically in years with notably reduced requirements for hired help. Fall-sown grains have come through the winter in favorable condition. Early tree fruit prospects are favorable. Livestock has wintered well.

"Missouri farmers are fast recovering from the drought of 1930. General optimism prevails. Livestock are thin but healthy. Land prices are down from last year with very few sales."

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Chester Valley Cow Testing Association

WARREN SHINGLE, Tester — J. S. OBERLE, County

The Chester Valley C. T. A. finished their tenth year April 1, 1931, with [illegible] five whole-year members. There were 729 cows in the Association during all [illegible] of the year. The results for the ten years testing are as follows:—

Year	Ave. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
1922	400.57	6,616	278.3
1923	335.82	6,970	280.9
1924	363.74	7,247	294.6
1925	376.73	6,186	283.1
1926	260.66	6,011	276.3
1927	445.67	6,085	291.0
1928	464.07	6,482	313.6
1929	456.07	6,066	311.1
1930	528 28	6,830	308.7
1931	635.98	6,703	309.6

The result for the members is as follows:—

Total ave. no. cows in the Association	635.98
Ave. per cow: lbs. of milk	6,703
lbs. of butterfat	309.6
% of butterfat	4.6
Value of product	280.88
Cost of roughage	39.97
Cost of grain	59.19
Total cost of feed	99.16
Value of product above feed cost	181.72
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.83
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.48
Feed cost per lb. fat	.32

Individual Herd Records

Fifteen (15) herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average pro[illegible] tion of 300 lbs. of butterfat.

Juniata Dairy Herd Improvement Association

G. C. HUMMER, Tester — D. R. PHEASANT, County A[illegible]

OSCAR GELNETT, Tester

The Juanita Dairy Herd Improvement Association finished its eighth year [illegible] 1, 1931, with 24 whole-year and one part-year members. There were 353 cows [illegible] Association during all or part of the year.

The results for the eight years testing are as follows:

Year	Ave. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1924	278.00	8860	303.4
1925	260.00	8672	304.7
1926	294.16	8927	309.1
1927	290.76	9000	310.1
1928	266.51	9580	319.0
1929	294.08	8963	309.8
1930	314.79	9621	329.3
1931	293.03	9205	322.5

The results for the whole-year members are as follows:

Ave. No. cows in the Association	293.03
Ave. Per Cow: Lbs. of Milk	9205
Lbs. Butterfat	322.5
Percentage of Butterfat	3.5
Value of Product	$207.70
Cost of Roughage including Pasture	42.73
Cost of Grain	55.89
Total Cost of Feed	98.62
Value of Product above Cost of Feed	109.08
Returns for $1 expended for Feed	2.11
Feed Cost per 100 Lbs. Milk	1.07
Feed Cost per Lb. Butterfat	.31

Southern York County Association

ROBERT M. SCOTT, Tester

The southern York County Association had 21 herds on test, with 350 cows [illegible] test during the month. There were 36 dry cows reported.

Number of cows producing over 40 lbs. of butterfat totaled 66, over 50 pou[illegible] numbered 21. There were 110 cows who produced over 1000 pounds and 50 co[illegible] who produced over 1200 pounds of milk during the month.

The Highest Producing Cows in Butterfat for Month

	Cow	Breed	Age	Fresh	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	L[illegible] F[illegible]
S. F. Laucks	June	R. H.	5	3/11	2728	2.7	[illegible]
" " "	Pearl	" "	6	2/?	2210	3.3	[illegible]
" " "	Patricia	" "	6	3/9	1742	3.7	[illegible]
" " "	Kate	" "	7	3/8	1764	3.5	[illegible]
C. F. Snodgrass	Ida	" "	3	3/16	1829	3.3	[illegible]
Carl McElwain	Brindle	Mxd.	8	12/?	1076	5.5	[illegible]
Stewart Senft	No. 40	R. H.	5	4/?	1603	3.6	[illegible]
H. J. Handley	Gloria	R.B.S.	9	12/22	1497	3.8	[illegible]
W. S. Grimm	Effie	R. H.	5	2/18	1435	3.9	[illegible]
Jno. G. Fantom	Flossy	G. G.	5	4/17	1243	4.5	[illegible]
					1733		

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect July 1st, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price July 1st, 1931. June surplus price.

Miles	Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk:	Class 1 Test	Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.39	3.	$0.50
11 to 20 "	.283	2.37	3.05	0.52
21 to 30 "	.303	2.35	3.1	0.54
31 to 40 "	.313	2.34	3.15	0.56
41 to 50 "	.333	2.32	3.2	0.58
51 to 60 "	.343	2.31	3.25	0.60
61 to 70 "	.364	2.29	3.3	0.62
71 to 80 "	.374	2.28	3.35	0.64
81 to 90 "	.389	2.27	3.4	0.66
91 to 100"	.399	2.26	3.45	0.68
101 to 110"	.414	2.24	3.5	0.70
111 to 120"	.424	2.23	3.55	0.72
121 to 130"	.434	2.22	3.6	0.74
131 to 140"	.450	2.21	3.65	0.76
141 to 150"	.460	2.20	3.7	0.78
151 to 160"	.475	2.18	3.75	0.80
161 to 170"	.480	2.18	3.8	0.82
171 to 180"	.490	2.17	3.85	0.84
181 to 190"	.505	2.15	3.9	0.86
191 to 200"	.510	2.15	3.95	0.88
201 to 210"	.520	2.14	4.	0.90
211 to 220"	.535	2.12	4.05	0.92
221 to 230"	.540	2.12	4.1	0.94
231 to 240"	.550	2.11	4.15	0.96
241 to 250"	.556	2.10	4.2	0.98
251 to 260"	.566	2.09	4.25	1.00
261 to 270"	.576	2.08	4.3	1.02
271 to 280"	.581	2.08	4.35	1.04
281 to 290"	.596	2.06	4.4	1.06
291 to 300"	.600	2.06	4.45	1.08
			4.5	1.10
			4.55	1.12
			4.6	1.14
			4.65	1.16
			4.7	1.18
			4.75	1.20
			4.8	1.22
			4.85	1.24
			4.9	1.26
			4.95	1.28
			5.	1.30

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.,
Issued June 29th, 1931.

H. D. Allebach, President. R. Ralph Zollers, Secretary.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect July 1st, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

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(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price July 1st, 1931. June surplus price.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price per qt.	Class 1 Per 100#	Class 1 Per qt.
3.	$2.89	6.2	$1.08	2.35
3.05	2.91	6.25	1.10	2.4
3.1	2.93	6.3	1.12	2.45
3.15	2.95	6.35	1.14	2.50
3.2	2.97	6.4	1.16	2.55
3.25	2.99	6.45	1.18	2.6
3.3	3.01	6.5	1.20	2.6
3.35	3.03	6.5	1.22	2.65
3.4	3.05	6.55	1.24	2.7
3.45	3.07	6.6	1.26	2.75
3.5	3.09	6.65	1.28	2.8
3.55	3.11	6.7	1.30	2.85
3.6	3.13	6.75	1.32	2.9
3.65	3.15	6.8	1.34	2.9
3.7	3.17	6.8	1.36	2.95
3.75	3.19	6.85	1.38	3.
3.8	3.21	6.9	1.40	3.05
3.85	3.23	6.95	1.42	3.1
3.9	3.25	7.0	1.44	3.15
3.95	3.27	7.05	1.46	3.2
4.	3.29	7.1	1.48	3.2
4.05	3.31	7.1	1.50	3.25
4.1	3.33	7.15	1.52	3.3
4.15	3.35	7.2	1.54	3.35
4.2	3.37	7.25	1.56	3.4
4.25	3.39	7.3	1.58	3.45
4.3	3.41	7.35	1.60	3.5
4.35	3.43	7.4	1.62	3.5
4.4	3.45	7.4	1.64	3.55
4.45	3.47	7.45	1.66	3.6
4.5	3.49	7.5	1.68	3.65
4.55	3.51	7.55	1.70	3.7
4.6	3.53	7.6	1.72	3.75
4.65	3.55	7.65	1.74	3.8
4.7	3.57	7.65	1.76	3.8
4.75	3.59	7.7	1.78	3.85
4.8	3.61	7.75	1.80	3.9
4.85	3.63	7.8	1.82	3.95
4.9	3.65	7.85	1.84	4.
4.95	3.67	7.9	1.86	4.05
5.	3.69	7.95	1.88	4.1

By order of the Board of Directors

H D Allebach — President.

J Ralph Bollers — Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued June 29th, 1931.

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INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect August 1st, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

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Basic price August 1st, 1931.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price per qt.	July surplus price. Class 1 Per 100#	Per qt.
3.	$2.89	6.2	$1.14	2.45
3.05	2.91	6.25	1.16	2.5
3.1	2.93	6.3	1.18	2.55
3.15	2.95	6.35	1.20	2.6
3.2	2.97	6.4	1.22	2.6
3.25	2.99	6.45	1.24	2.65
3.3	3.01	6.5	1.26	2.7
3.35	3.03	6.5	1.28	2.75
3.4	3.05	6.55	1.30	2.8
3.45	3.07	6.6	1.32	2.85
3.5	3.09	6.65	1.34	2.9
3.55	3.11	6.7	1.36	2.9
3.6	3.13	6.75	1.38	2.95
3.65	3.15	6.8	1.40	3.0
3.7	3.17	6.8	1.42	3.05
3.75	3.19	6.85	1.44	3.1
3.8	3.21	6.9	1.46	3.15
3.85	3.23	6.95	1.48	3.2
3.9	3.25	7.0	1.50	3.2
3.95	3.27	7.05	1.52	3.25
4.	3.29	7.1	1.54	3.3
4.05	3.31	7.1	1.56	3.35
4.1	3.33	7.15	1.58	3.4
4.15	3.35	7.2	1.60	3.45
4.2	3.37	7.25	1.62	3.5
4.25	3.39	7.3	1.64	3.5
4.3	3.41	7.35	1.66	3.55
4.35	3.43	7.4	1.68	3.6
4.4	3.45	7.4	1.70	3.65
4.45	3.47	7.45	1.72	3.7
4.5	3.49	7.5	1.74	3.75
4.55	3.51	7.55	1.76	3.8
4.6	3.53	7.6	1.78	3.8
4.65	3.55	7.65	1.80	3.85
4.7	3.57	7.65	1.82	3.9
4.75	3.59	7.7	1.84	3.95
4.8	3.61	7.75	1.86	4.0
4.85	3.63	7.8	1.88	4.05
4.9	3.65	7.85	1.90	4.1
4.95	3.67	7.9	1.92	4.1
5.	3.69	7.95	1.94	4.15

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued July 28th, 1931.

W D Attwood
President.

R. Packer Jobes
Secretary.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING CLASS PRICES in effect August 1, 1931.

Subject to changes as therein warranted by market conditions.

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Basic price August 1st, 1931. July surplus price.

Miles	Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Test	Class 1 Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.266	$2.39	3.	$0.57
11 to 20 "	.283	2.37	3.1	0.59
21 to 30 "	.303	2.35	3.15	0.61
31 to 40 "	.313	2.34	3.2	0.63
41 to 50 "	.333	2.32	3.25	0.65
51 to 60 "	.343	2.31	3.3	0.67
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211 to 220 "	.535	2.12	4.1	0.99
221 to 230 "	.540	2.12	4.15	1.01
231 to 240 "	.550	2.11	4.2	1.03
241 to 250 "	.556	2.10	4.25	1.05
251 to 260 "	.576	2.09	4.3	1.07
261 to 270 "	.581	2.08	4.35	1.09
271 to 280 "	.596	2.08	4.4	1.11
281 to 290 "	.600	2.06	4.45	1.13
291 to 300 "		2.06	4.5	1.15
			4.55	1.17
			4.6	1.19
			4.65	1.21
			4.7	1.23
			4.75	1.25
			4.8	1.27
			4.85	1.29
			4.9	1.31
			4.95	1.33
			5.	1.35
				1.37

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Allebach, President.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., Issued July 28th, 1931.

Jno. Rachel, Secretary.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-

West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., Au

., Inc.

No. 4

. XII

M. C. Bond,
Cornell Univ.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

ter-State Directors Hold Regular Meeting

he Board of Directors of the Inter- Milk Producers' Association, Inc. its customary bi-monthly meeting, June 9th and 10th, 1931, in the offices the Association in the Flint Building, adelphia, Pa. Others attending the eting included the field representatives the Inter-State Milk Producers' Asso- ion and the executives and field repre- natives of the Philadelphia Inter- te Dairy Council.

The officers and directors present in- lded: H. D. Allebach, president; derick Shangle, vice president; I. R. llers, secretary; August A. Miller, sistant secretary; Robert F Brinton, asurer; Frank M. Twining, assistant asurer and the following directors: K. Andrews, Dorchester County, Md.; H. Bennetch, Lebanon County, Pa. Ira Book, Lancaster County, Pa.; Robert Brinton, Chester County, Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Kent County, Del.; E. Nelson ames, Cecil County, Md.; J. W. Keith, Queen Anne County, Md.; H. I. Lauver, Juniata County, Pa.; E. C. Dunning epresenting S. Blaine Lehman, Franklin ounty, Pa.; A. R. Marvel, Talbot ounty, Md.; I. V. Otto, Cumberland unty, Pa.; J. A. Poorbaugh, York unty, Pa.; C. F. Preston, Chester unty, Pa.; Albert Sarig, Berks County, John Carvel Sutton, Kent County, Frederick Shangle, Mercer County, C. C. Tallman, Burlington County, S. U. Troutman, Bedford County, R. I. Tussey, Blair County, Pa.; Twining, Bucks County, Pa.; F. illits, Delaware County, Pa.; and Waddington, Salem County, N. J.

First Day's Session

meeting was called to order by ent Allebach, and the minutes of revious directors meeting and those executive committee of the Board, since its last session were read and roved.

ecretary I. R. Zollers made his formal port. He also outlined the progress of he work of setting up the local units of he association, in order to facilitate the ork of looking after their interest, both n the field and in the offices of the asso- ciation. Active work of eliminating such members who are now "out of the dairy business" is progressing very satisfactorily and the plan of consolidating the locals nto more aggressive units was also pro- ceeding satisfactorily. Complete lists of the new alignment will be furnished the directors in the near future.

F. M. Twining, director of the Field and Test Department, outlined the acti- vities of that department, since the last meeting of the Board. During the past few months 277 new members were signed up through the efforts of this department.

He also stated that C. E. Cowan, field representative of this department, had been granted a leave of absence to attend the meeting of the World's Dairy Con- gress, held its sessions in Copenhagen, Denmark, July 13th to 17th, 1931.

Mr. Twining also outlined some of the special work which has been done recently by this department in connection with check testing and other field work, which was discussed in detail.

C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Philadel-

(Continued on page 6)

1932 INTER-STATE SELLING PLAN

Effective October 1, 1931

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.

219 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Memorandum of Conference held July 28th, 1931.

Milk will be sold in the following classifications:—

Basic and Surplus under such Conditions as are Hereinafter Defined.

ESTABLISHED BASIC QUANTITY

Producer shall receive each month, basic price for their "Established Basic Quantity" as hereinafter defined.

BASIC PRICE

The basic price will be established, as heretofore, by conference.

METHOD OF DETERMINING ESTABLISHED BASIC QUANTITY

The established basic quantity of each producer used during the first nine months of 1931 shall continue to be his established basic quantity during October, November, and December, 1931.

The following provisions shall apply in determining basic quantities under the Inter-State Selling Plan to be used during 1932.

OLD SHIPPERS

The basic quantity of each old producer to be used during 1932 shall be the same established basic quantity used during 1931, and the production of October, November, and December 1931 shall not be used in figuring the established basic quantity in any future year.

INITIAL TUBERCULIN TEST 1931

Any producer whose cows undergo an initial test for tuberculosis during the year 1931 shall use as his established basic quantity during 1932 the basic quantity used during 1931.

NEW PRODUCERS FROM JANUARY 1, 1931 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

Any producer starting to ship on or after January 1, 1931, establishing a basic quantity on a basis of 50% of the first thirty days' shipment or any other basic, not above 70% of same, shall during October, November, and December 1931, receive basic price for 70% of his production in each of those three months His established basic quantity for 1932 shall be 70% of the average daily production made in October, November, and December 1931.

NEW PRODUCERS AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1931 UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1931

Any producer starting to ship on or after October 1, 1931 and prior to January 1, 1932 shall, during October, November and December 1931, receive basic price for 60% of his production in each of those three months. His established basic quantity for 1932 shall be 60% of the average daily production made in October, November, and December 1931, computed by taking the sum of his daily shipments dividing same by the number of days shipping and multiplying the quotient by thirty.

NEW PRODUCERS JANUARY 1, 1932 AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Any producers starting to ship after January 1, 1932 shall establish a basic quantity on a basis of 50% of his first thirty days' shipment.

SURPLUS QUANTITIES

Each producer is to receive the surplus price for that portion of his production in excess of his "Established Basic Quantity."

SURPLUS PRICE

The surplus price shall be established by the following method:—

1. Determine the average price of 92 score solid packed butter at New York City, by adding all daily quotations between the 28th of the previous month, and the 27th of the current month and divide the sum by the number of quotations included.

2. Multiply this average butter price by four and to this figure add 20% of the same. The result will be the price of first surplus milk at 4% butterfat content at all receiving stations at railroad points. To determine the price of direct shipped surplus milk add $.5755 per hundred lbs., to cover usual differentials for freight, receiving station charges, etc.

A committee of two, one representing the producers and one representing the buyers shall be charged with the duty of making the computations of the surplus price each month. They shall immediately announce the result of their computations to all parties concerned.

The usual butterfat differential of four cents for each one-tenth point, and two cents for each one-half-tenth point of butterfat, shall apply to surplus milk as well as to basic milk.

REMOVALS

In case of tenants changing from one farm to another, or farm owners selling out and purchasing a farm elsewhere and who, by this procedure, change buyers of their milk, it is definitely understood that the basic quantity established goes with the cows.

SPECIAL CASES

Special cases where one or more producers change to new buyers are open to agreement between such producers, buyers, and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Asociation.

This memorandum covers all points in the territory. Any of the parties interested reserves the right to ask for a conference with respect, thereto, at any time.

How Is Your Market Today?

It is an important question for our farmers today no matter in what thier field of endeavor may be. It concerns not only market conditions but weather conditions throughout the country.

In many lines of agriculture there has been an excess of production. Too many farmers guessed the wrong way and in addition to that, crop conditions generally have been unfavorable. In instances there has been too much rain and in others there has not been enough, and when we have been favored with a good crop, too frequently, there has been too great an acreage planted, and the result has been over production and consequently ruinous market prices.

Another factor that has had a most important bearing on the situation is the economic stress that has confronted the consumer. We are still in the throes of a depression and due to lack of employment and consequently shortage of money on the part of the wage earner, and a consequent lack of an ability to buy freely practically in every line, due to the consequent lessening of the buying power.

In many instances prices have been reduced, but with lack of ability to pay for what you might ordinarily buy, consumption has decreased materially.

With restored confidence throughout the nation this lack of confidence will be eliminated and conditions will again return to normal.

In many cases emergency programs, looking toward greater employment of labor have been developed, but so far it has lacked a "spontaneous go ahead and do it" spirit and the various programs have been mostly of a temporary nature.

Just how soon that spontaneous go ahead program will be in developing, we cannot say, we hope it will be soon and we are looking for hopeful signs every day.

And how has the farmer progressed under these conditions? Probably he has not progressed, not even marking time, in fact, in most cases he is going behind.

The seasons wheat crop, on which many farmers pinned their hopes, has been a price failure. Why? Competition has been too great. Increased acreages were planted, in the hope that there may be some financial recovery from the sale of this product. Unfortunately many farmers guessed wrong. The crop was larger than the demand and in addition to this increase in production, wheat from other countries was offered, on our markets, at ridiculously low prices. Under the circumstances even our export market was badly shattered.

And now suppose we consider the dairy situation. For years the high production peak seemed to be ahead of us, but under the stress of unsatisfactory business conditions, we now find it at our doors.

In many markets where there has been an adjustment of production and marketing conditions, the "even tenor of their way" has been threatened. Other markets beside our own have dairy products to sell and they may have exceeded the usual current demand, and these excess products must be marketed.

This situation is beginning to develop into a serious problem, in some parts of the country. A most unfortunate situation, because it can lead ultimately to

(Continued on page 5)

INTER-STATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

DRINK
MILK
EVERYBODY

Sometimes it rains, sometimes it pours and then we have the other extreme, no rainfall at all.

In most sections of the Inter-State territory, we have had an excess of rainfall during the past month. In many instances however, it rained too hard and the rain water ran off without penetrating the soil. In some section rain during the last half of the month interfered materially with farm operations. There was so much rain that it was impossible to properly care for farm crops. In many cases wheat and oat crops were badly damaged and in cases, wheat that was dead ripe was beaten to the ground. In instances the same conditions applied to oats. However this is a condition beyond our control and we have to put up with it and make the best of it which ever way it happened.

Apparently all of our producers have not fully realized the importance of proper care in milking methods and feeding programs. Every now and then we hear of sour milk and milk that is off in flavor, or an excess of sediment, being rejected by buyers.

The extremely hot weather during July has been responsible for some of these defects, but producers can with a little care, avoid them.

It is highly important to see to it that all milking utensils are properly cleaned and that they are not left standing for any length of time before they are thoroughly cleaned. Otherwise bacteria may multiply very rapidly and if not removed may contaminate the milk supply the next time the utensils are used.

After milking be sure that the milk is cooled promptly and to a low temperature. Attention to this detail may save the return of your milk that has gone sour on its way to the delivery point.

Cooperation that is cooperation builds up business and friendly relationship for all parties concerned.

The principle of cooperation should be universal, not only between the individual producers themselves, who go to make up the marketing organizations, but should be continuous throughout the industry.

There is an old adage, you may remember it, "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

Every cooperator should stand "four square" on the program and policies. Do your part to strengthen your organization and its marketing program and by so doing you will strengthen the position of the leaders in the industry.

Now and then something may not appear to go according to your own way of thinking but before making snap judgment, get the facts on the case. Agricultural leaders have many problems confronting them and their action is usually taken after mature consideration of each problem.

A careful study of the subject usually shows that there has been a real reason for some certain programs and in each case these things are done with the real interest of the entire cooperative in mind.

Cooperation of this kind, we believe means satisfaction and success to every one interested in the movement.

August Milk Prices

Under agreement made with cooperating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during August, 1931, will be as noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia, for August, will subject to market conditions, be $2.89 per hundred pounds or 6.2 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for August, 3 per cent butterfat content will, subject to market conditions, be $2.31 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

Further agreements with cooperating buyers establish a basic price payment of 95% of the established basic quantity at full market price, the remaining 5% will be paid for at the current surplus price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during August, 1931, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Repaint in Time

Repainting should not be postponed until the old coating has flaked badly and much bare wood is exposed. The old coating serves as the foundation for the new covering, and if it is badly chipped and broken, customary methods of repainting do not result in a first-class appearance and a durable repaint job.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of July, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	3565
Sediment Tests	3304
No. Permanent Permits Issued	0
No. Temporary Permits Issued	0
Meetings	1
Attendance	25
Reels Movies Shown	0
Bacteria Tests Made	89 pl.
No. Miles Traveled	31,092
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	1

During the month 88 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—66 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 201,271 farm inspections have been made.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Market conditions in the Philadelphia Milk Shed continue to slowly improve over those of the last two months, although we are not yet back to normal. It is claimed by the distributors that they still have too much basic milk, so we have agreed that for the month of August, we will use the same plan we used during July. In other words, ninety-five percent of the established basic quantity will be paid for at basic price and the remaining five percent together with all other surplus will be paid for at surplus price.

It has been very encouraging to watch the production of our farmers and to see that they have been able to meet the request of the Association and have actually cut their production way below that of last year. According to available figures we believe that our production for May, of this year, was about five million pounds less than May of last year. That is very encouraging and it proves to the world that production can be cut and that the producers will actually do it if they have enough information on the subject. Your directors appreciate this support and it has been a wonderful help in maintaining our present market conditions and to continue holding our present basic price.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee and the distributors, it was agreed that the Selling Plan for 1932 shall be as follows:—

1. The Established Basic Quantity of all shippers who are being paid on a basic quantity this year will continue through 1932.

2. This fall's production shall not figure in the establishing of a basic quantity in the future.

3. Any beginner who has been shipping milk during this summer, on a surplus price, or a 50-50 basis, will be given seventy per cent of his monthly production as basic for October, November and December, and seventy percent of this fall's average production as his basic quantity for 1932. (One or two dealers took exception to this clause, therefore it will not be carried out in some sections where a lot of milk has been taken on by those buyers. Producers in these territories will be so notified in the near future.)

4. Any producer starting after October 1st, 1931, will be paid sixty percent of his production, as basic, and the balance at surplus price during October, November and December. Sixty percent of his average daily production during those three months will be his basic for 1932.

The remainder of the plan will be the same as before. It is felt that, by adopting this plan, the old producer will not have to buy any new cows this fall and will not endeavor to push up his production, as high as he might, if he has to make a new basic for 1932. Inasmuch as we have been asking every producer to curtail his production we did not feel it was fair to ask him to do so during October, November and December and then take a lower basic during 1932, therefore, we agreed on the above plan for 1932. We believe that, after the producers have studied this plan thoroughly, production will not increase as it did last year during those three months.

If the labor conditions had improved as rapidly as we hoped and had things had gone back to normal, we would have let you make a new basic. We hope that conditions will be normal next year and that we again will be able to go on the three year average, so don't let your cows get out of line because it is possible that during the fall of 1932 you will be required to make a new basic on the same plan as heretofore.

I would like to again call your attention to our quality program. I continue to get complaints that milk has been returned for some cause or other. No distributor can take a chance on taking any milk that is not absolutely right. It is up to us, as producers to produce quality milk, the kind our consumers demand and will use freely and then watch it until it gets to the distributor.

Butter Market

Current and prospective decreases in the production of butter has given a healthier tone to the butter market. Consumption has been fairly well maintained, particularly with the declining prices.

Creamery butter production in June was estimated to have been slightly greater than in June 1930, which was contrary to the expectations of many, as weekly reports had suggested a decrease.

Cold storage reports showed stocks on July 1st, totalling 89,000,000 pounds, which is 17,000,000 lbs. less than July 1930.

Some indications that the tone of dairy markets is somewhat stronger than a month ago is found in current prices says the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 92 score butter price opened the month at 25½c New York City. There was a decrease during the first half reaching a low 24¼c which was followed by a gradual upturn to 26c but which later sagged to 25¼c toward the close of the month.

Join Egg Auction Group

Bucks county poultrymen have permanently organized a Producers Cooperative Association and made plans for incorporation.

Officers of the new association are Raymond Taylor, Newtown, president; Silas VanHorn, Wrightstown, vice-president; and G. L. Sayre, Doylestown, secretary-treasurer. Directors include the officers and D. C. Cole and S. Geramia, Perkasie; A. B. Clark and Norman Kriebel, Doylestown; George Hess, Feasterville, and Gustave Haase, Bucksville.

A membership fee of $5 is provided by the constitution of the association, which is organized to operate an egg auction market at Doylestown.

JULY BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	26¼	25¼	24
2	26¼	24¼	24
3	25¾	24¾	24
6	25¾	24¾	23½
7	25½	24½	24
8	26	25	23½
9	25¼	24¼	23
10	25¼	24¼	23
11	25¼	24¼	23
13	25½	24½	23
14	25½	24½	24
15	25¾	24¾	24
16	26½	25½	24¼
17	26½	25½	24¼
18	26½	25½	24½
20	27	26	24
21	26½	25½	24
22	26½	25½	23½
23	26	25	23½
24	26	25	23¾
25	26	25	23½
27	25½	24½	24½
28	26¼	25¼	24½
29	26¼	25¼	24½
30	26½	25¼	24½
31	26½	25¼	24½

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for July, 1931, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of July is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

Basic milk will be represented by 95% of the established basic, the remaining 5% will be paid for at surplus prices.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
July, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.	$2.89	6.2
3.05	2.91	6.25
3.1	2.93	6.3
3.15	2.95	6.35
3.2	2.97	6.4
3.25	2.99	6.45
3.3	3.01	6.5
3.35	3.03	6.5
3.4	3.05	6.55
3.45	3.07	6.6
3.5	3.09	6.65
3.55	3.11	6.7
3.6	3.13	6.75
3.65	3.15	6.8
3.7	3.17	6.8
3.75	3.19	6.85
3.8	3.21	6.9
3.85	3.23	6.95
3.9	3.25	7.
3.95	3.27	7
4.	3.29	7.1
4.05	3.31	7.1
4.1	3.33	6.15
4.15	3.35	7.2
4.2	3.37	7.25
4.25	3.39	7.3
4.3	3.41	7.35
4.35	3.43	7.4
4.4	3.45	7.4
4.45	3.47	7.45
4.5	3.49	7.5
4.55	3.51	7.55
4.6	3.53	7.6
4.65	3.55	7.65
4.7	3.57	7.65
4.75	3.59	7.7
4.8	3.61	7.75
4.85	3.63	7.8
4.9	3.65	7.85
4.95	3.67	7.9
5.	3.69	7.95

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7.1 cents per quart.

JULY SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.14	2.45
3.05	1.16	2.5
3.1	1.18	2.55
3.15	1.20	2.6
3.2	1.22	2.6
3.25	1.24	2.65
3.3	1.26	2.7
3.35	1.28	2.75
3.4	1.30	2.8
3.45	1.32	2.85
3.5	1.34	2.9
3.55	1.36	2.9
3.6	1.38	2.95
3.65	1.40	3
3.7	1.42	3.05
3.75	1.44	3.1
3.8	1.46	3.15
3.85	1.48	3.2
3.9	1.50	3.2
3.95	1.52	3.25
4.	1.54	3.3
4.05	1.56	3.35
4.1	1.58	3.4
4.15	1.60	3.45
4.2	1.62	3.5
4.25	1.64	3.5
4.3	1.66	3.55
4.35	1.68	3.6
4.4	1.70	3.65
4.45	1.72	3.7
4.5	1.74	3.75
4.55	1.76	3.8
4.6	1.78	3.8
4.65	1.80	3.85
4.7	1.82	3.9
4.75	1.84	3.95
4.8	1.86	4
4.85	1.88	4.05
4.9	1.90	4.1
4.95	1.92	4.1
5.	1.94	4.15

BASIC PRICE
Country Receving Stations
July, 1931

Quotations are at railroad points, Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 mi.	.268	$2.39
11 to 20 "	.283	2.37
21 to 30 "	.303	2.35
31 to 40 "	.313	2.34
41 to 50 "	.333	2.32
51 to 60 "	.343	2.31
61 to 70 "	.361	2.29
71 to 80 "	.374	2.28
81 to 90 "	.389	2.27
91 to 100 "	.399	2.26
101 to 110 "	.414	2.24
111 to 120 "	.424	2.23
121 to 130 "	.434	2.22
131 to 140 "	.450	2.21
141 to 150 "	.460	2.20
151 to 160 "	.475	2.18
161 to 170 "	.489	2.18
171 to 180 "	.490	2.17
181 to 190 "	.505	2.15
191 to 200 "	.510	2.15
201 to 210 "	.520	2.14
211 to 220 "	.535	2.12
221 to 230 "	.540	2.12
231 to 240 "	.550	2.11
241 to 250 "	.556	2.10
251 to 260 "	.566	2.09
261 to 270 "	.576	2.08
271 to 280 "	.581	2.08
281 to 290 "	.596	2.06
291 to 300 "	.600	2.06

JULY SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.57
3.05	0.59
3.1	0.61
3.15	0.63
3.2	0.65
3.25	0.67
3.3	0.69
3.35	0.71
3.4	0.73
3.45	0.75
3.5	0.77
3.55	0.79
3.6	0.81
3.65	0.83
3.7	0.85
3.75	0.87
3.8	0.89
3.85	0.91
3.9	0.93
3.95	0.95
4	0.97
4.05	0.99
4.1	1.01
4.15	1.03
4.2	1.05
4.25	1.07
4.3	1.09
4.35	1.11
4.4	1.13
4.45	1.15
4.5	1.17
4.55	1.19
4.6	1.21
4.65	1.23
4.7	1.25
4.75	1.27
4.8	1.29
4.85	1.31
4.9	1.33
4.95	1.35
5.	1.37

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	F.O.B. Phila. Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1930			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.29	7.1	2.71
1931			
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31
June	2.89	6.2	2.31
July	2.89	6.2	2.31

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1930		
January	1.74	—
February	1.41	—
March	1.45	—
April	1.51	—
May	1.39	—
June	1.29	—
July	1.36	—
August	1.51	—
September	1.88	—
October	1.89	—
November	1.74	—
December	1.40	—
1931		
January	1.11	—
February	1.11	—
March	1.13	—
April	1.03	—
May	.92	—
June	.90	—
July	.97	—

July 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.*
		Per Cent	
Phila. Terminal Market			
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	$3.09
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Breuninger-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Other Terminal Markets			
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.09
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	3.00
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	2.79
Receiving Stations			
Anselma, Pa.	41–50	3.70	2.52
Bedford, Pa.	261–270	3.70	2.28
Bridgeton, N.J.	31–40	3.70	2.54
Byers, Pa.	41–50	4.00	2.52
Curryville, Pa.	261–270	3.70	2.28
Goshen, Pa.*	51–60	3.70	2.39
Huntingdon, Pa.	201–210	3.70	2.34
Kelton, Pa.	51–60	3.70	2.51
Kimberton, Pa.	41–50	4.00	2.52
Landenberg, Pa.	41–50	3.70	2.52
Mercersburg, Pa.	181–190	3.70	2.35
Nassua, Del.	131–140	3.70	2.41
Oxford, Pa.	51–60	3.70	2.51
Red Hill, Pa.	51–60	3.70	2.51
Ringoes, N. J.	51–60	4.00	2.51
Rushland, Pa.	31–40	4.00	2.54
Waynesboro, Pa.	181–190	3.70	2.25
Williamsburg, Pa.	221–230	3.70	2.32
Yerkes, Pa.	31–40	3.70	2.54
Zieglersville, Pa.	41–50	3.70	2.52
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	1.54
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	0.97

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 12 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%: If Bacteria Premium is Made	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%: If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk. Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement): I	II	III**	IV**	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

Note (1)—Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Class I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

Class II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

Class III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

Class IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN JULY

Class V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.
(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met. The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II. These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor

Gypsying

I wish we might go gypsying one day before we're old
To step it with the wild west wind
And sing the while we go,
Through far forgotten orchards,
Hung with jewels red and gold;
Through cool and fragrant forests where never sun may show,
To stand upon a high hill and watch the mist unfold—
I wish we might go gypsying one day before we're old.

—Selected from "RECREATION."

Fun For the Stay-at-Home Family

Many of us are finding ourselves quietly staying at home this summer instead of taking the little vacation trip we had planned for the family. Disappointments are hardest for the young people, and consequently the suggestion for a stay-at-home camp made by Mary J. Breen in the magazine "Recreation," will find a welcome among those who want to enliven the summer for the children who are home from school or college.

The camp may be composed of the family or better still, a group of neighbors, but should not exceed sixteen or be smaller than eight in number. Each week-end some novel hike or outdoor trip is planned. Special parties can be arranged: The following ideas for novel hikes and trips are offered by Miss Breen:

Gypsy Patter-Run. An age old Gypsy tradition demands that any band that finds a good trail must leave at each fork of the road a pile of stones designating which turn leads to better fortune. In true Gypsy style, everyone should come with bandanas of red and blue and yellow, should wear jangling earrings, anklets, and bracelets and carry tambourines, if they like. On such a trip units travel separately but join at the end of the trail. One band starts off a half hour before the others and piles the stones which show the road that leads to the "pot of gold" —a supper of sandwiches and cocoa, specially arranged Gypsy dances, and a song fest in which all join as the sun goes down and the Gypsies prepare for the trek homeward

Fire Fly Hunt. This unusual hunt, staged in pairs, is most appropriate for overnight hikes. The territories should be fairly well known and clearly designated so that none of the participants get lost in the dark. Each person taking part carries a flash light. The two leaders carry lights with colored bulbs so that these lights can be distinguished readily. The two leaders start off together several minutes before the rest of the group. When out of range, they flash a light as a signal to the others. The hunters start after them, following the colored lights which are flashed on and off at regular intervals. Tracks may be retraced as often as the leaders choose. The couple that succeeds in catching the "fire-flies" is rewarded with a box of marshmallows which, needless to say, will be toasted over the fire before the evening program is brought to a close.

Nature Treasure Hunt. This treasure hunt is an old idea but is never failing in popularity and adds interest to even the most ordinary hike. The group is divided into couples. At the leader's direction, couples go out and bring back the treasure which the leader names. For example, the leader says, "Go out and get me a three pointed leaf." The first couple to return with the proper treasure is given a small stone

As soon as the treasure has been found, the leader blows a whistle which is a signal for all players to return. When all have returned, partners are exchanged and the leader gives the second charge. There is no end to the list of things for which an ingenious leader can send a crowd The person possessing the largest number of stones at the end of the hike is given some suitable reward.

Progressive Supper Hike. This is a three stop hike with "eats" and recreation at each stop. For example, all of the crowd are directed to meet at a designated place at a certain time, and hike to:

Stop 1—where circle and games are played and fruit is served—then to

Stop 2—where races and tag games are provided and steak or "hot dogs" are served; and proceed to

Stop 3—where there is a big camp fire and cocoa or coffee, doughnuts, cake and marshmallows. The entertainment closes with stunts and a story-telling hour.

The twilight swim does much to revive wilted spirits, and should close with songs around a driftwood fire or "doggie" roast. A barbecue is a good thing with which to end a stay-at-home camp season. Corn can be roasted in the husks in about three-quarters of an hour, or may be cooked on the end of a stick. Apple sauce and potatoes baked among the camp-fire coals are not difficult to prepare. Plenty of buttered rolls are a necessity. In the evening, end with stunts and stories.

Picnicing is little trouble when everyone has had a share in its preparation.

Campfire Cookery

Standard equipment essential to the success of any camp meal is plenty of good things to eat, plenty of dry, finely-split firewood, plenty of pure water, and plenty of people hungry as bears.

Immediately on getting to the scene of your meal—or camp build your favorite fire for camp cooking. As soon as the fire has burned down to coals, place your previously scrubbed potatoes on the coals and cover with about two inches of moist earth and then build another fire on top of this. If you follow this order of procedure, your potatoes will be cooking while you set the camp in order or play a few games. It will take medium-sized potatoes about an hour to cook in the coals.

After you have your potatoes cooking you can make the necessary preparations for cooking your meat. Without utensils the methods of cooking meat is an interesting one. "Kabob" is the Persian name for meats skewered on a sharp stick and cooked over an open fire. To make a kabob cut a green stick about as big around as your little finger and eighteen inches long.

Allow about a quarter of a pound of meat (flank steak of beef) for each person. Cut meat into little chunks about the size of a fifty-cent piece and string on your stick—arranging them in the center —leaving small spaces between the pieces if you like your steak well done. When the fire is right—a white-hot bed of coals—jab one end of your stick into the ground at an angle to the fire and let the meat

Hungry as Bears

sizzle until brown. Turn occasionally so that it will cook evenly. When the meat is done to suit you, dig out your potato, split it open, apply butter, salt and pepper —and behold, your meat and potatoes are ready. To balance the meal, you might add fresh fruit, a few onions and milk or cocoa or coffee from the thermos bottle.

For the campers who want menus which may be prepared in two skillets and a good sized lard pail or open kettle, the following recipes are suggested:

Hoe Cakes

1 pt. fresh corn meal Pinch salt
1 qt. milk

Mix corn meal with enough cold water to moisten. Pour scalded milk over corn

(Continued on page 5)

The fortunate person who takes a vacation trip this summer is the exception rather than the rule. As somebody expressed it, most of us hope to be able to afford to stay at home. Which doesn't mean a postponement of plans, but certainly not necessarily a dull summer. Why should we not follow the example of Europeans who not only work together as families, but play together as well? "Home and Health" is given over each month to suggestions for good times for all the family.

The World Around Us

Not only was there a large attendance of members at the recent annual meeting and picnic of the Lancaster County Pennsylvania Farm Women's Society at Chestnut Level, but there were a large number of husbands in evidence! On the farm, husbands and wives cannot help sharing the same interests, and we are better off when the fact is recognized

The comments of two home-makers give an insight into the value of entering the kitchen contests of agricultural extension bureaus. One said: "I would not all day long in my changed kitchen." Another sixty-year-old homemaker said at an Achievement Day meeting: "Putting light and cheer into my kitchen removed the dark clouds of a long, sad summer. Putting order into my kitchen has put my troubled mind in order." As the years roll by, one becomes conscious of the continuing influence of the demonstration kitchens. A homemaker who won a kitchen improvement contest six years ago said that whether she wished to or not, she would have to keep up the improvements in her kitchen because a woman never passed that people did not go through it in search of ideas for contemplated changes in their kitchens.

—Journal of Home Economics

Diptheria set a new low record in 1931 according to "Pennsylvania's Health." The bureau of vital statistics announces that the case and death rates of this disease for last year have never been lower in the history of the Commonwealth. There were 6,183 cases reported, equivalent to a rate of 64.0 per 100,000 population.

In the following Pennsylvania localities there was not a case of diptheria registered in the entire year: Cameron, Forest and Sullivan Counties and Chambersburg

Three cheers for toxin-antitoxin!

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Chicken Corn Pie

7 ears corn 1 c. chicken broth
2 c. chicken diced fine 1 c. milk

Mix and cook for 10 minutes. Pour into deep pie crust and bake for one hour. Serve hot. After serving, pour over remaining hot milk in which butter has been melted.

MISS IRA GODSCHALK
R. D. 1—Manheim, Pa.

Upside Down Cake

Fill greased baking dish half-full of peaches or other sweetened fruit. Cover with cottage pudding batter and bake. When done turn on to a platter. Serve covered with whipped cream

MRS. MARY N. FAWCETT
Brandywine Summit, Pa.

Working Hard—at What?

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

How hard people work to have a good time! Can this be true of our vacations? This year, more than ever perhaps, has been the inquiry "where-can-we-go and what-can-we-do?" This hardly applies to the folks of the farms Their vacations are very different from the city folks; but vacations they must and do have. All are agreed that the summer months when school is out is the best time for vacations and all are agreed that vacations should mean living more simply, and as much as possible out-of-doors.

Let us take a look at folks vacationing and see if they are working hard for "good times." When someone is told she must take a vacation she replies, "Yes, indeed, I am going to take a vacation; but not any long trip. I am so tired of go, go, going, I just want to find a spot with green grass and trees and stay 'put' for my vacation."

But the friend who has had green grass and trees and open spaces all year and has "stayed put" among perhaps a college faculty and student problems, talks of an ocean voyage and cruising, among the lakes and fjords of Sweden, Norway, etc

Just now a letter comes from one vacationing in the far northwest which says "the mountains here you would love; but are difficult and expensive to reach." She asks if I remember Dr. Russell Conwell's lecture "Acres of Diamonds" saying, "there are beautiful places right in Pennsylvania." And this letter has a postscript saying that "four young girls motoring, have just arrived. Tomorrow they climb mountains. How hard people work to have a good time."

May I paraphrase

"Vacationing is not quitting this busy career,
Vacation is fitting oneself to one's sphere."

And nowhere does this seem to fit better than with the farm folks. They cannot take ocean voyages, nor visits to old English towns. But with a family out of school and clamoring to do things as someone else does them, vacations become a real problem for parents and they may feel they are "working hard for a good time."

But the wise, normal, healthy parents see something in vacation that others do not. With this free time from school stretching from two to four months, it becomes their time for the many things they would have instilled into the character of their children and they reach out into that free time and eagerly seize an hour here, a half hour there and set them apart as a period when the child may develop those sides of his nature in which he is deficient. He may be lacking in skill in arithmetic or some other school study, or in responsibility, or in tidiness, or in powers of concentration. He may depend too much on other children and be unable to amuse himself when alone; or the reverse type; a poor mixer, always straying off by himself, always out of the game. However, a little mental gymnastics will often clear the atmosphere and give us a changed attitude.

With a little planning the young folks with father and mother can get that needed change and not have "worked hard for a good time."

Where-to-go will be one of the problems. If it must be a day trip it will need better planning than if longer time were to be spent away. Let all the family help with plans and lunch. Then pile into the flivver and see that historical place you read about so often. It will suddenly become a living, meaningful thing. Perhaps near you is a college never visited. Take the family, go right into the office, tell why you are there and see college class rooms and laboratories. School at home will afterward have a different meaning; perhaps you have read of some farmer growing 400 to 600 bushels of potatoes, or some poultry specialist Go see what and how it is being done. Go to learn and not to criticize. But it is the many days at home that must be vacation days too, and not merely the one when we take our trip

Can we not have some small surprise every day? Just something that is different. Perhaps it is supper in the open. Did ever food taste better than when eaten out-of-doors? Nothing is more relaxing for the last meal of the day; it encourages leisurely eating of which Americans know so little. If we make out-of-door meals a habit at least once a week, we soon learn to keep together the things needed for attractiveness and that are suitable

What lovely surprises we may have in food. Even if we cannot eat out of doors, we can have that picnic supper once a week. Salads and creamed vegetables are main dishes that are satisfying in hot weather and are labor savers in the kitchen. When you plan a creamed dish you are putting some milk into the diet of every member of the family and this is just as important in the summer as in the winter.

Ice cream is always acceptable for dessert, and gives a fine ending to the meal. Plain vanilla cream becomes a joy to eye as well as palate, when crushed be s or peaches are dripping over the to of the mound.

Try making a salmon ring with a dressing of whipped cream and cucumbers. Use the same ring mold for jellied tomato salad and use a boiled mayonnaise dressing for this. Tomato juice is little trouble to make, is becoming as popular as orange juice and is rich in the much needed vitamin C.

Campfire Cookery

(Continued from page 4)

meal. This swells the grains and partially cooks it. Melt 2 tablespoons of bacon grease in the skillet or frying pan. Pour most of this into the corn meal batter and mix thoroughly. Make into cakes and fry on both sides, carefully cleaning and greasing the pan each time.

Peaceable Rarebit

1 tbsp. butter 1 egg
1½ tbsp. chopped onion ¾ lb. soft cheese
1 small can tomato soup ¾ tbsp. salt
2 tbsp. water

Cook butter with onion three minutes, stirring constantly. Add tomato soup and cook five minutes. Add cheese, cut in small pieces, salt, and cook very carefully until cheese is melted then add water and egg slightly beaten. Serve on squares of bread, toasted on one side.

Fried Apples

Wash apples and cut in slices one-half inch thick. Then put into frying pan in which you have melted a mixture of 4 tablespoons of butter and a tablespoon or two of sugar. (Add more sugar if you like apples sweeter) Cook slowly for about 20 minutes or until done, turning once. Serve with bacon or sausages and whole wheat bread and butter. This is filling and particularly tasty on a snappy day.

How Is Your Market Today?

(Continued from page 1)

but one thing and that is price reduction, and under such circumstances, there is but one interest that must bear the burden of price competition and that is the producer himself.

Every section so effected will endeavor to hold his market, and market prices may from necessity have to be reduced in all sections and may reach a point where failure stares the producer in the face.

Let the producer of dairy products take council with himself and avoid such dangerous procedures. A stitch in time may save nine, is an old and apt saying and it is to such ends and aims that the leaders in the dairy industry should bend their efforts and energies.

The farmer himself has troubles enough of his own. He is at the mercy of weather conditions and should be willing to be guided in his production and marketing methods, by such leaders who have proven, by their previous efforts and experience, to carry on such marketing program in the respective areas in which they have been operating.

Careful conservative efforts looking toward the best interest of every one, be he producer, marketing agency and the consuming public, should result in the success of the industry on the whole.

Canadians Visit and Study I.M.P.A. Program

A group of members of the Ontario Canada Dairymen's Association representatives of the Agricultural Commission of Ontario, Canada, and other representative Canadians visited the office of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association on July 9th to study the program and methods of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in caring for its members' milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed Special attention was given to the operation of the Basic and Surplus method of caring for its members' milk.

The visiting group included: W. S. Brecken, President Toronto Milk Producers' Association; Fred N. Lee, Vice-President, Ontario Milk Producers' Association; J. H. Lock, Toronto Canada and W. R. Reek, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, Ridgetown, Ontario.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of June, 1931

No. Tests Made	9893
No. Plants Investigated	44
No. Membership Calls	94
No. Calls on Members	241
No. Herd Samples Tested	518
No. New Members Signed	131
No. Cows Signed	917
No. Transfers Made	4
No. Meetings Attended	11
No. Attending Meetings	645

Eradicate Thistles

The secret in controlling Canada thistle is in keeping the green leaves constantly and persistently cut back for one or two years. This deprives the roots of food and eventually destroys them by starvation.

Flemington Fair Reinstates Cattle Show

Two years ago on account of the bad weather and a consequent loss to the Fair Association, they were compelled to discontinue their cattle show. The Boys and Girls Department, however, was strengthened and one hundred head exhibited by the boys and girls, made a very creditable showing.

This year under the management of Sylvannus Apgar of Milford, N. J., who has shown Holsteins for a number of years, and is thoroughly familiar with the game, will superintend the cattle show for the Flemington Fair which will be held September 1-2-3-4-5 and Labor Day, Sept. 7th, 1931. Mr. Apgar sold his herd several years ago, so is entirely free to superintend and direct, being thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of the show business.

All entries in the cattle department are confined to New Jersey. It is necessary to confine these entries on account of the limited facilities that the Flemington Fair has for taking care of this show. When it is possible to construct more buildings entries will be thrown open again so other states may participate, but this year only New Jersey cattle will be shown.

Some eminent judges have been engaged to pass on the different classes and it is hoped that the New Jersey breeders will take advantage of this opportunity to collect some of the premium money.

Premium lists will be furnished to any interested parties by addressing a card to the Flemington Fair Association at Flemington, New Jersey.

Making Farm Butter

Farm butter making is far from being a lost art. Last year more than 500,000,000 pounds of butter came out of farm churns, much of it of excellent quality. Some of it might have been better, if more care had been used in following the best methods for making good butter.

Our best farm-butter makers start with cream of excellent flavor, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for the butter will have the same flavor as the cream. They churn this good-flavored cream when it is only slightly sour; they churn at a temperature that will bring butter in moderately firm granules; they wash the butter thoroughly and work it carefully; and, finally, they keep the butter in the coldest place available.

Northampton County Farmers Take Tour

With visits to three New Jersey dairy farms as their objective, 500 rural folks of Northampton county took a day off from farm work recently to enjoy an auto tour planned by County Agent B. L. Coleman. There were 120 automobiles in the procession.

Stops were made at the farm of Clifford Snyder, master farmer of Pittstown, N. J.; Henry Schmidt, Ewing, N. J.; and the Walker-Gordon Laboratories, Plainsboro, N. J. Snyder includes dairying, potatoes, poultry, and general farm crops in his operation. Schmidt has 90 head of cattle on his dairy farm. The Walker-Gordon farms are noted for the famous rotolactor which milks 1200 cows three times a day Here also the Pennsylvania tourists picnicked, saw a hay drier in action, and wandered over the 3000 acres of this widely known dairy plant.

A Good Guess

FROST: "Where do the jellyfish get their jelly?"

PROST: "From the ocean currents, I guess."

Inter-State Directors Hold Regular Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

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Trips to the Exposition are offered for the three testers who, according to the 1930 records of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, reported the largest number of dam and daughter comparisons.

For detailed information write the National Dairy Association, St. Louis, Mo.

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WHICH is the most PROFITABLE HALF of the COW?

Don't forget today's low feed prices . . .

when you figure MILK PROFITS!

YOU make your profits from the milk you sell, but after all—what you feed, what it costs to make that milk is the factor that governs the size of your net profit.

It costs far less today than a year ago. Now you can buy the highest quality feeds—Amco Feeds—at prices that are 30 to 35% lower. That means a big saving on feeding costs. And you will get a far bigger return on the home-grown materials you feed by supplementing—and balancing—them with Amco.

There are seven Amco Dairy Feeds — you can choose an Amco feed that balances the home grown materials you are now feeding.

See Your AMCO Agent

Tell him what kind of hay, grains and other materials you have. He will recommend the Amco feed you need—the feed that will combine with your materials to supply the right amount and variety of proteins, minerals and other ingredients to make a balanced ration.

Amco open formula feeds are made and mixed under the supervision of nationally known feeding authorities. The results obtained by dairymen who use Amco have been carefully watched and recorded. That's why we say—"If you want your dairy dollars to show a bigger net profit—Feed AMCO!"

AMCO FEED SERVICE DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.

Dist. Office Muncy, Pa.
Dept. H-8.

York County (Pa.) Dairymen Organized

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Under the new arrangement the milk producers will receive $2.38 per one hundred pounds of 4% milk F. O. B. York for basic milk, which is determined by the average production during September, October, and November 1930.

For 1932 the basic amount will be computed on the average of the three lowest consecutive months production this year.

For surplus milk, that amount over the basic, will receive a price governed by the price of 92 score butter, New York City.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year

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Occupation .....
Name .....
Address .....

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name ..... Address ..... City ..... County .....
Insurance Begins ..... 19 .... Expires ..... 19....
Business ..... Mfg. Name .....
Type of Body ..... Year Model ..... No. Cylinders .....
Serial No. ..... Motor No. ..... Truck .....
Capacity ..... Serial No. ..... Motor No. .....

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CATTLE & SHEEP FOR SALE

Fancy T. B. tested, registered and high grade New York, Ohio, Missouri and Canadian cows, first and 2nd calf heifers in Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Milking Shorthorns in car loads or less. Fresh cows, close springers, fall cows, also all reg. breeds of cattle any age, either sex. All reg. breeds of rams and ewes, fine and course wool breeding ewes and feeding sheep in carloads or less with lamb at side. Ohio herd. Reasonsable prices in everything. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants.

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Single rooms - - - $3.00 $3.50 $4.00
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Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

Fully one tenth of the harvested hay crop of the United States is lost annually from spontaneous combustion. Better curing will save about twenty million dollars annually.

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Conspicuous wood checks in; third, show clearly that the wood is receiving sufficient protection; fourth, the coating as a whole intact. If the wood is when wood checks can be protected ering.

(Continued on page 5)

Camp Dis-
Locken; A. Cassel, Harleys-

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Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

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Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel
The Robert Morris
Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
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Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

Paint Checked Wood

Conspicuous wood checks or cracks show clearly that the wood is no longer receiving sufficient protection, even though the coating as a whole is apparently intact. If the wood is repainted promptly when wood checks begin to appear, it can be protected indefinitely from weathering.

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

McCormick-Deering
Improved No. 12 Ensilage Cutter

THE improved McCormick-Deering No. 12 Ensilage Cutter is the enclosed-gear machine that is making friends by its economical performance. The one-piece, bridge-type main frame encloses the flywheel, cutter, transmission, and apron drive. All working parts are in an oil-tight, dust-proof housing and run in a bath of oil. Gears are especially cut and heat-treated.

To vary the length of cut on the No. 12, merely shift a lever outside the housing. A selective-gear type of transmission, similar to that in an automobile, controls the speed of the feed table. The large, reinforced boiler plate flywheel with eight steel wings is safe at all working speeds.

See us about this improved model that cuts from 10 to 16 tons per hour.

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COOL YOUR MILK PROPERLY

Proper cooling of milk and cream with the Milcare Automatic Stirrer will check bacteria growth, and eliminate Animal Heat and Off-flavors. Will enable you to produce a high quality product, which means more profit for you.

Mukwonago, Wis., April 15th, 1931.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Last fall I purchased a Milcare Milk Stirrer from you, and after using same for a period of four months, I would not be without it for the following reasons:
1. It is one less chore taken care of.
2. It cools the milk in less time due to the fact that every drop of milk is forced down along the cooling sides of the can.
3. It has reduced my bacteria count so I always get my premiums.
4. It is one hired man that doesn't cost anything.

I certainly advise all dairymen to purchase one of these.
Very truly yours, ED KNURR.

SEAL
The above Ed. Knurr personally appeared before me and signed the above document.
Signed and sealed this 15th day of April, A. D. 1931.
WAYNE E. WOLFFE.
Notary Public, Milwaukee Co., Wis. My Commission expires April 9, 1933.

Write for Prices *Agents Wanted*

PATENTED **MILCARE CORPORATION** Fergus Falls MINN.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY — WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Cows Fully Accredited and Abortion Free

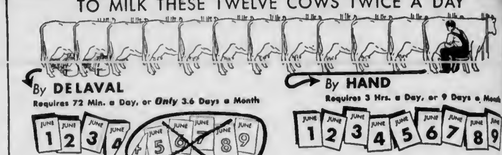
Every Cow with Certified C. T. A. Record

If you by direct from the farmer you eliminate every chance for disappointment

Write J. N. ROSENBERGER & SON, 431 So. 51st St., Phila.

Almost a Week's Work *Saved* Each Month with a *De Laval* Milker

TO MILK THESE TWELVE COWS TWICE A DAY



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ENJOY 54 HRS. FOR OTHER BUSINESS AND LEISURE
OR
CULTIVATE 67 ACRES CORN
OR
CUT, RAKE AND PUT UP 16 ACRES HAY
OR
CUT AND SHOCK 34 ACRES GRAIN

Produce at Less Cost with a DE LAVAL Magnetic Milker

A DE LAVAL Milker will do more to cut your cost of producing milk than anything you can get. It saves at least half the time required for hand milking, and in addition milks the cows better and produces cleaner milk.

There are more De Laval Milkers in use than any others, milking more than 2,000,000 cows in all parts of the world. They are without doubt the world's best milkers in every respect.

There are three kinds of De Laval Milkers, providing a De Laval for every need and purse:

MAGNETIC — The world's best milker. Thousands of outfits in use in all parts of the world. Pulsations controlled by magnetic force insure absolute uniformity of milking. Cows always milked the same way and produce to their greatest ability. Any one can operate it. Easy to handle and care for. Outfits for milking one to 500 or more cows.

MAGNETIC COMBINE — Milks just like the Magnetic but also weighs and conveys milk. The ideal milker for the large producer of commercial or certified milk.

UTILITY — The best low-priced milker made. Ideal for the small dairyman or for those to whom price is an essential consideration. Outfits sold from $145 and up. Furnished with single or double units, which can be used with any make of single pipe line milker.

HOW IT WORKS

Electro-magnetic force creates and controls pulsations in the De Laval Magnetic Milker with split-second accuracy. Generator **A** driven from the milker pump creates the current which is timed by a gear-driven device, which is as accurate and positive in action as the distributor on an automobile. Magnetic force is then carried by wire to electro magnets located on the operating top of each unit, **B, C** and **D**. Each unit milks at exactly the same speed, which insures uniform milking at all times.

Surplus current from the generator can be used to light four electric lights, thus providing free barn light.

See your De Laval Dealer or write nearest office below.

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NEW YORK 165 Broadway CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd. SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale Street

Milk Producers Review

INTER-STATE

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE I

Vol. XII Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., Se No. 5

N. Y. Dept. of Agr. Economics
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

., Inc.

Ninth International Dairy Congress

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

By: Chas. E. Cowan

The 1931 session of the International Dairy Congress, held July 13th-19th, in Christiansburg Castle, Copenhagen, Denmark, was attended by delegates from 42 nations, covering practically every country in which dairying was a major interest. The American delegation was led by O. E. Reed, Chief, Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Department of Agriculture. King Christian X of Denmark served as patron of the Congress and the welcoming address was made by S. Overgoard, president of the Congress.

Many phases of the dairy industry from the breeding of dairy cattle, the production of milk and dairy products, and many technical phases of the industry, marketing, and the preparation of dairy products for consumption, were discussed from the practical as well as technical standpoint at the daily sessions of the Congress.

Many of these dairy sessions were presented in four different languages, Danish, English, German and French.

In addition to the regular sessions of the Congress, special sessions were held to consider many special problems.

The morning sessions of the Congress were largely devoted to addresses and discussions and being presented in different languages there was little difficulty in the delegates and visitors obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the various presentations.

In connection with the Worlds' Dairy Congress, a National Dairy Show was held at the Forum in Copenhagen.

At this show all types of dairy equipment and dairy machinery were shown. Included in the exhibits were the exhibits of butter and cheese from the creameries scattered throughout Denmark.

The butter exhibit of 1400 casks containing 112 lbs. each were shown in a separate enclosure, which was cooled by electric refrigeration. In addition to having each cask labeled with the owners name and a history of its making; provisions were also made whereby visitors could sample each cask.

The cheese exhibit of 675 cheeses was shown in a separate building. Here also visitors could sample each cheese to judge for quality.

On the whole the exhibits were of a highly educational nature as was also the proceedings of the various sessions of the Congress itself.

In addition to the formal session of the Congress and attendance at the National Show—programs were prepared and available to those attending the show, to make trips of inspection to nearby points of interest. These included visits to points of historical interest, to various plants where the various dairy products were prepared for the market.

Danish dairy and farm products under its Lur Brand for Quality are famed throughout, not only Denmark, but practically in every nation where they are marketed.

The next session of the International Dairy Congress will, we are advised, be held in 1934 in Berlin, Germany.

Inter-State Directors Meet

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, was held at the association headquarters, in Philadelphia, on August 25th, to consider market conditions and to discuss possible changes in the selling price of milk, pending a meeting with the distributors, called for that purpose.

The meeting was presided over by H. D. Allebach, who presented a report on general marketing conditions and problems in connection therewith, which confronted the association.

During the afternoon the directors acting as a general sales committee were in session with representatives of the buyers of milk in the territory, during which the price of milk was discussed.

Those attending the meeting included: H. D. Allebach, president; Frederick Shangle, vice president; I. Ralph Zollers, secretary; A. A. Miller, assistant secretary; Robert F. Brinton, treasurer; F. M. Twining, assistant treasurer and the following directors:

S. K. Andrews, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennetch, Lebanon Co., Pa.
Ira J. Book, Lancaster Co., Pa.
E. H. Donovan, Kent Co., Del.
E. Nelson James, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Queen Annes Co., Md.
H. I. Lauver, Juanita Co., Pa.
S. Blaine Lehman, Franklin Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Talbot Co., Md.
I. V. Otto, Cumberland Co., Pa.
C. F. Preston, Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarig, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kent Co., Md.
C. C. Tallman, Burlington Co., N. J.
R. I. Tussey, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Salem Co., N. J.
F. P. Willits, Delaware Co., Pa.

Second Day's Session

The second days sessions were also held at the offices of the association and was presided over by F. P. Willits, former president of the association and later by Charles F. Preston.

At this session I. Ralph Zollers, secretary read the minutes of the previous directors meeting and those of the sessions of the Executive Committee of the association, held since the last meeting of the Board. These minutes were approved.

Mr. Zollers also reported on the study of production conditions in Wisconsin, following a visit to that state by H. D. Allebach and secretary Zollers. The report of this inspection was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

F. M. Twining, director of the Field and Test Department made a report on the activities of that department, he also made a special report on butter fat testing problems in connection with testing work and some special activities in connection with weighing and trucking problems.

C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council reported on the activities of the Council since the last meeting of the Board. Dr. E. J. Lechner, reported on the activities of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council and some of its problems in field work.

F. P. Willits, chairman of the entertainment committee, in connection with the

(Continued on page 5)

Farm Mee Maryla & Delaware

Local meetings, presenting combined programs by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council were held, during the week of August 3rd, 1931, in various sections of Maryland and Delaware. These meetings were at Middletown, Delaware where Mr. J. D. Reynolds presided; Cherry Hill, Md., where Robert H. Baker, presided; "Fishers Farm" on the Bohemia River, near Cecilton, Md., where J. Z. Miller, County Agent, presided; Rising Sun, Md., where E. Nelson James, Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association presided; Newark, Del., and Smyrna, Del., which latter meeting was presided over by E. H. Donovan, Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The program in each case included addresses by Frederick Shangle, Vice-President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, who spoke on the Inter-State Selling Plan for 1932. C. I. Cohee, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, who spoke on "New Developments in Quality Control Requirements"; Happy Goldsmith, of the National Dairy Council, who presented "Some Biting Remarks" and the presentation of a new Dairy Council play, "The Second Trial of Bill Shiftless." Those participating in the presentation of the play included, C. I. Cohee, as Judge; Wesley Holmes, Prosecuting Attorney; "Bill Shiftless", Robert Dwyer; Defendent's Attorney, E. G. Lechner; Mary Shiftless, Charles Wilson; Dr. Whoopit, J. S. Bryan; and "Jessie", Bill Shiftless' Prize Cow.

The various meetings were held at the following places: Middletown, Delaware, August 3rd; Cherry Hill, Md., August 4th; Bohemia Farm, August 5th; Rising Sun, Md., August 5th; Newark, Del., August 6th; and Smyrna, Del., August 7th.

Considerable interest was shown by the dairymen of the various counties, not only in the entertainment features of the program, but also in the market information pertaining to the production and marketing of milk and dairy products generally.

Penn State Holsteins Make Creditable Yield

Penn State's Holstein herd, consisting of 66 head of purebreds, most of which are descendants of Pontiac Korndyke, has made a very creditable showing in milk and butterfat production for the past year, says Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy husbandry department at the college.

Seven cows, including a 2-year-old and two 3-year-olds, have completed yearly records averaging 20,719 pounds of milk and 708 pounds of butterfat. Colantha Josie Aaggie, a senior 2-year-old, produced 21,948.5 pounds of milk and 678.5 pounds of butterfat.

Grace Derol Clintonia, 778004, another good producer, yielded 23,909 pounds of milk and 805.9 pounds of butterfat equivalent to 1007 pounds of butter. This is an average of 33 quarts of milk daily throughout the year, according to Professor Borland. Her milk sold for 8.5 cents

(Continued on page 5)

Montgomery County Farmers Picnic

The twelfth annual Montgomery County Farmers Picnic, held at Lake View Park, Royersford, Pa., on August 4th and 5th under the auspices of the Montgomery County Agricultural Extension Association and the Royersford Chamber of Commerce, attracted the largest gathering of farm folks that has ever attended these picnics Over 18,000 persons attended the picnic, during the two days.

The speaker of the first day of the picnic was the Hon. James J. Davis, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. After complimenting the organizations fostering the picnic, Senator Davis commented on the condition of the farmer and general business. "What brought about over production on the farm and in the factory?" he said. "Ten years ago we cried produce. We urged the farmer, the miner, the factory, to produce, and they did it. Now we have 200,000,000 bushels of wheat more than we can use. Today we can't consume what we produce on the farm and we have to look for foreign markets. The same conditions apply to coal, to textiles, the steel industry and other factories. We produced too much to meet the market occasioned by the war and now we have thousands of men out of work. Substantial prosperity depends largely on the uncurtailed buying power of the general public and it must be remembered that almost 50 per cent of our national population is in the farming regions. Hence, it is obvious that if the people of the farming regions have empty purses, due to over production and slashing of prices in the marketing of their products, a tremendous curtailment in the buying power of the nation results."

McSparran, Second Day's Leading Speaker

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was the leading speaker on the second day's program. Mr. McSparran pictured the condition of the farmers of the state. He made an earnest plan for farm relief proper control of surplus products by government regulation, of a fair price for the disposition of the surplus products. "It is not fair", he said, "that the farmer is not offered the same privilege as is offered industry."

Interesting Cattle Show

Over 50 head of registered cattle were on exhibition and sharp competition was offered for some of the prizes. Paul Niesley, County Agent of Columbia County, Pa., acted as judge.

The following awards were made:—

Guernsey Cows

One Year and Under Two Year Class—First, "Daylo Essie," A. J. Fell, Lansdale; second, "Valor Holy Cross," Gwynlan Farms, Norristown; third, "Maids Daylo Lassie," A. J. Fell, Lansdale; fourth, "Glonsie Y. Cinchona," George C. Klauder, Pennllyn

Under One Year Class—First, "Lincoln's Luxury," I. A. Cassel, Harleysville; second, "Vera Gwynllan Farms," Gwynllan Farms, Norristown; third, "Camp Discharge Claire," Camp Discharge Farms, Conshohocken; fourth, "Lincoln's Darling," I. A. Cassel, Harleysville.

(Continued on page 5)

INTER-STATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

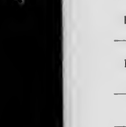
Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Several factors were dominant in the recent conferences of producers and distributors, which led to a reduction in the price of fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed on September first. First the increase in the quantity of milk coming from outside our own producing area, second, the natural increase in production on the part of our own producers during the fall months and third the decreased buying power of the public.

The consumer, on the whole has not yet fully realized the value of milk as a food and is still prone to decrease consumption of dairy products in times of stress, when it really should be increasing—and this applies not only to the city consumer but to the producing farmers as well.

From all indications a period of lower prices is at hand. Not only in farm products, but in many manufactured products as well.

Just recently we read of the return of the five cent ham sandwich—and of lower costs for restaurant meals, but in this respect there is still a long way to go. In some instances reduced prices have not yet been passed along to the consumer—but apparently there is a move in that direction—and with lower costs of raw products, we hope, it will not be far distant.

Weather conditions in the Philadelphia Milk Shed have been an important factor in many sections of the territory. In fall—in others there was sufficient for many instances there was too much rain-growing purposes but in but few instances could drought conditions be applied, particularly over any great area.

Reports indicate that there has been sufficient rain to fully develop growing crops. On the other hand some sections continue to be hampered in their care of growing crops and in instances, in their harvesting.

On the whole however crops have matured satisfactorily and in instances reached bumper proportions.

Pastures, such as developed a normal stand early in the season, have been good and hay crops, particularly alfalfa have been good. The corn crop, at the time is reported in excellent condition.

As pastures get short, grain feeding to dairy cows should be increased gradually. Watch the daily production of milk and conditions of cows for indications of needs along this line, say State College dairy specialists.

September Milk Prices

Under agreement with cooperating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during September, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for September, and until further advised will be **$2.56** per hundred pounds, or 5.5 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, will be **$1.98** per hundred, with the usual differentials and variations, at other mileage points.

Further agreements with cooperating buyers, established a basic price payment basis of 95% of the established basic quantity at full market prices, the remaining 5% will be paid for at the current surplus price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during September, 1931, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Hold Club Week

Nearly 1000 boys and girls met at State College, August 12 to 15, for the annual Club Week of the Pennsylvania State College. Recreation, instruction, and judging contests were the principal activities.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of July, 1931:

No Inspections Made	3095
No. Permanent Permits Issued	0
Sediment Tests	2651
No Temporary Permits Issued	0
Meetings	2
Attendance	3,200
Reels Movies Shown	4
Bacteria Tests Made	87 pl.
No. Miles Traveled	31,445
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	0

During the month 141 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—56 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 204,366 farm inspections have been made.

Winter Barley

Winter barley is a possible substitute for winter wheat as a grain crop in southern Pennsylvania counties east of the Alleghenies. It yields better and makes a more excellent feed for livestock than does wheat, says Penn State College.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of July, 1931:

No. Tests Made	7322
No. Plants Investigated	31
No. Membership Calls	43
No. Calls on Members	137
No. Herd Samples Tested	425
No. New Members Signed	27
No. Cows Signed	270
No. Transfers Made	3
No. Meetings Attended	5
No. Attending Meetings	281

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Milk marketing conditions, in the Philadelphia Milk Shed have made little improvement during the past month. There has been a full supply and other factors have added to the breaking down of the market.

Apparently there has been a lot of cheap milk, coming from territories surrounding our production area, which has been offered and sold in our market at prices that have been under our market prices. This has particularly been the case during the past month.

Under these circumstances the distributors in our leading milk markets insisted on a reduction in the price of milk, and that conferences be called with our sales committee to discuss the situation.

Such a conference was held on August 24th and was continued on August 25th. After considering the market situation from every possible angle, it was finally agreed that the price of milk should be reduced one cent on both quarts and pints to the consuming public. Of this reduction it was agreed that the producer assume 33 cents, the remainder being absorbed by the distributor.

Inasmuch as approximately one quarter of the retail business has been in pints, the reduction to the consumer under these circumstances, was nearly 1¼ cents, based on the total sales of milk.

It is rather difficult to fully explain to our producers, why we had to accept more than one half of the total cut in price. So many factors enter into the discussion and so many problems have to be considered, that it is difficult to fully explain the situation, unless one is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the program.

If our readers could carefully review the whole market situation, over a period of years, it could readily be seen, that in 1921, at which time the consuming public paid 11 cents per quart for milk and 7 cents for pints, the producer received for his product, 6.15 cents net, f.o.b. Philadelphia, while today the producer receives 6.35 net for 4% milk, f.o.b Philadelphia. In other words the producer has a greater share of the consumers dollar, for milk purchase, than he did in 1921.

When the price to the consuming public was increased one cent a quart in 1920, the price to the producers increased from 6.15 cents to 7.15 cents per quart, f.o.b. Philadelphia, the producer received the full one cent per quart increase. Under normal circumstances, when the price declined we could not expect the distributor to stand more than his share of the reduction—namely, what he got when the price was increased.

Under our present arrangement, the dealers spread has been reduced nearly 2 cents per hundred pounds, or over ¼ cent a quart We believe this arrangement protects the dealers "spread", that is the price between that which the consumer pays and the price paid to the producer by the dealer, as close as that in any market in the country today.

In addition to the acceptance of the present selling arrangement, your sales committee is insisting that the hauling charge for milk, from the farm to the receiving station, be reduced at practically all points in the milk shed In some instances price reductions, ranging from 5 to 10 cents have been made, but we feel that this reduction should be general and that in most cases a further reduction of 5 cents per hundred can be made even where a reduction has already been made.

We are also of the opinion that hauling charges on direct shipped milk should also be reduced, and your association will make every effort to have this program carried out, but it will have to be taken care of separately, in each individual case. Unfortunately, we cannot change railroad freight rates which are fixed by Public Service Commissions.

Reductions in handling charges will reduce the share of the producers cost of production and enable him to thus obtain a still further share of the consumers dollar.

Basic and Surplus Plan

There will be no change in the Philadelphia Selling Plan, as printed in the August issue of the "Milk Producers' Review" For your information, however, I might say that your established basic quantity production for 1931, will still continue through 1932, and on account of existing conditions, we have agreed to carry 95% of the established basic quantity, as the September basis of payment at basic prices. The remaining 5% of the established basic quantity will be paid for at surplus prices

It is possible, even with this reduction in price, that some farmers will endeavor to increase their production. Under present market conditions we would advocate that there be no increase in production at this time, as we already have more milk in our territory than can be consumed by the public. Even at this time large quantities of milk are being manufactured into by-products and unless we keep our production on a level with consumptive demand, our market will be confronted with an over supply.

Quite a lot of milk has been coming into our market from nearby territories, over which your association has no jurisdiction or control. This milk has had an unfavorable reaction on the market and has contributed materially in the present price reduction. We are hoping that the movement of this milk, into our territory will be discontinued in the very near future.

These same conditions have been prevalent in our cream market.

The Butter Market

Creamery butter in cold storage as of August 1st, 1931 aggregated 115,179,000 pounds, as compared to 145,061,000 pounds on August 1st, 1930, and a five year average of 138,684,000 pounds. Cream in storage aggregated 224,000 cans, as compared to 383,000,000 pounds on August 1, 1930.

Butter prices showed a general upward movement during August. Solid packed 92 score butter, New York, on which the price of surplus milk is computed, opened the month at 25¼ cents per pound. There was a gradual upturn during the first three weeks of the month, when the price reached 29½ cents. A slight downward movement of prices followed, and the price at the end of the month closed at 28½ cents.

The average price at which the surplus milk was figured for August was 27.66 cents per pound.

Uncle Ab says that one vitrue in hard times is to make us thankful for food, shelter, and clothes.

"I guess I've lost another pupil," said the professor as his glass eye rolled down the kitchen sink.

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for August, 1931, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of August to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class 1, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, New York City.

Basic milk will be represented by 95% of the established basic, the remaining 5% will be paid for at the surplus prices.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
August, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk
Basic Quantity
Per 100 Lbs.

Test Per Cent.	Price Per Qt.
$2.56	5.5
2.58	5.55
2.60	5.6
2.62	5.65
2.64	5.7
2.66	5.7
2.68	5.75
2.70	5.8
2.72	5.85
2.74	5.9
2.76	5.95
2.78	6.0
2.80	6.0
2.82	6.05
2.84	6.1
2.86	6.15
2.88	6.2
2.90	6.25
2.92	6.3
2.94	6.3
2.96	6.35
2.98	6.4
3.00	6.45
3.02	6.5
3.04	6.55
3.06	6.6
3.08	6.6
3.10	6.65
3.12	6.7
3.14	6.75
3.16	6.8
3.18	6.85
3.20	6.9
3.22	6.9
3.24	6.95
3.26	7.0
3.28	7.05
3.30	7.1
3.32	7.15
3 34	7.2
3.36	7.25

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7.1 cents per quart.

AUGUST SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt
3.	$1.25	2.7
3.05	1.27	2.75
3.1	1.29	2.75
3.15	1.31	2.8
3.2	1.33	2.85
3.25	1.35	2.9
3.3	1.37	2.95
3.35	1.39	3.0
3.4	1.41	3.05
3.45	1.43	3.1
3.5	1.45	3.1
3.55	1.47	3.15
3.6	1.49	3.2
3.65	1.51	3.25
3.7	1.53	3.3
3.75	1.55	3.35
3.8	1.57	3.4
3.85	1.59	3.4
3.9	1.61	3.45
3.95	1.63	3.5
4.	1.65	3.55
4.05	1.67	3.6
4.1	1.69	3.65
4.15	1.71	3.7
4.2	1.73	3.7
4.25	1.75	3.75
4.3	1.77	3.8
4.35	1.79	3.81
4.4	1.81	3.9
4.45	1.83	3.95
4.5	1.85	4.0
4.55	1.87	4.0
4.6	1.89	4.05
4.65	1.91	4.1
4.7	1.93	4.15
4.75	1.95	4.2
4.8	1.97	4.25
4.85	1.99	4.3
4.9	2.01	4.3
4.95	2.03	4.35
5.	2.05	4.4

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

1929	Class I	Class II
October	——	——
November	2.03	——
December	1.96	——
1930		
January	1.74	——
February	1.41	——
March	1.45	——
April	1.51	——
May	1.39	——
June	1.29	——
July	1.36	——
August	1.51	——
September	1.88	——
October	1.89	——
November	1.74	——
December	1.40	——
1931		
January	1.11	——
February	1.11	——
March	1.13	——
April	1.03	——
May	.92	——
June	.90	——
July	.97	——
August	1.08	——

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
August, 1931

Quotations are at railroad points, Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.
Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.06
11 to 20 "	.283	2.04
21 to 30 "	.303	2.02
31 to 40 "	.313	2.01
41 to 50 "	.333	1.99
51 to 60 "	.343	1.98
61 to 70 "	.364	1.96
71 to 80 "	.374	1.95
81 to 90 "	.389	1.94
91 to 100 "	.399	1.93
101 to 110 "	.414	1.91
111 to 120 "	.424	1.90
121 to 130 "	.434	1.89
131 to 140 "	.450	1.88
141 to 150 "	.460	1.87
151 to 160 "	.475	1.85
161 to 170 "	.480	1.85
171 to 180 "	.490	1.84
181 to 190 "	.505	1.82
191 to 200 "	.510	1.82
201 to 210 "	.520	1.81
211 to 220 "	.535	1.79
221 to 230 "	.540	1.79
231 to 240 "	.550	1.78
241 to 250 "	.556	1.77
251 to 260 "	.566	1.76
261 to 270 "	.576	1.75
271 to 280 "	.581	1.75
281 to 290 "	.596	1.73
291 to 300 "	.600	1.73

AUGUST SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.68
3.05	0.70
3.1	0.72
3.15	0.74
3.2	0.76
3.25	0.78
3.3	0.80
3.35	0.82
3.4	0.84
3.45	0.86
3.5	0.88
3.55	0.90
3.6	0.92
3.65	0.94
3.7	0.96
3.75	0.98
3.8	1.00
3.85	1.02
3.9	1.04
3.95	1.06
4.	1.08
4.05	1.10
4.1	1.12
4.15	1.14
4.2	1.16
4.25	1.18
4.3	1.20
4.35	1.22
4.4	1.24
4.45	1.26
4.5	1.28
4.55	1.30
4.6	1.32
4.65	1.34
4.7	1.36
4.75	1.38
4.8	1.40
4.85	1.42
4.9	1.44
4.95	1.46
5.	1.48

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929			
April	3.41	7.35	2.83
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.54	7.6	2.96
September	3.54	7.6	2.96
October	3.54	7.6	2.96
November	3.54	7.6	2.96
December	3.44	7.4	2.87
1930			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.29	7.1	2.71
1931			
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31
June	2.89	6.2	2.31
July	2.89	6.2	2.31
August	2.56	5.5	1.98

August 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Tab.e I Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4 00	$2 76
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4 00	2 76
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4 00	2 76
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4 00	2.76
Brueninger-Dairies	F.O.B.		
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4 00	2 76
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4 00	2 76
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4 00	2 67
Norristown, Pa	F.O.B. less 10 cts.	4 00	2.46
Wilmington, Del			
Receiving Stations	41– 50	3 70	2.19
Anselma, Pa.	261–270	3 70	1.95
Bedford, Pa.	31– 40	3 70	2 21
Bridgetnn, N. J	41– 50	4 00	2.19
Byers, Pa.	261–270	3 70	1 95
Curryville, Pa	51– 60	3 70	2.06
Goshen, Pa.	201–210	3 70	2 01
Huntingdon, Pa	51– 60	3 70	2.18
Kelton, Pa.	51– 60	4 00	2.19
Kimberton, Pa	41– 50	3 70	2 19
Landenberg, Pa.	181–190	3 70	2.02
Mercersburg, Pa	131–140	3 70	2 08
Nassau, Del.	51– 60	3 70	2 18
Oxford, Pa.	51– 60	3 70	2 18
Red Hill, Pa.	51– 60	4 00	2.18
Ringoes, N. J.	31– 40	4 00	2 21
Rushland, Pa.	181–190	3 70	1 92
Waynesboro, Pa.	221–230	3 70	1 99
Williamsburg, Pa.	31– 40	3 70	2 21
Yerkes, Pa.	41– 50	3 70	2.19
Zieglersville, Pa.			
		4 00	1.45
1st Surplus Price.	F.O.B. Phila.	A	0.88
1st Surplus Price.	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.		

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 12 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
			Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	I	II	III**	IV**	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2 00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2 04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

NOTE (1) Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

CLASS I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bactena requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

CLASS III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN AUGUST

CLASS V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.
(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met. The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II. The shippers of "A" milk at receiving stations, as the case may be, is determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor

Your children are not your children.
They are the sons and daughters of life's longing for itself.
You may give them your love but not your thoughts,
For they have their own thoughts,
You may house their bodies but not their souls,
For their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow, which you cannot visit, not even in your dreams.
You may strive to be like them, but seek not to make them like you.

—KAHIL GIBRAN, in *"The Prophet."*

WOMEN WE'VE MET

In a little southern town, a very successful teacher twenty years ago surprised all of her friends by announcing that she was giving up her own private school to accept a position as principal in a two-room country school. When asked why she was taking such an apparently backward step she would reply that she believed this rural community to which she was going really needed her.

The kind of things for which she immediately began to lay plans would be taken for granted now, but in those days they looked much like "queer notions." For example, she wanted the children to have something hot in their lunches on cold winter days. She tried to open the eyes of the boys and girls to the beauty around them by occasionally dismissing school early to take them on nature walks.

She even believed the school should sponsor a tomato club and a chicken club and a cooking class,—there were no 4-H Clubs at that time—to encourage the children in doing well the things they were doing in their own homes. She even went so far as to take it for granted that parents should put the value of their children's education ahead of getting the cotton picked!

We'd say "of course" to all of these ideas today. But they were new then. The sequel of the story was that after two years this unusually fine teacher went back into town to her private school. The rural community had needed her, but they didn't appreciate her vision. They couldn't see any farther over the horizon than their fathers had seen. "Without a vision, the people perish."

Your Shopping Service

1. YOU may save both fuel and stove-top space by tying vegetables in a piece of the new cookery parchment and cooking several kinds in the same vessel. Keeps the odor of cabbage, etc. out of the house. It can be used over and over again.—Thirty-five cents a package, plus postage.
2. TO simplify the laundry problem of all the guests who use a towel only once, little linen finger towels are ideal. Stamped for cross-stitch. In white, green, blue and yellow. Thirty cents each, plus postage.
3. ONE of the best and easiest cleaners of spots of almost all kinds is a powder, put up in a sprinkler can. Removes grease spots, perspiration odors, and does not leave a ring. Fifty cents a can, plus postage.

(Orders for the articles described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be secured.)

What the School Can't Do*

Joseph K. Hart

Department of Education, University of Wisconsin

Some, perhaps many, American parents think of the school as an institution that exists in their community for the purpose of "giving" their children "an education." They are often rather vague as to what an education is; but it is something given at school, it has a good reputation for the most part, and they want their children to have it. * * * * *

A school is not a place of magic. There is an occasional teacher who works wonders in the schoolroom, but she does, or would do, the same sort of thing outside the school. Getting an education is a congeries of natural processes—not largely understood, of course—involving children in action; an adult world represented by the teacher in the schoolroom and by life outside; time, running into months and years; the world of natural objects and processes—infinite variety; the accumulated cultures and interests of the human race; and all the thousand thousand items that make up the riches of

Few of the Old One-Room Schools Still Remain

growing experience. Schools do not provide education: every child is being educated every moment of his waking hours from birth till death, or at least till senility sets in. An intelligent teacher can have a real share in the educating of every child But there never was a child who was wholly educated by schools; there never will be such a child; and no parent has a right to demand that any school shall give his child an education.

No child lives with his teachers, but he does have to live at home He has to keep within the circle of family and neighborhood, or their substitutes. He may have learn to things at school, at least to commit them to memory; but he has to live things outside the schools. Hence, living is, perforce, more compelling than learning. The school gives credit, but the home and community determine the cash values of his life. A good school can help him to live—if it works along lines approved by home and community. It can even help him to speak good English—if good English is spoken in home and neighborhood.

But parents have no right to expect a school to teach a child things diverse from the intent and drift of the community: at least, not young children who are dependent upon their parents from the substance of their lives

Parents have no right to ask a school to teach their children to be creative, to have initiative, unless they are anxious to see those children do creative things at home. An education is not something a child constructs in a schoolhouse, and which he stores in a locker there until such time as he is ready to leave both home and school and go to work in the world on his own initiative. Teachers live in one world, and parents in another. But the school child has to live in both, and few teachers and almost no parents realize the gulf between these two worlds which the child has to cross twice every day, going to and coming home from school.

Some teachers do see these things; but they can do little about them because, after all, the school is made, not by teachers, but by the community and that, largely, by the ancient drift of the community, too. It seems strange that people can believe that a school, within its few hours of weekly contacts with the children of the community, can unmake the evils inflicted upon the child by its home and community living; can correct what the community is enforcing upon its children by the days and the years of the out-of-school life.

The only thing any intelligent parent will ever ask of the school is this: that it shall further the educational work already being done in home and neighborhood; that it will help the child to do more effectively the things he has already begun to do at all. If there is to be any reform in education, that reform must begin in home and community, not in the schools. If there is to be any moralizing of the education of the child, that must be done by life itself, and not by academic teach-

Modern Buildings House the Consolidated School of Todey

ing. If the child is to have initiative, the community must make room for it. Schools can do little. The community will always have the last word.

Thus we see that, if we take an intelligent view of the realities of community life and of the growth and development of children, we must admit that there are some things no school, as school, can do.

*Reprinted in part from "The Parents Magazine."

"It is the passion of American mothers and fathers to lift their children to higher opportunities than they themselves enjoyed."

The Women's Program

"INTER-STATE" ANNUAL MEETING

PLAN TO ATTEND

Tuesday, November 17th

WE NEED YOU!

THE WORLD AROUND U

Accomac County, Virginia, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has had ... cultural work for only eighteen months but during that time three hundred ho... have taken part in the living room ... provement campaign conducted by ... home demonstrator.

The recent meeting of the Amer... Country Life Conference which met ... Ithaca, New York, gathered toget... leaders from most of the organizati... which are working for better rural l... Foremost among these loomed the ex... sion service which is being rendered ... the agricultural extension men and wo... sent out by the various state colle... If you have a county agent and a ho... demonstrator for your county, you ha... cause to rejoice!

The York County Farm Wome... Society of Pennsylvania not long ... had a meeting to which each member w... invited to bring her favorite reci... The program was such a popular one t... it had to be extended to a second meeti... Some of these unusual recipes have b... given to "Home and Health", and w... appear from time to time on this page

Plans for the Women's Program at t... Annual Meeting of the "Inter-State" ... November 17th are already under wa... under the leadership of the Women's Com... mittee, appointed annually by Presid... H. D. Allebach. Dr. Caroline Hedger fro... Chicago who is an exceptionally fine speak... er has been secured for the Novembe... meeting, and the Committee will be ab... to announce the full program in a ne... issue of the "Review."

Favorite Recipes from Our Reader

Corn Fritters

Mix 2 cups corn with 1 tablespoon flou... two eggs, ½ teaspoon salt, and 1 ta... spoon sugar. Drop by spoonfuls, an... shallow lard, and fry.

MRS. J. A. POORBAUGH
R. D., York, P...

Stuffed Carrots

Boil large carrots until soft, then cut... Brown chopped onions with butter, a... use as stuffing for carrots. Dip carrots ... egg and roll in cracker crumbs, and brow... slightly in oven. Garnish with parsley

MRS. NORMAN E. RISHEL
R. D 8, York, P...

The Education of the Grown-Up

Dr. HANNAH McK. LYONS

HOW glibly we read of these words but it has taken the City of Denver nearly seventy years old to give us a real example of adult education in its Opportunity School. This is a school overwhelmingly for adults; its program has been built up in response to the needs of the people; it raises standards of living physically, mentally and spiritually.

It has always seemed that the adult's education went right through life. I think a story told of Dr. W. A. Sutton, the superintendent of Schools of Atlanta, Georgia, gives the very key note of education carried through life. Supt Sutton walked into the schools one morning and, tossed the question, "What's the most important thing in the world?" Back came the answers immediately, such as the children thought were wanted – "Religion", "The family", "Life", "Always to tell the truth", "Not to be afraid of anything except to be a coward", "Good health", "Clean teeth."

But none of these seemed just the answer he was hunting that morning – "Yes, it includes all of these answers but without it no man would amount to shucks." Then a shining faced little girl seemed to divine the answer and joyously said—"I know, I know, it's to keep on – not to stop – to grow an' grow forever 'n ever." Yes, that was it. "To grow in wisdom and stature, as that little boy of two thousand years had grown."

Do you wonder that it is said of this city of Atlanta, "There has not been so large a percentage of clean, upright young men in the whole history of the town as there are today."

To go on growing ought to have always been possible for every adult. But in the last few years there has been a decided movement for more education for adults. This, no doubt, grew out of the activities of baby welfare clinics in an effort to give the mother knowledge of best ways to care for baby, and soon extended to teaching for care of the older children and also the family.

This type of education has grown so successfully that every big city department of health and hospitals has its baby clinics with talks to mothers, with the result that the trials of mothers with babies during the "Second Summer", in their "hot weather ailments" are no longer dreaded. Baltimore's Commission of Health boasted a short time ago of their lowered infant death rate, and gave the credit to the hygienic teaching given mother, physician, and nurse in the best methods for diesase prevention, and to their improved milk supply because the producer was giving them a better quality for their children.

Some time ago when talking to a group of farm folks about devices and methods that would save time for women in their homes a man asked in semi-serious tone – "How will they use all the leisure time thus saved?" Many times that question has come back to me. This man was recognizing the fact that busy hours full of worth while doing were necessary for growth and happiness. None of us realized twenty-five years ago that today we would be facing a real problem of what to do with leisure time. Not much for the mother but for men and women everywhere.

That our machine age has permmeated to the marrow of our bone and existence cannot be denied" but "slaves of the machine we need not be", L. P. Jack says. "Leisure is not inaction but a higher kind of activity." In times of enemployment the educators should be busy, not alone helping to train men to live in a new society but inspiring him to find ways to make that society a place in which it is good to live.

Would that you could be given a worked out program for adult education. But no; that would defeat the very purpose toward which we aim that we must "grow." So each must work out his own program of study adapted to his own needs, that will give inspiration and an opportunity for creative ability, forgetting material gains only so far as they meet our needs.

Many agencies are ready to help. Where better can you sit down to develop plans than with your extension service, your parent teacher association, and in your Grange Halls.

Peach Time in Maryland

Peach Time in Maryland

There is a tremendous crop of peaches in Maryland this year. The Maryland State College of Agriculture, hoping to assist the growers in moving the peaches to where needed and at a fair advantage to the grower, called a meeting of the prominent people in the city of Baltimore when it was decided to plan a campaign for using the state's own products. They adopted as their slogan "Peach Time in Maryland."

It is being made an educational campaign on ways of using peaches. The state nutrition specialist planned a sheet of recipes. She started off with the much beloved old fashioned spcied peaches but done in a newer quicker way:

Peach Pickle

Six pounds peeled peaches
Three pounds sugar
One pint vinegar
Two ounces whole cloves
Four ounces Cinnamon
One pint water

Pare the peaches and drop into cold water immediately to prevent discoloration. Weigh fruit one pound at a time before putting in water. Put water into preserving kettle with hot water, boil and skim. Add vinegar and spices (tied in a cheese cloth bag). Let boil and skim again. Drain peaches well, drop into boiling syrup and cook until you can pierce with a straw. Let plump in syrup over night. Pack in sterilized jars, heat syrup and strain over peaches in jars.

Old English Milk Pudding

If the family sometimes balks at its daily ration of milk a quart a day for everyone under fifteen and a pint a day for everyone else—in spite of all the housewife's efforts to present it pleasingly in the form of custards, omelets, cocoa, cream soups, and creamed vegetables, perhaps the simple old-fashioned English nursery dish, mild pudding, will be welcome.

To every cup of milk add a tablespoon of rice, a quarter of a teaspoon of salt, and from a half to a whole tablespoon of brown sugar. Put it in a baking dish, place in a slow oven (300 F.), and bake for two and a half to three hours, or until it is as thick as the family prefers it. It should be stirred every half hour, taking care to scrape off the brown skin at the edge of the pudding and turn it under.

Montgomery County Farmers Picnic

(Continued from page 1)

Two Years and Under Three Years Class—First, "Coventry Ultra Foam," Gwynllan Farms, Norristown; second, "Camp Discharge Fleurie," Camp Discharge Farms; third, "Valleywood Blossom," George C. Klauder, Pennllyn.

Aged Class, Three Years and Over—First, "Albeyleix Estelle" (Grand Champion), A. J. Fell, Lansdale; second, "Brookmead Gratitude," Gwynllan Farms, Norristown; third, "Leaders Iris," Camp Discharge Farms, Conshohocken; fourth, "Atamnsit Sweet Bread," George C. Klauder, Pennllyn.

Guernsey Bulls

One Year and Over Class First, "Valleys Noble," Gwynllan Farms, Norristown; second, "Valleywood Steadfast," George C. Klauder, Pennllyn.

Under One Year Class—First, "Defenders Royal Select," I. A. Cassel, Harleysville; second, "Valentine's Leader," Camp Discharge Farms, Conshohocken.

Holstein Cows

All entered and won by H. D. Allebach.

Aged Class, Three Years and Over—First, "Crystal Farm Hengerweld Fayne"; second, "Allebach Aagie Pontiac"; third, "Allebach Pontiac Segis Corncupia"; fourth, "Allebach Julia Pontiac."

Two to Three Year Old Class—First, "Allebach King Segis Snowfall"; second, "Allebach King Segis Jewell."

One and Two Year Old Class—First, "Allebach Hortog King Segis"; second, "Allebach Winterthun Segis Jewell"; third, "Allebach King Segis Amelia."

Under One Year Class—First, "Allebach Pontiac Bess Burke"; second, "Allebach Bellwood Best"; third, "Allebach Hortog Segis Burke."

Horse shoe pitching contests, cow production guessing contests, and other interesting features created considerable interest.

Music was furnished by the Red Hill Band.

The combined Committee of the County Extension Association and the Chamber of Commerce, was as follows: –

Farmers' Picnic Committee –H. D. Allebach, Trappe, chairman; P. A. Metz, Creamery; J. L. Wood, Red Hill and R. G. Waltz, Norristown, County Farm Agent.

Chamber of Commerce Picnic Committee –Frank Cobb, general chairman, Earl Nelson, Robert B. Schindler, Robert E. Reber, Joseph People's, Rev. J. F. Kramlich, Harvey Lincoln, L. E. Johnson, vice president of the C. of C., and Melvin L. Carl, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Inter-State Directors Meet

(Continued from page 1)

coming annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made a tentative report on various programs under consideration for that meeting, which met with the Board's approval.

During the second days session reports were received from the various directors as to report of milk production and agricultural conditions in their respective territories. Crop conditions, on the whole, were reported as being good. Prices however were generally unsatisfactory. Both alfalfa and hay crops have been satisfactory although in instances the clover hay crop might have been better. There has been abundant rainfall, in practically all parts of the territory although in instances it has lacked deep penetration, but has been quite satisfactory for growing crops.

Following the transaction of further routine business the meeting adjourned.

Truck Driver Held for Alleged Stealing of Milk

For some time discrepencies in weight, butterfat content and variations in the bacterial content of some of the farmers milk being transported from the farm to the dealer have occurred.

Investigations have been under way by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association for some time and following definite detection of the act of the driver of the truck in transferring milk from cans to small bottles. A driver following this practice, was recently arrested, pleaded guilty, and was held in $500 bail for court.

The association is making strenuous efforts to apprehend any person, who removes milk from milk cans, in transit for delivery to dealers, and thus avoid such losses to producers.

This is the first case where drivers have been arrested. Careful checking on weights, butterfat and bacteria content of the milk, are of material value in tracing losses in milk after it leaves the producer and wherever such cases are apparent the association will lend its efforts in apprehending the culprit

National Dairy Exposition

The Silver Anniversary of the National Dairy Exposition, will be held in St. Louis, Mo., October 10-18, 1931. This exposition will mark the twenty-fifth year of its service to the dairy industry. The exposition now includes in addition to its cattle show, a horse show and a poultry and pet stock show, a Woman's Home Exposition and a number of other events which make it interesting not only to the dairyman, but to the public generally.

More than 1200 dairy cattle, in the five dairy breeds will compete for national honors and 4-H club members from 25 states will exhibit their state prize animals.

New dairy products, marketing and production methods, and the results they will give, will be presented by the United States Department of Agriculture, State colleges, the National Dairy Council, dairy organizations, etc. Modern machinery and equipment of all kinds for the farm and dairy will be shown.

4-H club boys and girls, vocational and College students will participate in contests. Ringside judging contests will be conducted for visitors each day that cattle are judged.

Low railroad rates to the National Dairy Exposition are available. Consult your local ticket agents for information and details.

Penna. State Holsteins Make Creditable Yield

(Continued from page 1)

a quart, making the value of her product for the year $1022.25. She ate $267.54 worth of feed and gave a net return above feed cost of $754.71.

Five cows each made over 1000 pounds of butter. The whole herd of 25 milking cows averaged 13,560 pounds milk and 460 pounds butterfat.

Burn Garden Rubbish

Rubbish from the vegetable garden should be cleaned up and burned. Many diseases and insect pests winter in this debris. Do not postpone the clean-up work until spring.

Estimates place the 1931 potato area at 3,506,000 acres compared with 3,167,000 acres in 1930, an increase of more than 10 per cent.

..*and Now for the*

REAL HARVEST

. . . *the* **NET-PROFIT** *Dairy Dollars that* **CORRECT FEEDING** *brings!*

HAY in the barn. Corn in the silo. Grain stowed away to take care of your needs. It's a mighty comfortable feeling to know you have a good supply of home-grown feeding materials.

Now comes the question — How are you going to change those feeds into the greatest number of dairy dollars? How can you get the greatest possible *net profit* from your feeding operations?

Amco feeds is the answer — and it is a better answer today than ever because your dollar now buys more Amco Feed than ever before. It's the same high quality today—selling at prices from 30 to 35% lower than a year ago. These low prices mean more Net-Profit dairy dollars for Amco feeders.

Balance your home grown materials with Amco Dairy Feeds. That's the economical way to keep your cows in top-notch condition — and the sure way to get the greatest value from the crops you have harvested.

Note, at the left, the wide range of Amco Dairy Feeds. Your Amco Agent will help you choose the feeds that best fit your conditions. And through him you can get the co-operation of the Amco Service Staff of feeeding authorities — to help you with any feeding problem.

SEVEN AMCO PROFIT-MAKING FEEDS

These seven high-quality Amco Feeds are all lower priced today. They are all open formula feeds — you know from the tag on each bag exactly what's in it.

Amco 12% Fitting Ration
Amco 16½% Sucrene Dairy
Amco 20% Dairy
Amco 20% National Dairy
Amco 24% Dairy
Amco 32% Supplemental

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Dept. H-9 Muncy, Pa.

Berks County Farmers on Annual Auto Tour

Berks county farmers enjoyed the annual auto tour on Thursday, August 6, Evan P. Fowler, acting county agent reports.

Visits were made at the farm of Charles E. Weismer, Collegeville where the farm tourists saw a herd of 100 Holsteins; the National Farm School, Doylestown, where they viewed 50 acres of potatoes; Sheffield Farms, Pennington, N. J., certified milk producers, and the Walker-Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J., where they observed a large number of cows in production and the famous rotolactor.

Exclude Air to Prevent the Spoiling of Silage

How to prevent the spoiling of silage which is caused either by molding or rotting, is explained by E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Since air must be present before silage can mold or rot," he points out "the surest way to preserve this roughage is to completely exclude air from it. This cannot be done unless the silage is wet. Corn cut when the ears are in, or just before, the dough stage contains enough moisture to permit packing in the silo. This packing will exclude air. Corn cut when it is ripe, as shown by dead leaves, requires watering as it is put into the silo.

"Tramping of the silage is unnecessary when the silo is to be refilled. The silage will settle of its own weight, and more can be added at intervals of a few days. If the entire crop is to be ensiled at once, however, it should be tramped in the silo to expedite packing, and to make possible the storing of the maximum amount."

Warning Issued On Disposal of Residue From Farm Sprayers

Farmers who use poisonous sprays to protect crops against destructive insects and diseases, are cautioned by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, against mixing the materials or dumping the residue from the sprayer in such manner that nearby streams or ponds become contaminated with the poison.

"There is danger that such an oversight might not only endanger fish and other aquatic life, but also human life and livestock," the bureau warns.

Six complaints of fish poisoning have been received during recent weeks, it is said. Investigations have shown the possibility that discarded spray material and residue from mixing operations may have caused the trouble.

The first Pennsylvania Capitol Sale of Registered Holstein Cattle, will be held in the new Pennsylvania Farm Products Show Building, Harrisburg, Pa. on Wednesday, September 16th, 1931. The sale which will be under the management of R Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y. will offer 75 registered head of Holstein cattle.

All the herds will be under state and federal supervision, many accredited with 60-day retest privilege. Many are negative to the blood test.

Catalogs may be obtained by addressing the manager, at the address given above.

Improve Dairy Herd

Raise heifer calves from only the very best cows. This is the time to improve the quality of the dairy herd. "Keep down the numbers but improve the quality" is a good motto to observe.

Electrified Farms Double in 7 Years

The number of farms in Pennsylvania having electricity either from individual plants or central stations has doubled since 1924, according to the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The triennial census of 1924 showed 23, 355 farms with electricity, 10,033 securing power from individual plants and 13,341 from central stations. Three years later, the total had increased to 31,950, with only 9,652 from individual plants, the remainder—22,298 coming from power lines. Estimates since 1927 show the totals to be: 32,460 in 1928; 36,710 in 1929; 41,220 in 1930 and 45,250 on January 1, 1931.

Improve Every Year

Every community has some farmers who profit by the mistakes of the past because they attempt to make each year better than the past. They use experience as a building stone.

Uncle Ab says that the fear of "what will people say?" has strangled a lot of progress.

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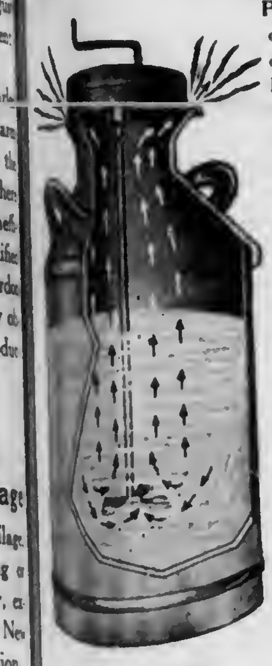

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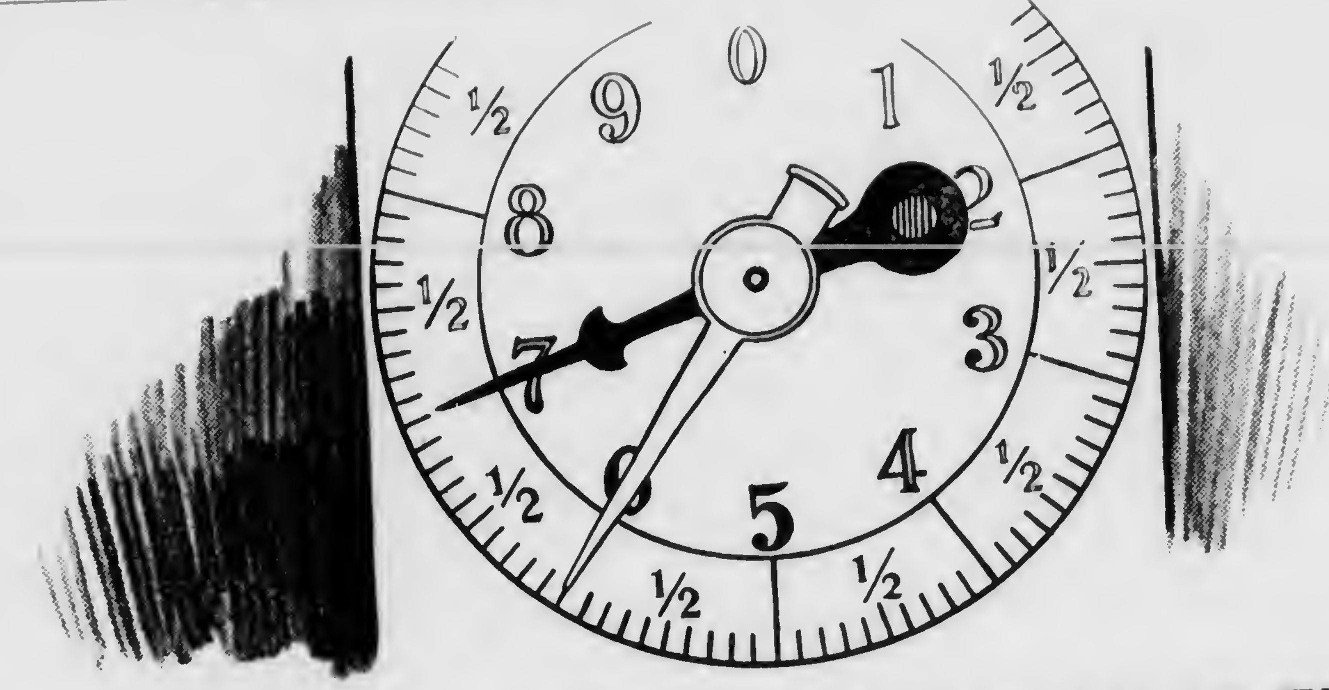


THE HAND ON THE MILK SCALE IS THE HAND THAT *KNOWS* WHAT YOU SHOULD FEED

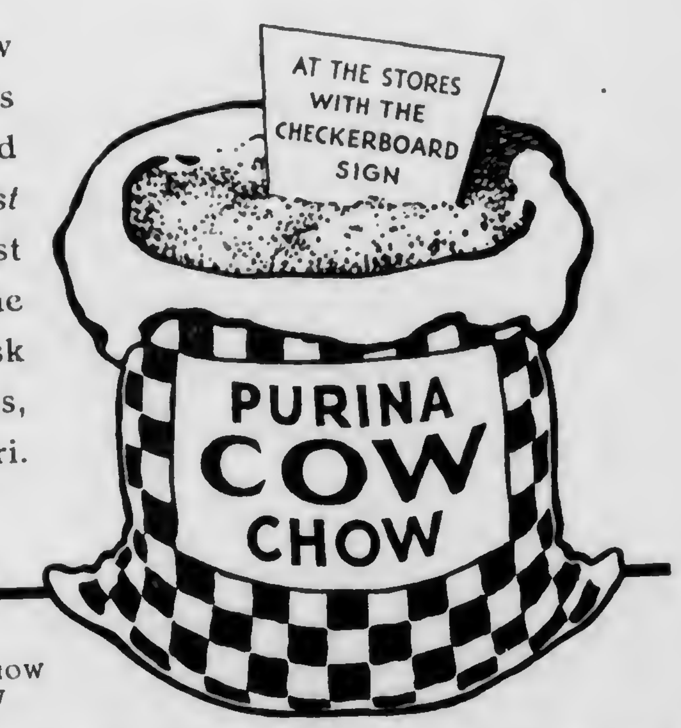
CAN YOU LOOK at a ten-gallon can of your milk and, off hand, tell your neighbors what it cost you to make it? Regardless of your answer you'll agree that it's a mighty handy thing to know in these days when dollars and cents count more than ever

You can learn the news about your milk costs from a helpmate which does it easily and quickly . . . a milk scale. It can tell you how much feed your cows are eating and what it costs. It can tell you how much milk you're getting and what it's worth. So, naturally, with one eye on the feed and the other on the milk, your milk scale can offer you real news on what to feed.

As a supplement for your grains, Purina Cow Chow will welcome the milk scale as a judge of its real worth. Purina Cow Chow is known as *good* feed but the milk scale will tell you that it's the *cheapest* feed . . . that it puts milk in the can at the fewest cents per can. Fewest cents per can . . . that's the test of a feed's true worth. That's the way we ask you to judge Purina Cow Chow. Purina Mills, 854 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Special Milk Scale OFFER

The Purina Chow dealer in your neighborhood is making a special milk scale offer this month. Ask him how to get a $4.50 milk scale on a special deal with and order of Purina Chows.



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	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	26½	25¼	24½
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6	27¼	26¼	26½
7	28½	27½	26½
8	28½	27½	26½
10	28½	28	27½
11	30	29	27½
12	30	29	28
13	30	29	28½
14	30	29	28½
16	30	29	28½
17	30¼	29¼	28½
18	30½	29½	28½
19	30½	29½	28½
20	30	29	7¾
21	30	29	28
22	30	29	28
24	29½	28½	27
25	29½	28½	27
26	29½	28½	27¼
27	29½	28½	27
28	29½	28½	26¾
29	29½	28½	26¾
31	29½	28½	27¼

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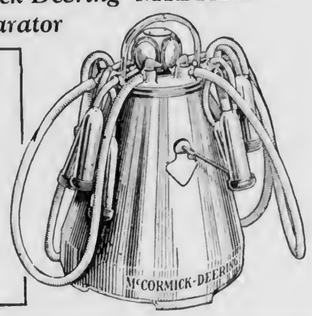

THE new McCormick-Deering Milker eliminates the drudgery of hand milking—cuts milking costs in half, and provides extra hours each day for other profitable work. Ruggedly built and correctly designed, it is easy to operate, and easy to clean. It is positive in performance regardless of climatic conditions.

This new milker and the famous, easy-running McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separator make an unbeatable combination with which to produce cleaner milk and more butter fat at lower cost. Both of these units have many exclusive features which assure the highest operating efficiency. High-grade materials are used in their construction to provide for years of satisfactory service. The McCormick-Deering Cream Separator and the new Milker are ready to prove their many fine qualities to any man with a herd of cows.

We shall be glad to demonstrate one or both of these time and money-saving machines on your farm.

1831 McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL—1931

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OF AMERICA
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PHILADELPHIA, PA. HARRISBURG, PA.

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CAPITOL SALE
75 Registered Holstein Cattle

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in the New Farm Products Building, at Harrisburg, Penna.

All from herds under State and Federal Supervision—many Ac-cred'ted—60 day retest privilege. Many are Negative to the blood test.

These animals have been selected with great care from 30 of the leading herds in Pennsylvania for type, production, and breeding. Offering will include many noted show animals, several well bred bulls ready for service, and many fresh cows and close springers. This is the opportunity you have been waiting for, and now is the time to buy, and just think of it, animals at your own price from Pennsylvania's best herds.

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INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

PRICE SCHEDULE IN EFFECT October 1, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quota four are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price is issued with the understanding that it is not to produces and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price October 1st, 1931. September surplus price.

Miles		Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Test	Class 1 Per 100#
1 to 10	Inc.	.268	$2.06	3.	$0.84
11 to 20	"	.283	2.04	3.05	0.86
21 to 30	"	.303	2.02	3.1	0.88
31 to 40	"	.313	2.01	3.15	0.90
41 to 50	"	.333	1.99	3.2	0.92
51 to 60	"	.343	1.98	3.25	0.94
61 to 70	"	.364	1.96	3.3	0.96
71 to 80	"	.374	1.95	3.35	0.98
81 to 90	"	.389	1.94	3.4	1.00
91 to 100	"	.399	1.93	3.45	1.02
101 to 110	"	.414	1.91	3.5	1.04
111 to 120	"	.424	1.90	3.55	1.06
121 to 130	"	.434	1.89	3.6	1.08
131 to 140	"	.450	1.88	3.65	1.10
141 to 150	"	.460	1.87	3.7	1.12
151 to 160	"	.475	1.85	3.75	1.14
161 to 170	"	.480	1.85	3.8	1.16
171 to 180	"	.490	1.84	3.85	1.18
181 to 190	"	.505	1.82	3.9	1.20
191 to 200	"	.510	1.82	3.95	1.22
201 to 210	"	.520	1.81	4.	1.24
211 to 220	"	.535	1.79	4.05	1.26
221 to 230	"	.540	1.79	4.1	1.28
231 to 240	"	.550	1.78	4.15	1.30
241 to 250	"	.556	1.77	4.2	1.32
251 to 260	"	.566	1.76	4.25	1.34
261 to 270	"	.576	1.75	4.3	1.36
271 to 280	"	.581	1.75	4.35	1.38
281 to 290	"	.596	1.73	4.4	1.40
291 to 300	"	.600	1.73	4.45	1.42
				4.5	1.44
				4.55	1.46
				4.6	1.48
				4.65	1.50
				4.7	1.52
				4.75	1.54
				4.8	1.56
				4.85	1.58
				4.9	1.60
				4.95	1.62
				5.	1.64

By order of the Board of Directors

D. K. Allbach President. A. Ralph Jolley Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued September 28, 1931.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect October 1st, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

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The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price October 1st 1931			September surplus price.	
			Class 1	
Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price per qt.	per 100#	Per qt.
3.	$2.56	5.5	$1.42	3.05
3.05	2.58	5.55	1.44	3.1
3.1	2.60	5.6	1.46	3.15
3.15	2.62	5.65	1.48	3.2
3.2	2.64	5.7	1.50	3.2
3.25	2.66	5.7	1.52	3.25
3.3	2.68	5.75	1.54	3.3
3.35	2.70	5.8	1.56	3.35
3.4	2.72	5.85	1.58	3.4
3.45	2.74	5.9	1.60	3.45
3.5	2.76	5.95	1.62	3.5
3.55	2.78	6.0	1.64	3.5
3.6	2.80	6.	1.66	3.55
3.65	2.82	6.05	1.68	3.6
3.7	2.84	6.1	1.70	3.65
3.75	2.86	6.15	1.72	3.7
3.8	2.88	6.2	1.74	3.75
3.85	2.90	6.25	1.76	3.8
3.9	2.92	6.3	1.78	3.8
3.95	2.94	6.3	1.80	3.85
4.	2.96	6.35	1.82	3.9
4.05	2.98	6.4	1.84	3.95
4.1	3.00	6.45	1.86	4.0
4.15	3.02	6.5	1.88	4.05
4.2	3.04	6.55	1.90	4.1
4.25	3.06	6.6	1.92	4.1
4.3	3.08	6.6	1.94	4.15
4.35	3.10	6.65	1.96	4.2
4.4	3.12	6.7	1.98	4.25
4.45	3.14	6.75	2.00	4.3
4.5	3.16	6.8	2.02	4.35
4.55	3.18	6.85	2.04	4.4
4.6	3.20	6.9	2.06	4.4
4.65	3.22	6.9	2.08	4.45
4.7	3.24	6.95	2.10	4.5
4.75	3.26	7.	2.12	4.55
4.8	3.28	7.05	2.14	4.6
4.85	3.30	7.1	2.16	4.65
4.9	3.32	7.15	2.18	4.7
4.95	3.34	7.2	2.20	4.75
5.	3.36	7.25	2.22	4.75

By order of the Board of Directors

H. S. Adams, President. Ida Ogle Bailey, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued September 28, 1931.

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INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ASSOCIATION, Inc.

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-S

Vol. XII — Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., October, 1931 — No. 6

Dairying in Oklahoma

By R. W. BALDERSTON

Manager, National Dairy Council

Dairying in Oklahoma is new—very new as compared to the Philadelphia milk shed. "Old inhabitants" speak of settling on a "section" or "half section" twenty-five years ago. They got their dairy type cattle, largely Jerseys somewhat later. But they are very enthusiastic dairymen and predict great things for the future of the dairy industry in their state. They are not dismayed by the difficulty in learning to grow successfully a satisfactory range of forage crops and pasture grasses. They start in all over again when their herds are decimated or exterminated by the dread new disease, antiplasmosis. They gamble with a fickle rainfall and a very unstable, often quite inaccessible, water supply. They have warm weather, warm well water and no ice, so that they are handicapped in producing a high quality product in the summer time. But they keep smiling and keep adding rapidly to their dairy cow population and to their production of milk and butterfat.

From a largely important state in the matter of dairy products, for their industrial, cotton and grain farming population, they are now like Texas; practically self-supporting on a basis of their present per capita consumption of dairy products, a rather low one, by the way.

These enthusiastic dairymen point with pride to their productive alfalfa fields of varieties best fitted for Oklahoma conditions. They brag about their corn land, their sorghum and kaffer corn for forage crops. Their Bermuda, Lespideza and other southern grass pastures, fill in succession, the interim between corn and alfalfa and other standbys of our northern states.

Mild winters make expensive housing unnecessary. In the comparatively dry Oklahoma climate beautiful green hay can be baled from the swarth or meadow and piled up under a temporary inexpensive cover for winter feeding. Rye and wheat can be pastured in favorable weather all winter long, and, with the optimism of a Californian, the loyal pioneers in this new outpost of dairying remind you of the cool night breezes even after the hottest days of summer.

Of their difficulties none seem to them insurmountable. Antiplasmosis has been studied by the State College Experiment Station; its carriers—several kinds of flies—have been found and the research is now attacking the matter of cure and immunity with fair prospects of success.

The College has also demonstrated, by a long term experiment extending to the second generation, that, contrary to common belief, cottonseed meal can be fed practically ad libitum to dairy cows without injury or danger. This research makes possible the use of a very cheap Oklahoma grain ration, for grain and cotton are selling in Oklahoma and cotton seed is always cheap at the mill door

The College Extension staff is also demonstrating the various pasture grasses that are best adapted to different soil and climatic conditions and making possible a greater cow population per acre.

These experiments and demonstrations, with those having to do with manufacturing problems, were all discussed at the

(Continued from column 1)

annual three-day farmers' congress or school recently held at the College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, at which several hundred dairymen and their wives had gathered from all over the state. One had but to talk to these new dairymen to find that even in this depression year of 1931 with butter fat prices the lowest for almost two decades (15c to 21c per pound for butter fat when I was there) they feel that the dairy cow is a dependable market for their grains and grasses and a sure source of revenue, and that they expect to utilize her even more in the future. We are going to hear from Oklahoma as a dairy state.

1930 Farm Income in Pennsylvania is $255,779,000

The cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania during 1930 was $255,779,000, according to preliminary estimates announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. This total is $38,397,000 less than the 1929 estimate.

The importance of livestock, especially dairying, in the stability of Pennsylvania agriculture, is shown by the statistics on income from livestock and livestock products, the amount from this source being $179,953,000, a decrease of only $19,311,000 when compared with the preceding year. Returns from livestock represented 70 per cent of the total cash income of farmers in 1930, and was responsible for only 50 per cent of the decrease in revenue compared to 1929.

Pennsylvania ranks twelfth among the states in cash income from farming, the total being almost as great as that of all the New England States combined.

ANNUAL MEETING FEATURES

▲

November 17th and 18th 1931

▼

EVERY MEMBER SHOULD ATTEND AND TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS

HEAR REPORTS OF YOUR OFFICERS
HEAR FUTURE PLANS AND PROGRAMS
PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
HEAR ADDRESSES BY NATIONAL LEADERS
ATTEND THE ANNUAL BANQUET

See Page Three for Details of All Programs

▼

THE LADIES OF YOUR FAMILY WILL BE INTERESTED IN A SPECIAL WOMEN'S PROGRAM

(See Page 6 for Details)

Penna. Co-ops Do Big Business

Penna. cooperative associations did business with 17,000 farmers in 1930 and half of this number were members of the organizations, F. E. Manning, extension agricultural economist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

These local associations had assets of $1,109,945.94 at the end of the fiscal year 1930. Borrowed capital amounted to $511,740.79. Reserves provided for bad debts and depreciation totaled $106,612.99, and the average equity of each member in the assets was $58.52, or a total of $491,592.16.

Dairy Herd Improvement Work Makes Progress in Pennsylvania

By E. B. FITTS, State College, Pa.

Pennsylvania Dairy Herd Improvement Associations made distinct progress during the year ending July 1, 1931, as shown by the number of herds exceeding an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow during this period.

A total of 1037 herds reached or exceeded this goal during the year which was a gain of 131 herds over the previous year. Of the 1037 herds, 285 herds averaged between 350 and 400 pounds of butterfat; 84 herds between 400 and 450 pounds of butterfat; 17 herds between 450 and 500 pounds of butterfat; and 9 herds over 500 pounds of butterfat.

The National Dairy Association at its annual exposition in St. Louis in October will award a special honor certificate to each Pennsylvania member of a regular Dairy Herd Improvement Association, whose herd reached or exceeded the goal during the year specified. The certificates will carry seals of different colors indicating the amount of production.

Among the counties, Bradford county leads with 67 honor herds in six associations, followed by Tioga county with 48 herds in five associations, Chester county with 46 herds in four associations, Cumberland county with 45 herds in two associations, and Union county with 42 herds in two associations.

The leading individual associations were Cumberland county No. 1 with 29 honor herds; Grove City in Mercer county with 26 herds; Buffalo Valley No. 1 in Union county with 24 herds; Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders with 21 herds; and Schuylkill county with 20 herds.

For number of herds above 400 pounds of butterfat, Union county leads with 10 herds followed by Bradford, Mercer, and Tioga counties with 7 herds each. Chester and Susquehanna counties have six herds each, and Cumberland and Indiana counties five herds each.

Space In Demand At Coming Farm Show

More than half of the commercial exhibitors who purchased space at the initial exposition in the new Pennsylvania Farm Show building last January have already reserved booths for the sixteenth annual exhibition next January, according to John H. Light, show director. Many of these exhibitors have signed up for more space.

Applications are also on file from almost a hundred firms which have never taken part in the Show before, Mr. Light states. He explains that this noteable increase in interest is due to the outstanding success of the last Show in establishing a favorable impression far beyond the borders of the Commonwealth.

Attractive floor plans giving the complete layout of booths of the coming exhibition as well as a 22-inch illustration of the building, have been mailed to all firms which took space last January.

The Show management is gratified at the interest among business people, and predicts that all the commercial space will be under contract long before the exhibit opens next January 18.

New Jersey Agricultural Week

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture has announced its decision to hold the New Jersey Agricultural Week, January 26th to January 29th, 1932. The State Agricultural Convention will be held on January 26th, 1932. The agricultural week will be held in Trenton, N. J. as usual.

According to "State Department Service" for September the Board announces that to protect the State's Dairy Industry from injury through the introduction of tuberculous cattle from other states, the Board has passed the following resolution.

Be it resolved, that:

1. Dairy and breeding cattle consigned to New Jersey points must have been previously tuberculin tested in a herd in which all the animals were negative on the last test made under State, Federal or Government supervision. If the herd is operating under the individual herd plan, such previous test must have been made within one year of the date of shipment; if from a herd tested in a modified area, previous test shall have been made within three years of the date of shipment. These facts must be certified to by the State Veterinarian, Federal representative, or Veterinary Director General of the State or foreign country in which the cattle originate by the issuance of Federal T. B. Form 22, or similar form, giving the date of previous test under supervision, and the number of animals tested—auch test to include the particular animal or animals to be consigned.

2. If each animal is found to comply with the requirements as stated in the preceding paragraph, they are eligible for shipment direct from point of origin to New Jersey points; providing they are tested by either the subcutaneous method or double intradermic method (high and low injections) by a regularly employed State or Federal veterinarian or by an accredited veterinarian in accordance with Federal and State requirements, within thirty days of the date of shipment. Such test for shipment, however, shall not be made within sixty days of the previous test made under supervision as outlined in the previous paragraph. The ophthalmic test may be used in combination with either the subcutaneous or intradermic methods.

3. The test for shipment of all animals from herds operating under the individual accredited herd plan or from modified accredited areas, must be made within thirty days of the date of shipment.

4. No other dairy or breeding cattle are eligible for entry into New Jersey.

State College Radio Starts Fall Program

An expanded radio broadcast service including all Sunday chapel services and home football games starts this week at station WPSC at the Pennsylvania State College. The chapel services start each Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and present outstanding visiting speakers. The permanent schedule of weather and news reports each weekday at 12 o'clock noon continues as usual.

Five football games will be broadcast, the first three starting with preliminary descriptions at 2:15 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, and the Pitt and Colgate games at 1:45. The schedule: Sept. 26, Penn State vs. Waynesburg; Oct. 3, Lebanon Valley; Oct. 17, Dickinson; Oct. 31, Pitt; Nov. 7, Colgate. WPSC operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles and power of 500 watts.

Penn State's Judging Teams Win High Honors

Two championships and several individual and team honors were won by Penn State judging teams in the intercollegiate contests at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 21 and 22.

Penn State won the livestock championship, the dairy products championship, and fifth place in judging dairy cattle. Besides winning the championship in dairy products the team was first in judging ice cream and butter, while the dairy cattle team was first in judging Guernseys.

Members of the livestock team won individual honors as follows: Russell K. Fishburn, State College, first; Davis H. Ricks, Uniontown, third; Milton E. Miller, Keeydsville, Md., fourth; Sam Dave, West Newton, eighth, and William B. Ball, Mohnton, eleventh. Professor W. L. Henning, sheep specialist, and P. C. MacKenzie, livestock superintendent, were the coaches.

In judging dairy products, Samuel L. Allen, Pittsburgh, was first in butter and ice cream and second in contest standing; Claude B. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, was first in judging milk, and Cancy F. Lorenzo, Milford, was fifth in the contest. Herbert C. Beardslee, Waverly, N. Y., was the other member of the team. This team was coached by Professor F. J. Doan of the dairy manufacturing staff.

Dairy judges were James D. Burke, Howard; H. Wilmot Carter, Meshoppen; Charles E. Dayton, Montrose, and Sheldon W. Mosier, Dallas. Professor A. L. Beam, of the dairy production staff, was coach.

Finds Longevity of Cows Affects Dairy Profits

Too many dairymen are prone to judge a cow's value by a one-year record instead of her total production over a period of years, says K. S. Morrow, associate extension service dairyman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

After pointing out that it costs money to buy a cow or to rear one to a productive age, he says it requires approximately two years of milk production for a good cow to pay off the charge against her for rearing or purchase.

"This means the cow is usually four years old before she is 'square with the world' or with her owner," Mr. Morrow emphasizes. "Whether or not she will be a highly profitable cow depends on how many years she continues to return a good profit over the cost of her maintenance.

"One 10-year-old cow will produce as much profit above all expenses as three cows that are kept in the herd until only six years old, assuming the average yearly production is the same for all animals. If the cows freshen at two years of age, the dairyman would have to milk three cows for four years to equal returns from one cow milked for eight years. Care of the three cows requires 50 per cent more labor. The investment in cows and feed is also 50 per cent more than is necessary for one high-producer.

"It must always be kept in mind that when a cow declines in production to a point where she no longer is a profitable producer she should be sold regardless of age. Emphasis must be placed also upon the importance of record keeping in order to eliminate the low producers."

Drain the Wet Spots

"You pay for drainage whether you have it or not," is an old saying that is true, especially on farms where there are wet spots which will not produce crops or that hinder farm operations.

Keystone Dairymen to Win National Honors

When honor certificates are awarded at the National Dairy Exposition in St. Louis, October 10 to 14, the names of 1037 Pennsylvania dairymen will be announced, says E. B. Fitts, in charge of dairy extension work at the Pennsylvania State College. The awards will be made to members of dairy herd improvement associations who obtained an average of 300 or more pounds of butterfat per cow for the year ending June 30. A gain of 131 herds over the previous year is recorded for Pennsylvania.

Bradford leads the Keystone counties with 67 honor herds in 6 associations. Tioga county has 48 herds in 5 groups, Chester county 46 in 4, Cumberland county 45 in 2, and Union county 42 in 2.

Leading associations are Cumberland County No. 1 with 29 herds, Grove City of Mercer county with 26, Buffalo Valley No. 1 of Union county with 24, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders with 21, and Schuylkill county with 20 herds.

Of the 1037 honor herds, 285 averaged between 350 and 400 pounds of butterfat per cow, 84 herds between 400 and 450 pounds, 17 between 450 and 500, and 9 more than 500 pounds.

Union county leads in the number of herds averaging more than 400 pounds of butterfat per cow with 10 herds. Other high counties are Bradford, Mercer, and Tioga with seven herds each, Chester and Susquehanna with six each, and Cumberland and Indiana with five each.

Dairymen will receive their certificates through the offices of the various county agricultural extension associations. The certificates will bear seals of different colors indicating the amount of production, Fitts said.

Weather Lore

People began "speaking of the weather" a long time ago. The first scientific treatise on the weather, says the United States Weather Bureau, was written by Aristotle more than 300 years before the Christian era. The Weather Bureau library, which is the largest meteorological collection in the world, has a big book on the weather by Albertus Magnus, printed in 1494, and a facsimile of a weather journal kept by the Rev. William Merle, of England, who recorded the weather day by day from 1337 to 1344. The first weather records in America, so far as known, were kept by the Rev. Johann Campanius, who recorded the weather each day in the colony of New Sweden near the present site of Wilmington, Del., for theyears 1644 and 1645.

Fair Crops and Lower Prices Mark Agricultural Situation

The production of principal crops now becoming fairly well known and yields are just about average, but the general market and prices of farm products is anything but reassuring according to the monthly review of the agricultural situation issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The effects of the July heat wave, together with lack of moisture, are now evident in reduced production of oats, barley, hay, and in some apparent damage to corn, potatoes, and fruits. Hay is a short crop in the West. The total production of feed grains, corn, oats, barley and sorghums, promises to amount to about 105,000,000 tons or very nearly equal to average. Last year the figure was only about 92,000,000 tons. There is ample feed in the country as a whole, although with scarcity in parts of the West and Northwest.

As regards the main cash crops, wheat, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, the chief concern seems to be over the probable size of the surplus for sale. While none of these crops is of record proportions—in fact, potatoes appear likely to be below average—the present state of the market gives farmers very little assurance.

So far, the prices of cattle and lambs, although low, are still high enough to allow a feeding margin With feed grain prices down at present levels, the animal industries are at some advantage. There are more unfinished cattle but fewer grain-fed cattle compared with the same period a year ago. The estimated number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt, August 1, was 13 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Farmers Finding New Uses For Electricity

New uses for electricity on the farm are being developed constantly as more and more farms are served by power lines, the United States Department of Agriculture says.

One of the newest developments is electrical heating of hotbeds. Several agricultural experiment stations have experimented with electric heaters and have found them practical. Electricity is also effective in dehydrating crops. In California it has been found practical in dehydrating for the preservation of nuts.

Farmers are finding that electric power is more satisfactory than high-priced labor in many circumstances.

REQUEST FOR HOTEL ROOM RESERVATION

The Association has arranged for special hotel facilities at the annual meeting hotel headquarters, the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

These reservations should, if possible, be made through the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

The special rates for rooms, without bath, range from $2.50 to $4.00 per day per person; as follows:

For the accommodation of groups of 4, four beds, in connecting rooms with bath between—the rate is $2.50 per day per person.

Double room, double bed, with bath, $2.50 per day, per person.

Double rooms, twin beds, with bath, $3.00 per day, per person.

Single rooms with bath, $4.00 per day.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please reserve accommodation at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, for Annual Meeting at $2.50 ☐, $3.00 ☐ or $4.00 ☐ per day. (Check rate desired.)

Check day of arrival—Nov. 17th ☐ Nov. 18th ☐

Number in Party .....

Name .....

Address .....

Issued July

OFFICIAL NOTICE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1931

At the Benjamin Franklin Hotel
9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 17th, at 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., will meet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 17, 1931, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10:00 A. M.—Election of Directors
Reports of Officers and Auditors
Report of Field and Test Department

2:00 P. M.—President's Annual Address
Discussion of Market Conditions
Annual Report of the Dairy Council
Address by W. P. Davis, Gen. Mgr. New England Milk Prod. Ass'n.

SPECIAL PROGRAM AND LUNCHEON FOR THE VISITING LADIES
Tuesday, November 17th

(FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 6)

ANNUAL BANQUET

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
NOVEMBER 17th, 1931, at 6:00 P. M.
15th Anniversary Program Special Entertainment New Dairy Council Features
BANQUET TICKETS, $2.00

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1931

8:00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants
Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

10:30 A. M. General Public Session.
Address by Dr. Caroline Hedger, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago.
Address by Robt.W. Balderston, Manager, National Dairy Council.

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1917
IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

PROXY
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undesigned, being the owner of ..... shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby constitute and appoint .....

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth day of November, 1931, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or otherwise, and in the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, as fully as I could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ....., 1931

Witness: ..... (SEAL) ..... (SEAL)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

" Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

For more than 12 years the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has had its Philadelphia Selling Plan (Basic and Surplus Plan) in successful operation. It has stabilized production and it has maintained its market. It has enabled producers to realize, on the average, a price for their product that has been relatively high, as compared with other markets and equal to, if not above, the world market price.

The Philadelphia Selling Plan has, with such modifications as were deemed necessary to meet existing local conditions, been adopted in a number of other fluid milk markets and has, in such cases, been continued in successful operation.

This program, in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, has been a real stabilization measure, and when properly observed, has proven successful to the milk producer.

From the public press recently we read of another stabilization measure. In this instance however it had to do with the production of cotton and in others with the acreages planted in wheat.

For the State of Texas, legislation has been adopted, which plans a state wide movement restricting the acreage planted in cotton. Under these plans the acreage planted in cotton, in 1932 and 1933, has been restricted by 30 per cent. This applies to the land now in cultivation and forbids the planting of cotton on the same land in successive years. Penalties, it is reported, ranging from $25 to $100, are provided for infractions of the law. This move, in the state of Texas, is being closely observed by the other cotton producing states in the south.

In Louisiana plans are being considered to eliminate the growing of cotton in 1932.

In some of the western states the matter of reducing the production of wheat is also given considerable study.

Over production, under existing conditions of world wide unrest, is being seriously studied—and until production can be brought more nearly in line with consumptive demands the present era of depressed prices will continue to exist.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Assn. Inc., its members own meeting, will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday and Wednesday, November 17th and 18th at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel

While official delegates from each local unit of the association will attend, the membership in general is invited to attend and participate in the business of the association. In many cases these delegates will carry the proxy of the local membership and represent them formally at the meeting.

Special programs have been prepared for the visiting members' wives and other members of their family, formal announcement of which is being made on page six of the Milk Producers' Review.

Every effort should be made for the delegates and members generally to attend this fifteenth annual meeting of your association to hear personally the reports of your officers and the program laid down for the coming year, so that they may be able to carry back home a comprehensive report.

October Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during that month are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for October, and until further advised will be $2.56 per hundred pounds, or 5.5 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, will be $1.98 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during October, 1931, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Well, its over, for this year at least Daylight Saving programs, in many cities, went on the standard time basis on September 27th, 1931.

Until next April, the confusion as to whether it's 10 o'clock or 11 o'clock, will be off our minds and business can go on, on a definitely established time basis.

The farmer who operates on sun or standard time—the only natural time for man and beast, will again come into his own, at least as far as the observance of time is concerned.

Daylight saving time has given the city worker, an extra hour of daylight for recreation purposes, which, could be just as easily obtained, by having the clocks and timepieces remain on standard time, but advance the hours of labor one hour earlier in the morning. The same result could be obtained in the city by beginning the days labor at 8 o'clock in the morning and stopping work at 4 instead of an hour later. Such a plan would end unnecessary confusion and bring to an end the present confusion that applies under daylight saving to every hour of the day and night.

As we operate today, standard time still applies in all national and state governmental affairs and if the daylight saving plan is unsatisfactory to our government, and railroads, why should it be afflicted on the public by a whim of the few.

Daylight saving time, as such, should go.

Note: Due to an error, the September issue of the Review carried under its August basic price quotation, the Septemper basic prices which were 33 cents per hundred lower than the August schedule.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Market conditions in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the month of Septem improved considerably over those of August. This was caused in a material deg by the excessively hot weather which prevailed during September. According official records this has been one of the hottest Septembers we have had for ma years.

These conditions reduced production considerably but had even more effect consumption than it had on production. Nevertheless consumption in Septem on the whole was higher than it has been for sometime.

With these things facing us, we had a temporary shortage of milk during the p September. Whether or not the reduction in the retail price of milk, which was per quart and, 1c per pint; had anything to do with it, we do not know at this writin but if the consumption continues to remain as high as it was during September, w will have to believe that the decrease in price helped to increase consumption.

With this in view we have agreed that we can go back to the 100% basic amoun for the month of October. This does not mean that we have a shortage of milk t the present time, but only that the dealers are selling, right now, practically all t the basic milk bought as liquid milk, but if you increase your production considerab above what you are producing at the present time it might throw them over into manu facturing basic milk and they will again demand a percentage off your basic quantit so let me warn you not to increase your production too far above your present amoun

We find that our production during the month of July was about two or three percent below that of July 1930. We also find that the production for August 193 was somewhat higher than that of August 1930.

We are asking our producers now, not to increase your production materially ov what you are producing at the present time, with the understanding that the mil purchased this fall will never figure in calculations for your established basic quantit in the future.

World Butter Market Conditions

An increase in the consumption of butter, particularly in European countries, fo lowing the low general level of prices is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Eco nomics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its July summary of world dairy prospects This increase is noted particularly in Great Britian where the consumption of importe butter for the present year from January to June 15, was about 19 per cent more than for the corresponding period of 1930. Imports of butter into Great Britian were 10 per cent heavier during the first five months of this year than for the same period last year. Butter prices in important foreign markets have also tended somewhat higher in recent weeks. In Germany, however, the demand for foreign butter has declined imports decreasing along with falling prices.

Domestic dairy production is showing much more than the normal seasonal de cline and butter prices are tending slightly higher. Danish butter production has passed its peak, but continues heavy. Australia is finishing a year of record exportation of butter, the quantity exceeding any previous year on record. The foreign trade of the United States in dairy products continues stable although the total volume is the lightest in recent years.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on which the surplus price under the Philadelphia Selling Plan was 00 cents per pound.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of August, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	2583
Sediment Tests	2858
Meetings	8
Attendance	850
Reels Movies Shown	3
Bacteria Tests Made	80 pl.
No. Miles Traveled	31,225
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	0

During the month 83 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—72 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 206,949 farm inspections have been made.

Store Vegetables

Home storage of vegetables is an economical way of supplying the family needs until April. Many kinds may be stored as explained in the Pennsylvania State College extension circular 120, "The Family Vegetable Garden," which may be obtained free from your county agent.

Uncle Ab says that some folks who can think straight, can't think fast enough to keep up with the procession.

SEPTEMBER BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	30	29	28
2	30½	29½	28
3	31½	30½	28½
4	32	31	29½
5	32	31	29½
8	32	31	29½
9	32½	31½	30
10	33	32	31
11	34	33	31
12	34	33	31
14	34½	33½	31
15	34½	33½	31
16	34½	33½	31
17	34½	33½	29½
18	34	33	29½
19	34	33	30
21	34	33	30
22	33½	32½	30
23	33½	32½	30½
24	34	33	30½
25	34½	33½	31
26	34½	33½	31½
28	34½	33½	31½
29	36	35	32
30	35½	34½	32½

House Early Pullets

When the first pullet egg appears it indicates the time has come to house the earliest maturing pullets, say Penn State poultry specialists. The smaller, poorly developed birds may be left on the range by themselves for several weeks. They will do better than if left with the larger birds.

Select Seed in Field

Seed corn selected from the standing stalks will yield better than that picked from the wagon box or crib. Field selection permits the picker to observe the position of the ear on the stalk, the size of the plant, and other conditions of growth.

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for September, 1931, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of September is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

Basic milk for September will be represented by 95% of the established basic, the remaining 5% will be paid for at surplus prices.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, fur improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
September, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk
Basic Quantity
Per 100 Lbs. $2.56

Test Per Cent.	Price Per Qt.
3	5.5
3.05	5.55
3.1	5.6
3.15	5.65
3.2	5.7
3.25	5.75
3.3	5.8
3.35	5.85
3.4	5.9
3.45	5.95
3.5	6.0
3.55	6.05
3.6	6.1
3.65	6.15
3.7	6.2
3.75	6.25
3.8	6.3
3.85	6.35
3.9	6.4
3.95	6.45
4	6.5
4.05	6.55
4.1	6.6
4.15	6.65
4.2	6.7
4.25	6.75
4.3	6.8
4.35	6.85
4.4	6.9
4.45	6.95
4.5	7.0
4.55	7.05
4.6	7.1
4.65	7.15
4.7	7.2
4.75	7.25
4.8	7.30
4.85	7.35
4.9	7.40
4.95	7.45
5.	7.50

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 6.35 cents per quart.

SEPTEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3	$1.42	3.05
3.05	1.44	3.1
3.1	1.46	3.15
3.15	1.48	3.2
3.2	1.50	3.25
3.25	1.52	3.3
3.3	1.54	3.35
3.35	1.56	3.4
3.4	1.58	3.45
3.45	1.60	3.5
3.5	1.62	3.5
3.55	1.64	3.55
3.6	1.66	3.6
3.65	1.68	3.65
3.7	1.70	3.7
3.75	1.72	3.75
3.8	1.74	3.8
3.85	1.76	3.8
3.9	1.78	3.85
3.95	1.80	3.9
4.	1.82	3.95
4.5	1.84	4.0
4.1	1.86	4.05
4.15	1.88	4.1
4.2	1.90	4.1
4.25	1.92	4.15
4.3	1.94	4.2
4.35	1.96	4.25
4.4	1.98	4.3
4.45	2.00	4.35
4.5	2.02	4.4
4.55	2.04	4.4
4.6	2.06	4.45
4.65	2.08	4.5
4.7	2.10	4.55
4.75	2.12	4.6
4.8	2.14	4.65
4.85	2.16	4.7
4.9	2.18	4.75
4.95	2.20	4.75
5.	2.22	

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1929		
October	2 03	—
November	1.96	—
December	—	—
1930		
January	1.74	—
February	1.41	—
March	1.45	—
April	1.51	—
May	1 39	—
June	1 20	—
July	1 36	—
August	1 51	—
September	1 88	—
October	1 89	—
November	1.74	—
December	1.40	—
1931		
January	1 11	—
February	1.11	—
March	1 13	—
April	1 03	—
May	92	—
June	.90	—
July	.97	—
August	1 08	—
September	1 24	—

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
September, 1931

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2 06
11 to 20 "	.261	2 04
21 to 30 "	.103	2 02
31 to 40 "	.313	2 01
41 to 50 "	.333	1 99
51 to 60 "	.343	1.98
61 to 70 "	.364	1.96
71 to 80 "	.374	1 95
81 to 90 "	.389	1 94
91 to 100 "	.399	1.93
101 to 110 "	.414	1.91
111 to 120 "	.424	1 90
121 to 130 "	.434	1 89
131 to 140 "	.450	1 88
141 to 150 "	.460	1 87
151 to 160 "	.475	1 85
161 to 170 "	.480	1 85
171 to 180 "	.490	1 84
181 to 190 "	.505	1.82
191 to 200 "	.510	1 82
201 to 210 "	.520	1.81
211 to 220 "	.535	1 79
221 to 230 "	.540	1.79
231 to 240 "	.550	1.78
241 to 250 "	.556	1.77
251 to 260 "	.566	1.76
261 to 270 "	.576	1 75
271 to 280 "	.581	1.75
281 to 290 "	.596	1 73
291 to 300 "	.600	1.73

SEPTEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0 84
3.05	0 86
3 1	0 88
3 15	0 90
3 2	0 92
3 25	0 94
3 3	0 96
3 35	0 98
3 4	1 00
3 45	1.02
3 5	1 04
3 55	1.06
3 6	1 08
3 65	1.10
3.7	1.12
3.75	1 14
3 8	1.16
3.85	1 18
3 9	1 20
3.95	1 22
4.	1 24
4 05	1.26
4.1	1 28
4 15	1 30
4.2	1 32
4 25	1.34
4.3	1 36
4 35	1.38
4.4	1.40
4 45	1 42
4.5	1 44
4 55	1.46
4 6	1 48
4 65	1 50
4.7	1.52
4 75	1 54
4.8	1 56
4.85	1.58
4.9	1 60
4.95	1.62
5.	1.64

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929			
April	3 41	7 35	2 81
May	3 29	7 1	2 71
June	3 29	7 1	2 71
July	3 29	7 1	2 71
August	3 29	7 1	2 71
September	3 54	7 6	2 96
October	3 54	7 6	2 96
November	3 54	7 6	2 96
December	3 44	7 4	2 87
1930			
January	3 29	7 1	2 71
February	3 29	7 1	2 71
March	3 29	7 1	2 71
April	3 29	7 1	2 71
May	3 29	7 1	2 71
June	3 29	7 1	2 71
July	3 29	7 1	2 71
August	3 29	7 1	2 71
September	3 29	7 1	2 71
October	3 29	7 1	2 71
November	3 29	7 1	2 71
December			
1931			
January	2 89	6 2	2 31
February	2 89	6 2	2 31
March	2 89	6 2	2 31
April	2 89	6 2	2 31
May	2 89	6 2	2 31
June	2 89	6 2	2 31
July	2 89	6 2	2 31
August	2 89	6 2	2 31
September	2.56	5.5	1.98

September 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	$2.76
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
42th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.		
Brueninger-Dairies			2.76
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Audubon, N. J	F.O.B.	4.00	2.67
Camden, N. J	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	2.46
Norristown, Pa	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	
Wilmington, Del			2.19
Receiving Stations	41 50	3.70	1.95
Anselma, Pa	261 270	3.70	2.21
Bellord, Pa	31 40	4.00	2.19
Bridgeton, N. J	41 50	3.70	1.95
Byers, Pa	261 270	3.70	2.18
Curryville, Pa	51 60	3.70	2.01
Goshen, Pa.*	201 210	3.70	2.18
Huntingdon, Pa	51 60	3.70	2.19
Kelton, Pa	41 50	4.00	2.19
Kimberton, Pa	41 50	3.70	2.02
Landenberg, Pa	181 190	3.70	2.08
Mercersburg, Pa	131 140	3.70	2.18
Nassau, Del	51 60	3.70	2.16
Oxford, Pa	51 60	4.00	2.18
Red Hill, Pa	51 60	4.00	2.21
Ringoes, N. J	31 40	3.70	2.02
Rushland, Pa	181 190	3.70	1.99
Waynesboro, Pa	221 230	3.70	2.21
Williamsburg, Pa	31 40	3.70	2.19
Yerkes, Pa	41 50		
Zieglersville, Pa		4.00	1.62
	F.O.B. Phila.	A	1.04
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.		
1st Surplus Price			

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 12 cents per 100 lbs.
A Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		Total combined payment for butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Class or Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
			I	II	III	IV	V
							None
	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	.02
3.50	.02	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.04
3.55	.03	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.06
3.60	.04	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.08
3.65	.06	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.10
3.70	.08	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.12
3.75	.10	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.14
3.80	.12	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.16
3.85	.14	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.18
3.90	.16	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.20
3.95	.18	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.22
4.00	.20	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.24
4.05	.22	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.26
4.10	.24	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.28
4.15	.26	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.30
4.20	.28	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.32
4.25	.30	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.34
4.30	.32	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.36
4.35	.34	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.38
4.40	.36	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.40
4.45	.38	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.42
4.50	.40	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.44
4.55	.42	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.46
4.60	.44	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.48
4.65	.46	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.50
4.70	.48	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.52
4.75	.50	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.54
4.80	.52	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.56
4.85	.54	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.58
4.90	.56	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.60
4.95	.58	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.62
5.00	1.00	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.64
5.05	1.04	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.66
5.10	1.08	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.68
5.15	1.12	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.70
5.20	1.16	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.72
5.25	1.20	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.74
5.30	1.24	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.76
5.35	1.28	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.78
5.40	1.32	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.80
5.45	1.36	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.82
5.50	1.40	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.84
5.55	1.44	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.86
5.60	1.48	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.88
5.65	1.52	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.90
5.70	1.56	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.92
5.75	1.60	.92	2 04	1 89	1.89	1.79	.94
5.80	1.64	.94	2 08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.96
5.85	1.68	.96	2 12	1 97	1.97	1.87	.98
5.90	1 72	.98	2 16	2 01	2 01	1.91	1.00
5.95	1.76	1.00	2 20	2 05	2 05	1.95	
6.00	1.80	1.00					

NOTE (1) **Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V**

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, qualifying one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000.

Class I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

Class II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1931 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET

Class III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

Class IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN SEPTEMBER

Class V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements are not met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1-10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1-10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met.

Shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II, the butterfat differential and bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, IV, V shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

**There are no Class III or Class IV shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor

Thank God, a man can grow!
He is not bound
With earthward gaze to creep along the ground;
Though his beginnings be but poor and low,
Thank God, a man can grow!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

WOMEN WE'VE MET

Every Friday you'll find Mrs. Jonathan Caley occupying her stall in the Norristown, Pennsylvania market. The tempting array of good things to eat have been baked at home on her three oil stoves. The two days preceeding market day you may be assured are busy ones for her, for her regular weekly bake list is counted in numbers such as twenty-five pies, thirty molasses crumb pies, six

dozen crullers, thirteen dozen rusks, twenty-five cakes and besides, quantities of nut bread, rolls, cinnamon buns and so forth. Mrs. Caley runs a home bakery in every sense of that word. She does it alone except for the help in the evenings of her versatile husband who ices the cakes! "I don't believe these stories of women who do everything well," says Mrs. Caley. "I don't attempt to do anything else except bake. But the one thing she is doing, she is doing well, and has thereby built up a trade from city folk which is adding substantially to the farm income.

Your Shopping Service

1—No longer need all the food in the refrigerator bear the taste of the sliced onions for you can put your left-overs in tightly covered enameled refrigerator dishes. Eighty-five cents is the cost of two of these dishes.

2—There are so many hot things to be handled in cooking that sometimes we lose our tempers from getting burns Long metal tongs, made to see many years of service, for just 35c a pair, are great time and temper-saving devices.

3—Who wouldn't want one of the clever little corn-poppers we saw the other day! They are well made, with a long handle, and are 25c each. Your corn-roast is complete with the addition of this handy device.

(Orders for the articles described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be secured, prices include postage.)

The Women's Program

15th Annual Meeting

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

Tuesday, November 17th, 1931

MORNING MEETING

at 10 o'clock

SPEAKERS

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

DR. CAROLINE HEDGER
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago

A PUPPET SHOW

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

LUNCHEON

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
at 1 o'clock

LUNCHEON SPEAKER

DR. CAROLINE HEDGER

Open Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n, Tuesday Afternoon

(The following membership of the Women's Hospitality Committee will be glad to supply information and all possible assistance to guests attending the Annual Meeting: Mrs. Robert F. Brinton, Chairman; Mrs. H. D. Allebach, Mrs. C. L. Cohee, Mrs. Frederick Shangle, Mrs. F. M. Twining, and Mrs. A. B. Waddington.

In a remote corner of the "Inter-State" territory we not long ago talked with a young woman who told us that for years she and her family had gotten a three o'clock start in the morning in order to be in Philadelphia for the opening of the Inter-State Annual Meeting. If she has found it worth-while to return again and again, perhaps there will be something in it for you, too. And you may be sure of a welcome, whether you're an old-timer or a newcomer.

Ye Hallowe'en Frolic

Hallowe'en, the night of ghosts and goblins! The night when anything might happen—and probably will happen. Fun surely revels with ghosts and goblins mad Hallowe'en.

What huge appetites are "scared" up by these phantom people. The appetite that can only be satisfied with fruits and nuts and pumpkin pie.

Why not serve the following menu which is neither elaborate nor expensive

Centerpiece—Witch's Caldron
Jack-o-Lantern Salad
Carrott Crackers
Individual Pumpkin Pies
Hot Chocolate

Witch's Caldron—Made by placing a small iron kettle on some twigs. Arrange sprays of Japanese lanterns at this and fasten cut-outs of witches, cats and owls on the twigs.

Jack O'Lantern Salad—Hollow red apples and cut a jack-o-lantern face into the side of each apple. Your favorite fruit salad may be used to fill the apple. Whipped cream or mayonnaise dressing beaten stiff may be placed on top of the salad to represent a hat Serve on a bed of crisp lettuce.

Carrott Crackers—Add enough table cream to cream cheese to shape into small cones. Place on a saltine and add a tiny sprig of parsley to complete the carrot.

Individual Pumpkin Pies—Pour your favorite pumpkin filling into small shells which you have made by baking the pie crust over inverted muffin tins. For an added touch place whipped cream, topped with chopped nuts, on each pie.

Now that you have had your fill of "good things", aren't you ready for some games? Beside the tried and true Hallowe'en stunts you have always played such as bobbing for apples, blowing out lighted candles to determine the number of years that will elapse before marriage, and pulling a root of kale to find out the disposition of your future mate, you will want some new games.

(Continued on page 7)

"When the Cold Season Comes"

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS

It is but a short time since Dr. Harvey W. Wiley wrote in Good Housekeeping on the topic I have quoted above. I would like to quote largely from his article so appropo at this season. For

ll about me, my friends have red noses, ed eyes. They apologize with, "Dear me, I do not know where I got this terible cold."

Perhaps no one disease has had more udy than has the common cold, yet very physician will bear out the fact hat, in frequency, colds surpass any other isease, and the remedy is not yet known. t is a house disease, and with the coming f colder weather, which means the closing f doors and windows, the germ becomes ery active.

We are prone to feel a cold amounts to ttle and needs little care. A story of eorge Washington illustrates the comon attitude toward colds. "Noticing hat the General was hoarse, his secretary rged him to take some remedy, but he efused saying 'You know I never take nything for a cold. Let it go as it came.'

Colds are to be avoided not solely for he discomfort attending them, but for he preparation they make for more erious diseases. The irritated and inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of he nose and throat is only symptomatic nd calls attention to the fact that irritating bacteria are causing inflammation omewhere, whether it be nose, throat or ronchial tubes. Herein is where the real anger lies. The late General Sternberg, urgeon General of the Army, once told s that streptococci, or other organisms whatever their name may be—which ause pneumonia, are probably in the ouths of every individual in the country. hey are only waiting to attack a weakened mucous membrane and produce neumonia."

With October's bright blue weather, he closing of doors and windows become requent. Even if we yet know no specific ure, we should no longer wait as formerly r a cold to attack us, but take the ositive offensive and try to prevent its ppearance.

To begin with, make the air and sunlight within the house us nearly like outdoors as possible. Therefore care about eating must be observed, never letting he temperatures be over 68 or 70 degrees. Moisture can be put into air that is too ry by vessels of water placed near the source of heat. The sleeping room too, demands attention and should be an unheated room with windows either open or partly open for the healthy child. If a person is frail, or there is some special condition to think of, the fresh out-door air may come from open windows in an adjoining room thus taking off the first chill. Rather than put heat in the room at night use an extra cover on the bed. Then keep out in the air and sunlight.

Children and others may often be hardened to stand our sudden changes of temperature by frequent sponging of throat and chest with cold water followed by brisk rubbing. If the child is old enough to do this for himself, he can get a part of his daily exercise in this way.

Last week I visited a clinic where there was a girl of about twelve years with a miserable cold, which was making her very uncomfortable. After the physician had talked with her about going to bed for the afternoon; the doctor turned to me saying, "the light treatment is the only thing for these moist colds, no use to give drugs, they do not reach the conditions." 'Light treatment' meant the Alpine lamp. You may not have a lamp near you, but you do have the rays from the sun, which are even more wonderful and curative than any lamps Get the good from the sun daily for prevention.

"Eating habits play an important part in the prevention of colds. No condition of the digestive organs favors the advent of colds more powerfully than constipation. Food should be supplied to prevent this. These foods are, or at least ought to be, the very cheapest on the market. They are foods as little refined as possible. Winter is the time when the child does not get much fresh fruit and vegetables, hence his diet should be guarded most carefully. If there is any time for eating the highly refined foods, such as white sugar, white flour and its products, peeled potatoes and other decorticated and demineralized foods, winter is **not** the time."

"Another important item is exercise; with the winter days it is more and more difficult to get out-of-doors as much and as often as we should. Anything that lowers vitality makes us less immune to colds."

But if a cold has really attacked you, see your physician at once. If you do try caring for it yourself, beware of the powerful drugs so often used which should be taken only on a physician's advice. A hot bath may be taken provided the after care is adequate, which means being wrapped in a blanket, put in a warm bed, and staying there for twelve hours.

(Continued from page 6)

tchery—Blindfold each player in turn nd let him touch, one at a time, three ifferent objects that are placed on a ble.

A witch standing nearby then tells at these portend, weaving an interesting story together. She may cleverly add nd of fun by using her own knowledge various personal affairs. The articles ould be shifted about before each trial.

ea cup—an old maid or bachelor
ish containing water—a trip abroad
ollar bill—inherited fortune
all of twine—unhappy love affair
ack of playing cards—variable business success
ountain pen—fame through literary efforts
ing—wedding or engagement
ridle doll—second marriage
e Fatal Blow—Mark off a large sheet of wrapping paper in 6-inch square and in each square write a fortune. Place the paper on the floor. Each player, in turn, standing on a mark three feet from the paper, places a small feather on the palm of his hand and blows it. The square in which the feather lands determines the fate.

Nut Pass—From a bag of nuts in charge of a "starter", one nut at a time is passed along the line. All players sit close, so that the passing may not be detected by the "spotter", who stands at a little distance. If at any time the spotter thinks that he knows who holds the nut, he challenges that person. If he is right he gets the nut, and that person becomes spotter. If wrong, the one holding the nut may keep it, and another one is passed. At the end of fifteen minutes the one who has collected the most nuts wins.

THE WORLD AROUND US

A leaflet full of helpful suggestions for making slip covers; choice of materials, fitting and seaming has been published by the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It may be secured free upon request for Leaflet Number 76 to the foregoing address.

There is now compulsory education in Russia. Before the war two-thirds of Russia was illiterate. During the last two years 13,000,000 illiterate adults have been taught to read and write. It is hoped by 1935, that illiteracy can be completely eliminated among the 150,000,000 population.

Those who have radios will again be able to hear Walter Damrosch on Friday mornings in his Music Appreciation Hour. If you wish to follow the real course of music instruction under Dr. Damrosch, write to the National Broadcasting Co. for the instructor manual which is being used in the schools. It contains a schedule of concerts, and descriptive notes on all compositions to be performed.

For those who cannot leave home to attend school, the Pennsylvania State College provides five free correspondence courses in home economics. Professor T. I. Maires, director of these courses, says in announcing that a new catalogue of the available courses is now available to all who are interested in gaining information on these subjects.

This Is What We Mean

Do you sometimes wonder what certain cookery terms used in our recipes mean? And do you often wish a word or process were more clearly explained to save you time and bother? If you find this to be the case, perhaps the following definitions will simplify matters:

Aspic:—This is a well-seasoned jelly made from stock, broth, consomme or tomato juice with gelatine.

Baste:—To pour liquid upon a food in cooking. Poultry and meats are basted with fat and drippings. Fruits are basted with syrups or the juices in the pan. The object is to add juiciness to the food.

Caramelize:—To melt sugar to a liquid. This is done by constantly stirring sugar in a frying pan over a low flame until sugar is entirely melted.

Blanch:—This term is used to denote the process of plunging food into hot water and then into cold to produce firmness and preserve the color. Nuts are blanched to make it easier to remove the skins. Fruits, tomatoes and some vegetables are often blanched to make the removal of the skin easier.

Gratin:—This term simply means a dish covered with crumbs and cheese and baked either in an oven or under a broiler.

Marinate:—Fruit, vegetables, meat or fish are allowed to stand in a liquid to improve their texture or flavor.

Mince:—This means cutting or chopping food to a fine degree either in a bowl or with a knife.

Parboil:—Partly boil. Food is simply put into cold water, brought to a boil, then simmered gently until the right stage of cooking is attained,—violent boiling being avoided.

Saute:—The light and pleasant browning of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables in a frying pan, with as little fat as possible.

Maryland 4-H Club Boys Capture International Dairy Judging Cup

The United States has recently won the cup in the annual International Dairy Judging Contest for the sixth time, according to a cablegram from E. A Foley, agricultural commissioner in England. The winning team comes from Maryland and represents the 4-H club membership of more than 845,000 farm boys and girls in the United States. Members of the team: William Chilcoat of Baltimore County, David James Johnson of Baltimore County, and Charles H. Clark of Harford County, Maryland. They were accompanied to England by H. C Barker, extension dairy specialist for the University of Maryland, and W. H. Carroll, assistant county agent for Baltimore County.

The American team made a score of 1,917 points out of a possible 2,169 points. The North Ireland team was second with 1,912 points, and the English team was third with 1,779 points. In individual scores, Chilcoat stood first, Clark second, and Johnson, sixth. The judging was at the Royal Livestock Show, held this year at Warwick, England.

Five countries competed for the cup which was put up for competition for the first time in 1922 by the London Daily Mail under Lord Northcliffe's regime. A Maryland team represented the United State in the first contest, and a second Maryland team brought home the cup in 1923. Illinois and Iowa sent successful teams in 1924 and 1925, Maryland again in 1926, followed by a succession of losing contests until 1929 when Oklahoma furnished the winners. England claimed the cup in 1930. The right to represent the United States in this international competition is won by competitive judging of animals at the annual National Dairy Exposition in which 4-H club members of about 25 states usually compete.

Pick Judging Teams for National Shows

Winners in judging contests held during the second annual Future Farmers Week at the Pennsylvania State College will compete as teams representing Pennsylvania in two national shows this fall The three boys ranking highest in the dairy cattle and general livestock competition will enter the judging contests at the National Dairy Show, St. Louis, and Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, respectively, as the Pennsylvania teams.

Dairy cattle winners were: George Mathers, Falls-Overfield School, Wyoming county, Edward Shaffer, Towanda, Bradford county, second; and William Rathgeb, Hempfield Township, Westmoreland county, third.

General livestock: Dan Mothersbaugh, Harris Township, Centre county, first; William Fredd, Oxford, Chester county, second; and Harry Detwiler, Morrison Cove, Blair county, third.

Poultry: Russell Null, Hepburnville, Lycoming county; Albert Stump, Oley, Berks county; and Tom Ross, Harris Township, Centre county.

Farm mechanics: Harry Switzer, Derry Township, Westmoreland county; Bernard Frawley, Towanda, Bradford county; Cline Wilson, Port Allegheny, Westmoreland county; Claude Shepherd, Oxford, Chester county; and Frank Norton, Elkland Township, Sullivan county.

More than 800 boys from 84 vocational agricultural schools attended the week's activities. Washington, Crawford, Westmoreland, Chester, and Columbia had the largest delegations of the 43 counties represented.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Northern York Cow Testing Assn.

Reports for the month of August, reported by Wm. F. Schaefer, Jr., York No. 3, Pa. show that 23 herds, with 258 cows had been tested. The number of cows producing over 40 pounds fat, numbered 24; over 50 pounds 5. The number of cows producing over 1000 pounds milk numbered 42 while 18 produced over 1200 pounds milk.

Ten Highest Producing Cows in Butterfat for Month

Owner	Cow	Breed	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Fat
J. J. Hamme	Lucille	R. G.	1132	5.4	61.1
Haines Acres	Floss	G. H.	1727	3.1	53.5
M. D. Smith	Pollyanna	R. H.	1569	3 3	51.8
J. R. Arnold	Hannah	G. G.	1048	4.9	51.4
H. M. & M. B. Emig	May	G. J.	834	6.0	50.0
J. J. Hamme	Amy	R. G.	791	6.2	49.0
Geo. B Livingston	Spot	G. H.	1166	4.0	46.6
Geo. B Livingston	Prilly	R. H.	1401	3.3	46.2
Jno. W. Little	G. Fern	R. G.	831	5.5	45.7
J R. Arnold	Manda	G. G.	1113	4.1	45.6

Five Highest Herds	Milk	Fat	Association Average Milk	Fat
Geo. B. Livingston	1067	33.7	601	23.8
J. J. Hamme	585	30.3		
H. M. & M. B. Emig	761	29 7		
S. F. Raab & Son	898	28.7		
Haines Acres	787	28.5		

Southern York Cow Testing Assn.

Reports for the month of August, reported by Robert M. Scott, Delta No. 5, York County, Pa. shows that 360 cows in 22 herds were under test. Cows producing over 40 lbs. fat numbered 23, over 50 pounds 7. Cows producing over 1000 pounds milk totaled 45, while 12 cows produced over 1200 pounds milk.

Ten Highest Producing Cows in Butterfat for Month

Owner	Cow	Breed	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Fat
S. Forry Laucks	Katie	R. H.	1969	3 4	66.9
S. Forry Laucks	Pearl	R. H.	1820	3.6	65 5
S. Forry Laucks	June	R. H.	1714	3.4	58 3
S. Forry Laucks	May	R. H.	1665	3 5	58.3
S. Forry Laucks	Countess	R. H.	1879	2.8	52 6
S. Forry Laucks	Patricia	R. H.	1395	3 7	51.6
S. Forry Laucks	Canary	R. H.	1476	3 4	50.2
Stewart Senft	No. 41	R. H.	1256	3.8	47.6
Stewart Senft	No. 36	R. H.	1101	4 3	47.3
Stewart Senft	No. 192	R. H.	1110	4 2	46.6
H. G. Hall	No. 192	G. J.	1004	4.4	44 2
D. E. McElwain	Betty	G. H.	1262	3.5	44.2
Stewart Senft	No 49				
			1471		52.8

Five Highest Herds	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Association Average Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
Lauxmont Farms (S. F. Laucks)	1249	41.9	580	22.0
Cherry Grove Farm (S. F. Laucks)	844	29.9		
Springdale Farm (S. F. Laucks)	856	29.5		
G C. Krout	736	27.3		
J. Frank MacDonald	659	26.2		

Northern Berks Cow Testing Assn.

The Northern Berks Cow Testing Association finished its third year July 1, 1931, with 18 whole year and 7 part year members. There were 442 cows in the Association during all or part of the years.

The results for the 3 years are as follows:

Year	Av. No of Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
1929	425.60	8091	283 9
1930	416.90	8128	288 7
1931	281.33	8963	301.1

The results for the whole year members are as follows:

Average number of cows in the Association	218.33
Aver. per cow: Pounds of milk	8963
Pounds of Butterfat	301 1
Percent of Butterfat	3.4
Value of Product	$264 80
Cost of Roughage including pasture	54.45
Cost of grain	54.21
Total cost of feed	108.66
Value of product above cost of feed	156 14
Return for $1.00 expended for feed	2.44
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.21
Feed cost per lb. of butterfat	.36

New York now has 1,424,000 dairy cattle on its farms, or three per cent more than last year.

Uncle Ab says he is glad he keeps the right to say who shall call him by his first name.

New Method of Estimating Weight of Hay in the Stack

In the Western and Great Plains States, where range stock is brought into the valleys in the fall to be wintered on alfalfa stubble and hay, cattlemen customarily buy hay in the stack. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has found that the usual methods of estimating the quantity of hay in the stack are inaccurate and it has formulated a new system of measurement.

W. H. Hosterman, hay marketing specialist of the department, has classified haystacks into three types, according to their general shape, and employs width, length and over measurements in obtaining estimates. The over measurement is the distance from the ground on one side over the top to the ground on the other side. To obtain in cubic feet the volume of a square, flat-topped stack, he substracts fifty-five-hundredths of the width from fifty-six-hundredths of the over-measurement and multiplies the result by width and length. To determine the volume of a high, round-topped stack, he uses the same general method, but substitutes forty-six-hundredths of the width and fifty-two-hundredths of the over-measurement for the corresponding figures. Low, round-topped stacks are estimated in the same way as high, round-topped stacks, except that forty-four-hundredths of the width replaces the corresponding figure in the previous formula.

The new method of estimating has been checked by the department and by the agricultural experiment stations in California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Utah. In all cases the estimate was within five per cent of the accurate measurement.

Mr. Hosterman has prepared a table, showing the number of cubic feet of stacked alfalfa, timothy and wild hay, respectively, required to weigh a ton and also a table of volumes of round haystacks of varying dimensions.

The department has published the tables and a detailed description of Mr. Hosterman's method of estimating haystacks in Leaflet 72-L, Measuring Hay in Stacks. This leaflet is available free to those requesting it from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of August, 1931:

No. Tests Made	7681
No. Plants Investigated	32
No. Membership Calls	111
No. Calls on Members	270
No. Herd Samples Tested	497
No. New Members Signed	31
No. Cows Signed	337
No. Transfers Made	16
No. Meetings Attended	11
No. Attending Meetings	1058

Doctor—"Your husband must be absolutely quiet."

Wife—"When do I give it to him?"

Doctor—"You don't, you take it yourself."

Everybody's Weekly, London.

Cheap Paints Waste Much Money

Professor Robb Gives Requirements of Good Outside Material. Labor is Largest Single Item of Cost

Cheap paint is poor economy; as labor is the largest single item in painting a building, says Professor B. B. Robb of the New York state college of agriculture. The safest way to get good paint is to buy from a reliable manufacturer who is not afraid to print the formula of his paint on the label. Home mixing does not insure quality for it is just as easy to adulterate ingredients as it is to adulterate paint, he says.

With high-grade paint Professor Robb suggests several steps that make a satisfactory job. Mix thoroughly: use two coats of paint and thin the first, or priming coat with equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil; brush the paint out well; do not paint when the temperature is below fifty degrees Fahrenheit; and above all, do not paint damp wood.

A good formula for a high grade white lead paint is: for the pigment sixty to sixty-five per cent white lead, twenty to five to thirty per cent zinc oxide, and ten per cent inert materials to aid in brushing and suspension. The color is included in the ten per cent. The vehicle should contain ninety per cent pure raw linseed oil and ten per cent dryer and thinner. Paint of this quality is called house paint. It can readily be cheapened in both price and quality by adding extenders and by diluting the linseed oil with fish oil, water or both. When such a paint is cheapened until the price is sufficiently low it is often called barn paint. But the requirements for paint on the barn are the same as for a house, as both, remarks Professor Robb, are exposed to exactly the same weather conditions.

Local Officials Must Enforce Weed Law

Many requests are being received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture asking that it take action against property owners who have failed to destroy noxious weeds and are thereby allowing these weeds to spread to adjoining property, a statement from the Department indicates.

"Local authorities, not the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are charged with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Weed Law," it is explained.

"The law deals exclusively with the control of Canada thistle and chicory, specifically states that local officials, either the constable or the road supervisor, must enforce its provisions.

"The proper procedure for one who is 'aggrieved or about to be injured' by the growth of Canda thistle or chicory is to inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the said weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the notified official to give five days' notice in writing to the owner of the land concerned. If the owner refuses to cut the Canada thistle or chicory, the official may hire some one to do the work and charge the costs to the owner."

All Wrong

A party at the Zoological Gardens, Tit-Bits, stood puzzled before a bird.

"It's a heagle," said one.

"It's not," said another, "it's a hawk."

They appealed to a by-stander.

"Both wrong," he said shortly, "it's a hawk!"

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill.

From the Pure Milk Association of Chicago, we quote from its official organ, "Pure Milk" the following range of prices for September.

"The price of milk for September will be $2.29, net per hundred pounds and will apply to 90% of the basic milk sold. This represents Class I Milk."

Class II milk will be the rest of the basic and the first 10% over basic which will be paid for at the rate of 3½ times 92 score butter Chicago, plus 20%.

Class III milk will be the balance of milk delivered, and the price will be 3½ times 92 score butter, flat.

Can milk is $1.60 net, f. o. b. country

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on sub-markets.

August manufactured milk, will be in two classes.

Class II will be 10% over base and the price will be 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago, plus 20%, or $1.12 net.

Class III. will be the rest of the milk delivered and the price will be 3½ times 92 score butter, flat, or 95 cents net.

Hartford, Conn. Market

We quote from the "C. M P. A Bulletin" official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, the following range of prices by classification, for the month of September. Class I—All milk sold in fluid form, 8½c per quart.

Class II—All milk made into cream, that is sold in fluid form, the butter fat in this milk shall be paid for at 18c per pound above the monthly average of the Boston butter market. Milk goes with the fat.

Class III—All milk made into manufactured products, except butter; the fat in this milk shall be paid for at 10c per pound above the month's average of the Boston butter market. Milk to go with the fat.

Class IV—All milk used in making butter. The fat in this milk, is to be paid for at the price per pound of the month's average Boston butter market.

Outside 92 score butter quotations shall be used in all classes

It should be understood that the prices given constitute a basis of 4 per cent milk when sold by weight and test, with 4 cents per point, up or down.

It should also be understood that these prices are for milk delivered at markets.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following range of prices, on the various districts in the Pittsburgh milk shed are quoted in the Dairymens' Price Reporter, official organ of the Dairymens' Cooperative Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. for the month of August.

District No. 1 (Pittsburgh and suburbs) 3% milk f. o. b. Pittsburgh, $2.645 per cwt. or .2274 cents per gallon. Surplus milk $1.29 per hundred or $.1110 per gallon. Basic milk at country plants, $2.005 per cwt. or surplus milk $1.04 per cwt. In District No. 2 the price of basic milk was $2.305 per cwt. and surplus $1.06; District No. 3, price unannounced; District No. 4, $1.78 per cwt for all milk; District No. 5 the price at all manufacturing plants for milk that has passed either Pittsburgh Board of Health or Dairy Council inspection $1.44 per cwt. District No. 6 $2.005 per basic milk and $1.04 for surplus. District No. 8 $1 77 for all milk; District No. 10 $2.035 for basic and $1.09 per cwt. for surplus. District No 12 $2.125 per cwt. for basic and $1.265 per cwt. for surplus. Prices at Volent and Indiana for basic are $2.105 for basic and $1.20 per cwt. for surplus

New England

Quoting from the "New England Dairymen" official organ of the New England Dairymens' Association, issue of September, we note that the consumption of milk during August has been greatly affected by the current business depression and is probably about normal at the present time. A moderate and gradual improvement in New England business during the fall of 1931 is expected.

The low prices of milk to New England producers during the past six months have more than offset the advantage of lower feed prices This has resulted in lower feeding of grain and lower milk production per cow in New England this year than last year

The price for milk in September is 7 cents per quart, the same as the August price, at $2.43 per hundred pounds, at the tenth mileage zone. This price will be paid for all milk delivered up to the rating of each producer. If any dairymen's production drops to or below his rating he will receive the 7 cent price for his zone, for all his milk. If he delivers any milk in excess of his rating, it will be paid for at the Class II price, which will be dependent on the average butter quotation for September. Most producers will deliver some excess milk over their rating and their actual return will be a combination of the two prices.

Detroit, Mich.

According to the "Michigan Milk Messenger" official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Assn., announcement is made to its members, in the September issue, that the base price for August is 80 per cent of the regularly established base This rule has been in effect since last February. Base price applies to 80% of a member's base provided that amount of acceptable milk was delivered.

The price for August base milk was $2.23 per cwt. delivered at Detroit, for 3 5 percent test.

The price of August manufactured milk, above the 80% base was 93 cents per hundred pounds, 3.5% test, delivered at the country receiving stations.

A little over 86 per cent of the base milk delivered in August was sold as fluid milk while 13.78% was sold as surplus.

Peoria, Ill.

In the "Milk Producer" official publication of the Illinois Milk Producers' Assn., we note that the August production dropped lower than that of the previous month. The decrease was about 1 per cent. and 15% lower than August one year ago

Class I sales to dealers, showed an increase of 7% over July.

Class II sales in August were off 37% compared to July and 62% lower than a year ago.

Basis of settlement for August was as follows:

Class I price to dealers, $1.80 per hundred for all milk sold at wholesale or retail.

Class II, price to dealers, $1.38 per cwt. an average 92 score butter price, plus 5c per pound plus 25 cents per cwt for all milk used in manufacturing purposes. Class III price to dealers was 95c per hundredweight, or 3½ times the average 92 score Chicago for all milk as surplus above I and II usage.

Milwaukee Markets

At a price conference held late in August, efforts were made to advance prices of milk, but they were unsuccessful. Low butter prices were apparently a factor reports the "Milwaukee Milk Producer" official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers.

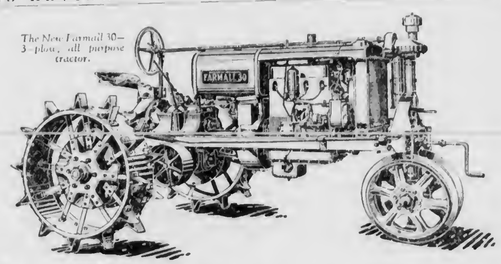
Based upon their percentage of sales, in August, one large buyer paid $2.21 another paid $1.86, another dealer paid $1.98 while still another paid $1.91

Dairymens' League

Quotations from the Dairymens' League News, Sept. 18th, 1931, official organ of the Dairymen's League, Inc. shows the gross pool price for 3.5 milk, to be $1.73 per hundred pounds, less deductions for certificate of indebtedness 10 cents and operating expenses of 6 cents for operating, giving a cash return to producers of $1.57 per hundred pounds, plus this certificate of indebtedness based on 10 cents per hundred pounds.

Provide Bull Pen

Every dairy farm should have a bull pen. Ease and safety in handling are thus assured and the health and vigor of the bull are benefited.



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INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Whose Terms Expire

with the coming annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association to be held in Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 17th, 1931.

E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.

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H. I. Lauver, Port Royal, Juanita Co., Pa.

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J. C. Sutton, Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

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Should Remodel Bank Dairy Barns

The familiar type of bank dairy barn, such as is found in parts of the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, does not conform to present-day standards of cleanliness and convenience. This is the conclusion reached by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, based on a survey made in southeastern Pennsylvania and published in Circular 166-C, entitled "Suggestions for the Improvement of Old Bank Dairy Barns." The most serious objection to these old barns from the structural standpoint, is the lack of light, ventilation, and cleanliness which are necessary to the health of the cows.

The circular points out, however, that in many cases alterations can be made at moderate cost which will correct the most serious faults in the old structures. The primary object to be sought in remodeling is improvement in lighting, ventilation, stall floors, and equipment. These features are discussed and illustrated.

This circular also contains suggestions regarding stalls and equipment, water bowls, litter carriers, and haymow framing. It describes a typical bank dairy barn and outlines the steps in remodeling it. Some suggestions for building a new dairy barn are also included.

This circular may be obtained, while the supply for free distribution lasts, upon application to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The articles comprising Circular 166-C were originally published as results of individual studies which were published and illustrated in the Milk Producers Review something over a year ago.

DRINK MILK! EVERYBODY!

Dairy Tests Remove 184 'Boarder' Cows

Keystone dairymen sold 184 "boarder" cows from their herds in June as a result of tests applied in dairy herd improvement work, C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of testing for the dairy extension service of the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

In 65 associations 23,109 cows were tested in June, the report shows. Of this number 4299 produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat each and 5403 gave more than 1000 pounds of milk apiece. Of the 40-pound group 1574 produced more than 50 pounds of fat, and in heavy milking class 3092 exceeded 1200 pounds.

Two Chester county associations led in number of cows tested. Coventry was first with 668, and West Chester was runner-up with 659. West Chester led in number of 40-pound butterfat producers with 170, and Cumberland No. 1 was second with 152. The latter association led in number of 1000-pound milkers with 177, and the Dauphin association stood second with 167.

Plant Operators Prosecuted

Two more milk plant operators in Pennsylvania have been prosecuted for violating the State milk testing law, according to an announcement from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The South Side Dairy of Uniontown was fined $100 and costs for underreading the Babcock butterfat test, and the Model Dairy Company of Wesleyville (Erie County) was prosecuted for falsifying records, operating without licensed tester, not taking correct samples of each delivery and for failure to hold samples 10 days for check-testing.

These two prosecutions make a total of six violations unearthed during the past few months in a statewide roundup of unscrupulous dairy plant operators.

Pennsylvania Leads in Herd Improvement

With 70 active bull associations Pennsylvania leads all the states in this type of dairy improvement work, a summary prepared by the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry shows.

Twenty-eight states have 359 associations. Texas is second with 57 groups. Other leading states are Louisiana with 52, Oklahoma 37, Missouri 34, Idaho 21, and Utah 15.

Organized by farmers, aided by dairy extension specialists, the associations jointly own, use, and exchange purebred sires. Each association consists of three blocks of one or more members. A sire is assigned to each block and the bulls are exchanged every two years. Under the plan each dairyman has the use of excellent sires for a period of years at only a small part of the purchase price.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, published monthly at West Chester.

Editor, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware county, Pa.; Business Manager, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware county, Pa.; Advertising Manager, Frederick Shangle, Trenton, Mercer county, New Jersey; Publisher, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the name and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation give names and addresses of individual owners). Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia; H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa.; Fred Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; R. D.; E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Md.; E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Del.; I. R. Zollers, Pottstown, Pa.; R. F. Brinton, West Chester, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Concordville, Pa., and others.

Known bond holders, mortgagees and other security holders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.) None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

FREDERICK SHANGLE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Sixth day of October, 1931.

A. T. Walsh,
Notary Public.
My commission expires March 5, 1933.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 21,000 Dairy Farm in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Two ounces of butter daily (four tablespoons) is the minimum requirement for a person to insure good health. If every person consumed that amount, butter production would have to be expanded greatly to supply the demand.

Farmers Warned About Get-Rich Rackets

Farmers throughout the Commonwealth are cautioned by officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to beware of get-rich "rackets" in which promoters take advantage of the lack of profits in well-established lines of farming to lead farmers blindly into some entirely new project.

A statement from the Department says, "Quitting the poultry or dairy business entirely after becoming experienced and fully equipped, and going into a new enterprize is very likely to prove a short road to increased financial difficulties.

"The proper program to follow is to cull out the unprofitable animals from the present flocks and herds and be ready for improved conditions and better prices when they do come. A cow testing association or poultry improvement agreement is a much better 'get rich' plan to sign than a transient promoter's contract, regardless of promises.

"There is no better person in the world to give advice on financial ventures than a reliable banker. Give him all the facts and literature in the case and then follow his advice. When a promoter with big promises, comes to your door, give him this answer, 'Convince my banker first.' Thousands of financial catastrophies among farmers could have been avoided in this way with profit to the individual, to the community, and to the Commonwealth."

Egg Auction Group Now Has 80 Members

Membership of the Bucks County Producers' Cooperative Association has doubled since the first egg auction was held in July, C. O. Dossin, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports. There are 80 members now.

Several of the semi-weekly sales conducted by the organization have disposed of 150 cases of eggs each. The auctions are held on Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week.

From 30 to 40 buyers from Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties, and various New Jersey points attend each sale. Prices bid for the high quality eggs offered exceed the New York top quotations.

Jap Beetle Damage Heavy This Summer

Damage to orchard, garden, and field crops resulting from the Japanese beetle in the areas generally infested was heavy this summer, according to plant quarantine officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. Sections of New Jersey near Riverton, where the pest was first discovered in the United States, suffered heavy infestation and crop destruction.

Apples, peaches, and plums are among the fruits most frequently attacked by the Japanese beetle under New Jersey conditions. Garden crops to which it is particularly harmful include beans, beets, and rhubarb. Field and sweet corn both are damaged considerably. Cut flowers and plants of asters, chrysanthemums, dahlias, and gladioli also suffer materially.

Plant pest-control officials from Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, and West Virginia made inspections trips through the infested area this summer to observe the habits of the beetle, survey the crop losses, and study the control measures in use.

"MY MILK SCALE TELLS ME WHAT TO FEED"

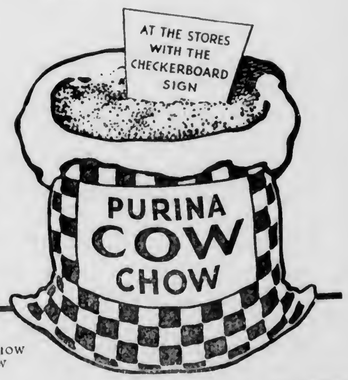
JOE KIRKLAND is the kind of a fellow who just will not go to the trouble of milking his 12 cows night and morning, night and morning, 365 days a year without knowing what he, Joe Kirkland, is getting out of it. So Joe Kirkland makes *knowing* his business. He knows what it costs him to make milk...he knows what he's getting for it...he knows that the difference is his.

Actually, Joe goes to very little trouble to know these things. His milk scale does the job. It tells him how much feed his cows are eating and what it costs. It tells him how much milk he's getting and what it's worth. So, naturally, with one eye on the feed and the other on the milk, Joe's milk scale really shows him what feed to use.

It was his milk scale which pointed out Purina Cow Chow as the feed he should use with his home grains. Joe knew Purina Cow Chow was *good* feed but his scale told him it was the *cheapest* feed...that it was putting milk in his cans for the fewest cents. That's Joe's only test of a feed and it's the only reason why Purina Cow Chow is Joe's feed today! Purina Mills, 854 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

SPECIAL MILK SCALE OFFER

THE Purina Chow dealer in your neighborhood is making a special milk scale offer this month. Ask him how to get a $4.50 milk scale on a special deal with an order of Purina Chows.



THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW
20% COW CHOW
24% COW CHOW
34% COW CHOW
BULKY LAS
FITTING CHOW
CALF CHOW

Pototo Buyers Must Have Federal License

Individuals or firms in Pennsylvania potato shipping sections who make arrangements with large handlers to work with them either on joint account or on a brokerage basis, must obtain licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, according to information received by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, from Federal authorities in Washington

"Salaried employes do not come under the provisions of the Act," the Federal ruling indicates. "If a man works for a firm on a salary and brokerage combined, and the arrangement is such that he is a bona fide employee, he is not subject to a license. However, the arrangement understood to have been entered into by some firms whereby they pay buyers $1 a month plus $15 a car brokerage is not considered a constituting the buyer a bona fide employee.

The facts regarding each such arrangement must be submitted to the Federal authorities to determine whether or not the buyer will require a license."

During the coming season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will make every effort to check up on those buying potatoes and will institute proceedings against those violating the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act by operating without a license. The penalty provided by the Act for engaging in business without a license as a maximum of $500 for each offense plus a maximum of $25 for each day the offense continues.

Cattle Club to Publish More Production Data

The American Jersey Cattle club has announced that its register of merit rules have been amended to require the publication of production records of all cows on test 90 or more days.

This action is regarded as "an important step toward greater efficiency in the breeding of dairy cattle," according to K. S. Morrow, extension service associate dairyman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The new plan, he believes, will enable dairymen to determine the ability of any registered herd sire of the Jersey breed to transmit traits of high milk and butterfat production, since records of all animals tested 90 or more days will be made public.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

T. B. Tested registered and high grade Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire and Milking Short horn springers, last and 2nd calf heifers in carlots or less at bargain prices. Sold on approval. Can furnish any breed of livestock. Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes and all reg. breeds of sheep.

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For Every Agricultural Use
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CRUMB'S Chain Hanging **STANCHIONS**
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
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Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
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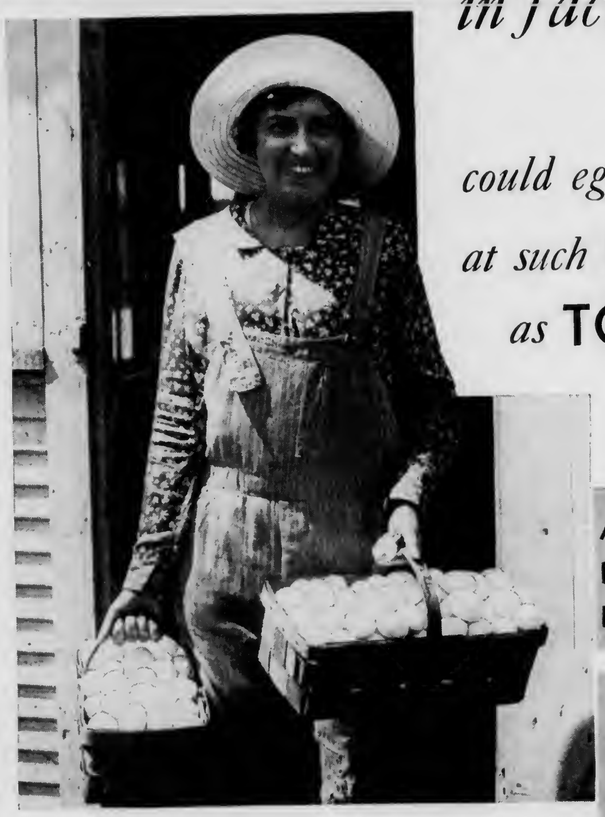
The Robert Morris
Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms - - - $3.00 $3.50 $4.00
Double rooms - - 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER $1.00, $1.15, $1.50

Not even in the "GOOD OLD DAYS"— *in fact, Never Before could eggs be produced* *at such* LOW COST *as* TODAY!



Amco Mashes Now Priced 30 to 35% Lower than a Year Ago

CULL out your poor layers—and feed the rest for heavy egg production! Start a feeding program *now* that will give you *more layers* and *fewer loafers* when egg prices are high

Your profit depends on what's in the feed you use. It takes proteins, vitamins and minerals to make eggs and keep your flock in good condition. Amco Mashes give you a plentiful supply of these elements — in the right proportion — to produce eggs at low cost.

If you have plenty of milk, Amco Egg Mash with meat scraps is the ideal feed to use. It's economical—and has a reputation for high egg production. Amco Super Egg Mash is the feed to use if you have no supply of milk. It contains dried buttermilk in the proper amount to keep your heavy layers healthy and strong.

You can get both of these excellent Amco Mashes with or without Cod Liver Oil. Both are mixed on open formulas — we're glad to have you know exactly what goes into them! They're highest quality mashes — now priced 30 to 35% lower than a year ago! Feed Amco — get more eggs this winter, at lower cost!

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Dept. H-10 Muncy, Pa.

Send for this Free Book— "How to Get WINTER EGGS"

Every poultry raiser should have this booklet, written by nationally known poultry authorities on our Service Staff. It contains reliable information on many phases of poultry raising. Send for a copy — and if you have any poultry problem, write and get the help of our Service Department.

Cows Need Vacation

Check up on the freshening dates for cows. They should have at least six weeks' dry period with an abundance of good feed. Cheaper milk production will be the reward.

When culling cows, every cow and the dairyman need a square deal. Records are fair to the cow and to her owner.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.
THE NAME TO GO BY — WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
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INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA AREA in effect November 1, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts(of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price November 1st, 1931 — October surplus price.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100#	Price per qt.	Class 1 Per 100#	Class 1 Per qt.
3.	$2.56	5.5	$1.52	3.25
3.05	2.58	5.55	1.54	3.3
3.1	2.60	5.6	1.56	3.35
3.15	2.62	5.65	1.58	3.4
3.2	2.64	5.7	1.60	3.45
3.25	2.66	5.7	1.62	3.5
3.3	2.68	5.75	1.64	3.5
3.35	2.70	5.8	1.66	3.55
3.4	2.72	5.85	1.68	3.6
3.45	2.74	5.9	1.70	3.65
3.5	2.76	5.95	1.72	3.7
3.55	2.78	6.	1.74	3.75
3.6	2.80	6.	1.76	3.80
3.65	2.82	6.05	1.78	3.8
3.7	2.84	6.1	1.80	3.85
3.75	2.86	6.15	1.82	3.9
3.8	2.88	6.2	1.84	3.95
3.85	2.90	6.25	1.86	4.0
3.9	2.92	6.3	1.88	4.05
3.95	2.94	6.3	1.90	4.1
4.	2.96	6.35	1.92	4.1
4.05	2.98	6.4	1.94	4.15
4.1	3.00	6.45	1.96	4.2
4.15	3.02	6.5	1.98	4.25
4.2	3.04	6.55	2.00	4.3
4.25	3.06	6.6	2.02	4.35
4.3	3.08	6.6	2.04	4.4
4.35	3.10	6.65	2.06	4.4
4.4	3.12	6.7	2.08	4.45
4.45	3.14	6.75	2.10	4.5
4.5	3.16	6.8	2.12	4.55
4.55	3.18	6.85	2.14	4.6
4.6	3.20	6.9	2.16	4.65
4.65	3.22	6.9	2.18	4.7
4.7	3.24	6.95	2.20	4.75
4.75	3.26	7.	2.22	4.75
4.8	3.28	7.05	2.24	4.8
4.85	3.30	7.1	2.26	4.85
4.9	3.32	7.15	2.28	4.9
4.95	3.34	7.2	2.30	4.95
5.	3.36	7.25	2.32	5.0

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., [illegible]
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued October 28, 1931.

[illegible]
Secretary.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect November 1, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price November 1st, 1931. October surplus price.

Miles		Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Class 1 Test	Per 100#
1 to 10	Inc.	.268	$2.06	3.	$0.95
11 to 20	"	.283	2.04	3.05	0.97
21 to 30	"	.303	2.02	3.1	0.99
31 to 40	"	.313	2.01	3.15	1.01
41 to 50	"	.333	1.99	3.2	1.03
51 to 60	"	.343	1.98	3.25	1.05
61 to 70	"	.364	1.96	3.3	1.07
71 to 80	"	.374	1.96	3.35	1.09
81 to 90	"	.389	1.94	3.4	1.11
91 to 100	"	.399	1.93	3.45	1.13
101 to 110	"	.414	1.91	3.5	1.15
111 to 120	"	.424	1.90	3.55	1.17
121 to 130	"	.438	1.88	3.6	1.19
131 to 140	"	.450	1.88	3.65	1.21
141 to 150	"	.460	1.87	3.7	1.23
151 to 160	"	.475	1.85	3.75	1.25
161 to 170	"	.480	1.85	3.8	1.27
171 to 180	"	.490	1.84	3.85	1.29
181 to 190	"	.505	1.82	3.9	1.31
191 to 200	"	.510	1.82	3.95	1.33
201 to 210	"	.520	1.81	4.	1.35
211 to 220	"	.535	1.79	4.05	1.37
221 to 230	"	.540	1.79	4.1	1.39
231 to 240	"	.550	1.78	4.15	1.41
241 to 250	"	.556	1.77	4.2	1.43
251 to 260	"	.566	1.76	4.25	1.45
261 to 270	"	.576	1.75	4.3	1.47
271 to 280	"	.581	1.75	4.35	1.49
281 to 290	"	.596	1.73	4.4	1.51
291 to 300	"	.600	1.73	4.45	1.53
				4.5	1.55
				4.55	1.57
				4.6	1.59
				4.65	1.61
				4.7	1.63
				4.75	1.65
				4.8	1.67
				4.85	1.69
				4.9	1.71
				4.95	1.73
				5.	1.75

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Issued October 28th, 19.

H. D. Allebach — Ralph Zollers
Secretary.

INTER-STATE

Milk Producer Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Vol. XII — Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., November, 1931 — No. 7

Inter-State Directors Hold Meeting

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held its regular bi-monthly meeting on October 9 and 10th, 1931, in the offices of the Association, in the Flint Building, Philadelphia, Pa. In addition to the Board of Directors, field representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, executives and field representatives of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council attended the sessions of the Board.

The officers and directors present included: H. D. Allebach, president; Frederick Shangle, vice president; I. R. Zollers, secretary; Robert F. Brinton, treasurer; Frank M. Twining, assistant treasurer and the following directors: S. K. Andrews, Worchester County, Md.; J. H. Bennetch, Lebanon County, Pa.; Ira J. Book, Lancaster County, Pa.; Robert F. Brinton, Chester County, Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Kent County, Del.; E. Nelson James, Cecil County, Md.; J. W. Keith, Queen Anne County, Md.; H. I. Lauver, Juniata County, Pa.; S. Blaine Lehman, Franklin County, Pa.; A. R. Marvel, Talbot County, Md.; I. V. Otto, Cumberland County, Pa.; C. F. Preston, Chester County, Pa.; Albert Sarig, Berks County, Pa.; John Carvel Sutton, Kent County, Md.; Frederick Shangle, Mercer County, N. J.; C. C. Tallman, Burlington County, N. J.; S. U. Troutman, Bedford County, Pa.; R. I. Tussey, Blair County, Pa.; F. M. Twining, Bucks County, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Delaware County, Pa.; and A. B. Waddington, Salem County, N. J.

First Day's Session

The meeting was called to order promptly at one o'clock by President H. D. Allebach. The minutes of the previous director's meeting and those of the executive committee, held since the last session of the Board, were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers was made during which he stated that W. P. Davis, General Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association: R. W. Balderston, Manager of the National Dairy Council and Dr. Caroline Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, have been definitely secured to address our Annual Meeting on the 17th and 18th of November.

Mr. Zollers also reported that we have now completed the local set-up of our members to date, showing a gross membership of 29,326.

Mr. Shangle, chairman of the Annual Meeting Committee, reported that the Ladies Committee has made extensive preparations for the entertainment for the ladies attending the Annual Meeting and that Dr. Hedger of Chicago, Dr. H. McK. Lyons of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and Mrs. Briggs of Bucks County, Penna., would be among the speakers at the Womens Meeting. During this meeting a "Puppet Show" will also be presented by the Dairy Council. At one o'clock on Tuesday, November 17th, all the ladies attending the Annual Meeting will be the luncheon guests of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at which time Dr. Hedger will also make a short address.

Mr. Twining, of the Field and Test Department made his report on the activities of that department, as did Mr. C. I. Cohee and Dr. E. G. Lechner, on the activities of the Dairy Council.

Mr. Cowan, Field Representative of the Field and Test Department made a very interesting report of his recent trip in Europe, at which time he attended the World's Dairy Congress, held in Denmark.

We were very fortunate, at this meeting, in having with us Dr. T. B. Symons, Director, Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Maryland, who brought to the Board greetings from the Maryland farmers whose interests are in accord with our Association. He emphasized the great need for Cow Testing Association work throughout the country, stating that Maryland, while it was about the same size as Denmark only had fifteen such Associations in comparison with approximately six hundred in Denmark.

Dr. Symons was very optimistic for

(Continued on page 9)

IF YOU CAN POSSIBLY DO SO

ATTEND THE COMING

Annual Meeting

OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

November 17th and 18th, 1931

Under existing market conditions there are many things you should be interested in

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR DETAILS)

Hear the reports of your officers, and take part in the discussions of future plans and policies. Participate in the annual election for directors.

A Special Program for the Ladies

Bring them to this meeting, so that they may get a vision of the cooperate effort on the part of your association and for each individual member

(SEE PAGE 7 FOR DETAILS)

Co-ops. Big Factor in Farm Marketing

Cooperation among Pennsylvania farmers has become a factor of increasing importance in the marketing of farm products and the purchasing of farm supplies throughout the Commonwealth, H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, says in a new bulletin just issued by the Department on how to form and finance farmers' cooperative corporations.

"In 1925, the first year for which complete figures are available, cooperative organizations marketed $26,359,870 worth of farm products of 9.5 per cent of the total farm products sold by Pennsylvania farmers as shown by farmers' cash income, and they purchased $4,553,744 worth of farm supplies," Mr. Hanemann explains. "In 1930, the sales of farm products by cooperative marketing associations increased to $44,483,817 or 17.1 per cent of the total value of farm products marketed by Pennsylvania producers, and the purchases of farm supplies by cooperatives totalled $9,497,427.

Within the six years from 1925 to 1930, inclusive, the volume of farm products handled by or through cooperatives for producers of this State, has increased 80 per cent and the volume of supplies purchased by farmers' cooperative associations has more than doubled. In 1930, 30.5 per cent of all milk, 65.0 per cent of all mushrooms and 15.0 per cent of all fruits produced in Pennsylvania were sold by cooperative marketing associations but in 1925 only 21.8 per cent of all milk, 10.1 per cent of all fruits and no mushrooms were sold by such organizations.

"Not only has the volume of business increased but the number of farmers participating in cooperative associations has also grown. At the close of 1930, 49,163 Pennsylvania farmers were members of the various buying and selling organizations operating in this State, as compared with 41, 160 at the end of 1925, an increase of 19.4 per cent. The number of farms in Pennsylvania in 1925, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, was 200,443 and in 1930 was 172,046. Assuming that each member of a cooperative association held a membership in one association only, 20.0 per cent of the farmers of the State were members of cooperatives in 1925 and 28.6 of our producers were "co-op" members in 1930."

The publication which is known as bulletin 505, reviews the provisions of the various Pennsylvania cooperative acts, explains how to incorporate an association, describes methods of financing, outlines membership rights and obligations, and specifies the taxes for which cooperatives are liable. Suggested forms for articles of Incorporation, By-Laws, and Contracts are given in the appendix. The bulletin is free and can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

T. B. Tests Pass Thirty Million Mark

More than 30,400,000 cattle throughout the United States are now under supervision in the control of bovine tuberculosis, according to a report from the Federal Government. Tested cattle are being added to the list at the rate of approximately 200,000 per month.

Other significant facts taken from the report are: "Testing on an area basis has progressed to a point where livestock owners and veterinarians have practically eliminated the disease from more than 40 per cent of all the counties in the U. S.

"The degree of infection for the entire country has been reduced more than half. Many counties that formerly had 25 per cent or more of infection, have been cleaned up.

"Four states have been officially designated as modified accredited areas, signifying the practical elimination of the disease. These are Maine, North Carolina, Michigan, and Indiana. Four other States, Ohio, Idaho, Wisconsin, and North Dakota, have reduced the per cent of infection to a very low degree, and are expected to qualify for complete accreditation within a year."

The Other Fellow's Viewpoint in Rural Electrification

By JOHN M. McKEE, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification, Harrisburg, Pa.

Progress in rural electrification depends upon the extent to which the viewpoints of those concerned can be made to meet.

The electric company or merchant establishes a certain cost for such service or equipment. The farmer asks himself, "Is this worth what it will cost?" The company itself, "Will there be sufficient use of current on this line so that within a reasonable time the business will pay its way?" Thus the extent and rapidity with which rural electrification will take place depends upon bringing these viewpoints, as to the worth and cost of the service, to a common point.

Up until a few years ago rural electrification only took place as incidental to extending service from one town to another. At this stage, the agricultural colleges, electric companies and manufacturers came together in a cooperative spirit to determine the possibilities of electricity on the farm

In Pennsylvania this cooperative effort resulted in the formation of a joint committee on rural electrification composed of nine leaders of the farm organizations and agricultural agencies and a like number of the representatives of the large electric companies. This committee has cooperated at all times with the State Public Service Commission, its object being to bring about the extension and use of electric service.

The Pennsylvania plan is very similar to that in New York state referred to by Mr. Carlisle, that is, the electric companies bear the expense of making the extension provided the applicants accept a certain extension minimum, the amount of which depends on the company's cost and the number of customers. With few exceptions the same charge for current is made in rural areas that applies in towns.

Since the initiation of the Pennsylvania plan, extensions have been going ahead at the rate of 1500 miles per year, amounting to over 7000 miles, to date incurring an expenditure of $14,000,000. Rural customers have been added to old and new lines at the rate of 17,000 a year, of which 4000 are farmers. Today there are over 150,000 customers on rural lines, of which 38,000 are farmers; a ratio of about 1 to 4.

Our joint committee has served as a clearing house on the extension and use of electricity. The electric companies knew little of the farmer's problems, while the farmer in turn had little conception of the engineering problems involved in making electrical service available to him. Through round-table conferences the viewpoints of these two great industries have been brought together and clarified. Meetings are held at any time with local groups anywhere in the state, where the problems as to the extension and use of electricity are discussed frankly and fairly, with electric company representatives participating. Out of such meetings is coming a much better understanding and progress toward the ultimate goal of serving all rural residents.

House Early Layers

Pullets should be moved to winter quarters as soon as many show signs of laying. The slower maturing and later hatched birds should be left on the range and given a chance to develop. All birds should be housed before cold, wet fall weather begins.

Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

An upward trend in the farm price of eggs, wool butter and calves; a stationary position in the price of milk, wheat, apples, lambs, and chickens; and a slight downward trend in the price of corn, potatoes and hogs, featured the farm price situation in Pennsylvania between August 15 and September 15 according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The price of the principal farm commodities on September 15, was more than 6 per cent below the pre-war level Milk, eggs, butter, apples and chickens were from 2 to 40 per cent above pre war, while wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats potatoes, beef, cattle, hogs, calves, hay and wool were considerably below the 1910-14 average.

Taking the United States as a whole, the price level of commodities which farmers buy, remained unchanged between August 15 and September 15, while the farm price index on farm products sold, dropped from 75 to 72. This means that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar on September 15, was about 57 cents compared with 76 cents a year ago, and 92 cents two years ago. The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar in Pennsylvania is somewhat above the average for the United States.

The following table gives the September 15 and August 15, 1931, and September 15, 1930 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania with pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Sept. 15 1931	Aug. 15 1931	Sept. 15 1930	Sept. 15 average 1910-1914
Milk Wholesale per 100 lbs.	$1.75	$1.75	*	$1.59
Eggs per dozen	.279	.237	.33	.254
Butter per pound	.30	.27	.43	.30
Wheat per bushel	.51	.50	.86	.94
Buckwheat per bushel	.53	.60	1 01	.71
Corn per bushel	.63	.70	1.12	79
Oats per bushel	.32	.31	.49	.46
Potatoes per bushel	.65	.75	1.25	.77
Apples per bushel	.70	.70	1 00	.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.90	5.80	7.40	6.42
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.20	7 30	10.40	8.24
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.10	7 80	10.70	8 28
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.50	6 50	7 70	6 48
Chickens per lb.	.192	.195	.213	.138
Hay per ton	12 00	12.00	17.50	15 41
Wool per ton	.18	.17	.23	.21
Index all farm products (U. S.)	72	75	111	1000
Prices farmers pay (U. S.)	127	127	146	100
Farmers purchasing power (U. S.)	57	59	76	100

*Not available.

Penn State Teams Win Judging Championships

Penn State teams won two championships and fifth place in a third contest in intercollegiate judging at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

In winning the livestock judging championship, members of the Penn State team placed as follows: Russell K. Fishburn, State College, first; Davis H Ricks, Uniontown, third; Milton E. Miller, Keedysville, Md., fourth; Sam Dave, West Newton, eighth, and William B. Ball, Mohnton, eleventh. P. C. MacKenzie, livestock superintendent, and Professor W. L. Henning, sheep specialist, coached the team.

Winners of the dairy products judging contest were Samuel L. Allen, Pittsburgh, first in butter and ice cream and second in contest standing; Claude B. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, first in judging milk, and Cancy F. Lorenzo, Milford, fifth in the contest. The team ranked first in butter and ice cream judging. Herbert C Bearadlee, Waverly, N. Y., was the other member of the team, and Professor F. J. Doan, of dairy manufacturing staff, was coach.

The dairy cattle team placed first in judging Guernseys and was fifth in the contest. Members of the team were James D. Burke, Howard H. Wilmot Carter, Meshoppen; Charles E. Dayton, Montrose, and Sheldon W. Mosier, Dallas, coached by Professor A. L. Beam, of the dairy production staff.

BANQUET SEAT RESERVATIONS

In order to avoid confusion regarding the seating of our members and guests at the Banquet to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, November 17, 1931, at 6:00 o'clock sharp, the same system of seating as applied last year will be used.

Each banquet ticket carries a detachable stub, covering a request for seat reservation.

This stub must be returned to the home office of the association, together with the name and address of the purchaser, so as to be in the hands of the committee at the earliest possible moment and not later than November 14th, so that proper seats may be assigned.

On the day of the banquet lists showing the arrangement of seats will be posted and distributed. No seats will be reserved however, after the banquet service has started.

Members of the association having banquet tickets for sale must return all unsold tickets on November 14th. After that date banquet tickets will be sold only at the Offices of the Association or the Headquarters desk of the association, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, and table assignments made in the order of sale.

Make your reservations at once so as to avoid confusion.

The Committee.

67 Dairy Groups Test 25,810 Cows

Sixty-seven associations tested 25,810 cows during September, C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of cow testing for the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports. West Chester association led in the number tested with 674 cows, and Coventry, another Chester county association was second with 672.

Of the cows tested 2049 produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat each, and 2934 exceeded 1000 pounds of milk each. In the 40-pound group 532 cows produced more than 50 pounds of butterfat, and of the heavy milkers 1410 gave more than 1200 pounds of milk each.

West Chester was first in 40-pound cows with 162 and Coventry was second with 91. West Chester also led in number of 1000-pound cows with 159, and Cumberland No. 1 was runner-up with 145.

Milking Cows Three Times Daily Increases Yield

Only local milk prices can determine the answer to the question of whether increasing the production of dairy cows by milking oftener than twice a day will be a means toward effecting a greater return from the dairy, states K. S. Morrow, associate extension service dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

A recent test conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at its farm in Beltsville, Maryland, indicates that, in general, under favorable conditions high producing cows may be milked profitably three times a day, provided that the product is sold at prices prevailing for market milk. If the product is to be used for making butter or cheese it is doubtful if milking any cows more than twice a day would pay.

An increase of approximately 20 per cent was obtained by three-times-a-day milking over twice-a-day when the more frequent milkings were continued for an entire lactation period, the test showed further. The increase in favor of the three milkings a day, when done for only about a month, a common practice on many farms with fresh cows, was 10 to 11 per cent.

Mr. Morrow attributes a large part of the extra increase for long periods to the fact that when cows were milked three times a day for complete lactation they kept up to their maximum milk flow for a longer time. The milk flow declined at a slower rate and the cows were giving a correspondingly large flow of milk toward the end of the lactation period.

"Against these advantages one must remember that increased production necessitates more grain feeding, and that an extra milking a day increases the labor requirements", declares the dairy specialist. "The value of the extra milk compared with the cost of producing it is the only true analysis of the problem."

40 Per Cent of Counties in U. S. Now Free of Bovine T. B.

The large number of counties in the United States from which bovine tuberculosis has been eradicated is strikingly shown in a map just prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Various degrees of shading show the areas practically free of bovine tuberculosis and the approximate extent of infection in others.

REQUEST FOR HOTEL ROOM RESERVATION

The Association has arranged for special hotel facilities at the annual meeting hotel headquarters, the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

These reservations should, if possible, be made through the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

The special rates for rooms, with bath, range from $2.50 to $4.00 per day per person.

For the accommodation of groups of 4, four beds, in connecting rooms, with bath between—the rate is $2.50 per day per person.

Double room, double bed, with bath, $2.50 per day, per person.

Double rooms, twin beds, with bath, $3.00 per day, per person.
Single rooms with bath, $4.00 per day.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please reserve room accommodation at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel for Annual Meeting at $2.50 ☐, $3.00 ☐ or $4.00 ☐ per day. (Check rate desired.)
Check day of arrival—Nov. 16th ☐ Nov. 17th ☐.

Number in Party.....

Name.....

Address.....

OFFICIAL NOTICE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1931

At the Benjamin Franklin Hotel
9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 17th, at 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., will meet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 17, 1931, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10:00 A. M.—Election of Directors
Reports of Officers and Auditors
Report of Field and Test Department

2:00 P. M.—President's Annual Address
Discussion of Market Conditions
Annual Report of the Dairy Council
Address by W. P. Davis, Gen. Mgr. New England Milk Prod. Ass'n.

SPECIAL PROGRAM AND LUNCHEON FOR THE VISITING WOMEN
Tuesday, November 17th

(*FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 7*)

ANNUAL BANQUET

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
NOVEMBER 17th, 1931, at 6:00 P. M.
15th Anniversary Program Special Entertainment New Dairy Council Features
BANQUET TICKETS, $2.00

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1931

8:00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants
Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

10:30 A. M.—General Public Session.
Address "Rural Health" by Dr. Caroline Hedger, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago.
Address by Robt.W. Balderston, Manager, National Dairy Council.

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1917
IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

PROXY
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undesigned, being the owner of shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby constitute and appoint

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth day of November, 1931, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or otherwise, and in the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, as fully as I could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of , 1931

Witness:.....(SEAL) .....(SEAL)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

" Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., on November 17th and 18th, 1931.

This will be the associations 15th annual gathering and it will be our members own meeting. Official delegates from practically every local point in the Inter-State territory will be in attendance, as will also, a large number of our individual membership.

The meeting will be one where not only the reports of the years business will be presented by its officers, but it will be one at which future plans and policies will be discussed and acted upon.

The dairy farmer of today is becoming more and more, the astute business man of the day and should participate fully in the affairs of his cooperative marketing association.

The dairy industry is an important factor in our agriculture and its future guidance needs careful study and consideration. To this movement, the dairy farmer should contribute his full support and cooperation.

This annual meeting on the whole, will present, beside its business features many other programs of interest to the dairy farmer. Visits to local milk and ice cream manufacturing plants have been provided.

The visiting women will be specially entertained at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. There will be an educational program, luncheon and visits to the associations headquarters.

The annual banquet of the association will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Tuesday, November 17th. Here producers, consumers, distributors, and guests will gather and with a spirit of good fellowship, sit down at a common table, enjoy a good dinner, hear addresses and be entertained.

The meetings on the whole, will present a general educational program, not alone from the standpoint of the associations work, but from the broader education of the necessity of producing and marketing a satisfactory milk product, which will encourage the greater consumption of wholesome dairy products by an interested consuming public.

Are your cows producing economically? In times of economic stress, every milk producer should see to it, that every individual cow is producing on a profitable basis. What if a dairyman has 10 cows and half of them are "boarders", the profitable cows are only producing, so to say, to keep the unprofitable ones in the herd—notwithstanding the losses curtailed in feeding and caring for them.

You may lower your productive rate, and that may even pay you well, particularly if you are marketing milk at surplus prices.

Surplus milk reduces your income and it would be more profitable if the "boarder" cows would be eliminated.

And why produce large surpluses anyway—it lowers your average price for the milk you sell, as it costs just as much to feed, milk cows and transport such milk to your market.

Producers themselves should consider this situation seriously. Even if prices for cows sold for butchering are low—the saving in the end will more than offset the current loss and replacements will no doubt be able to be made, if necessary, at easy prices, we believe for some time to come.

Make all the money you can out of your dairy herd, but do it on a sound economical basis and in the end we believe you will be better off financially.

And now a word or two about milk production. Milk cows are relatively cheap, particularly those of the poorer grades. There is plenty of forage. It was a good growing year for hay crops, and grain feeds—either home grown or ready mixed—are relatively low in price. One might say, with prices relatively high, in the fluid milk market, that it was just the time to buy more cows

But this procedure has its drawbacks—Today there is already more than enough milk to meet the consumptive demand. Milk from outside our borders is clammering to enter our field and prices of condensed and evaporated milk, from the west, are being offered at extremely low prices—and there we are.

The consuming public today is a poor buyer There is much unemployment and money on the whole is scarce. What may happen—too much milk and a poor market.

Producers of milk should consider every angle of the market before making drastic increases in production. It is a matter that needs most careful consideration, and one, that, under existing conditions, can most easily get out of order.

Don't force your market too hard, don't over produce. Keep your market supplied with an adequate amount of milk, and your market will better adjust itself, more quickly and lead to more improved general conditions.

November Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during that month are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for November, and until further advised, will be $2.56 per hundred pounds, or 5.5 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, will be $1.98 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during November, 1931, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Market conditions in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the month of October have on the whole, been very much the same as during September. Production of milk in August was higher than it was a year ago, although our production in September is just a little less than that of the same month in 1930. This condition, no doubt was due to the fact that the producers were not permitted to make a new basic amount this fall. In other words, the production made this fall will never be figured in computing future basic amounts.

In view of this, our farmers are doing just what we wanted them to do, they are not increasing their production over that of a year ago, this fall, as many did last fall. Inasmuch as our production in September was a trifle below that of September a year ago and sales have increased somewhat, the dealers have agreed to pay 100% basic for the month of October. This will continue during the month of November, unless something unforeseen happens. There might be a further curtailment in consumption or, our farmers might increase their production considerably. Under such conditions some further adjustments would have to be made.

So we are again asking our producers that they study the production of each individual cow, and, if you have any cows in your herd that are not producing enough milk to make them pay for their feed, there is no better time to dispose of them than now. Of course, we realize they will not bring you so much money, nor will it take as much money, we believe, to replace that cow as it did a year ago, and it is questionable whether you should replace them at all at this time. In reducing our price of as September 1st, 1931, we felt that we were in line with the prices of milk in surrounding territories, but just this week we received word that the Class I price in the New York territory would be reduced $.37 per hundred effective November 1st. With this in view, it no doubt will reduce the average weighted price in that territory materially. We are afraid that our price will be above the League prices and it is possible we will have the same trouble with milk coming from outside of our territory again. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is essential that we watch our production with reference to quality and quantity.

Butter Market

The nervous undertone of the butter market, which prevailed from early October developed into greater weakness toward the latter part of the month and at the close of the month, (October 28) this change stands out as one of the prominent features of the current situation. Along with this is the continued uncertainty of production developments, with no definite indication of what to expect, also more or less uncertainty as to how consumption trends will respond to price changes. In this the foreign butter market situation is an important factor. During the month the difference between 92 score butter at New York and finest butter in London has been as much as the tariff differences; this being the first time since a margin has existed in June of last year, say reports of the National Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Developments in the field of production represents another factor of considerable influence upon current markets. Probable production changes, however, have kept dairy interest on an uncertain state of mind for some months.

The wide spread between butterfat prices and the prices of dairy feeds is also an important factor in this connection.

Reports available October 15th, show total stocks of creamery butter in cold storage as of October 1st of 80,173,000 pounds as compared to 131,489,000 on October 1st, 1930 and a five year average of 138,168,000 pounds. Holdings of cream in cold storage, on the same date were as follows: 40% cream 136,000 forty-quart cans as compared to 288,000 forty-quart cans on October 1st, 1931, and 20% cream on October 1st, 1931 amounting to 4000 forty-quart cans as compared to 11,000 such cans on October 1, 1930. American cheese holdings were somewhat lower, Swiss cheese holdings were slightly larger.

The average price of 92 score butter New York City, solid pack, on which the surplus milk for October was computed was $.3441 per pound.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of September, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	3186
Sediment Tests	2565
Meetings	6
Attendance	572
Bacteria Tests Made	77 pl.
No Miles Traveled	29,865
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	4

During the month 129 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—116 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 210.135 farm inspections have been made.

Burn Garden Trash

Burning vegetable and flower garden trash at this time will aid in the control of many insects and diseases which winter over on plant refuse. Plowing under such material will not destroy the pests, but burning will.

DIRECTORS INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION Whose Terms Expire

with the coming annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association to be held in Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 17th, 1931.

E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.

J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne Co., Md.

H. I. Lauver, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

H. B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

J. C. Sutton, Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

C. C. Tallman, Mt. Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.

S. U. Troutman, Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa.

A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

Five states — Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Illinois, and Texas have more than a million dairy cows.

Uncle Ab says that many an experienced man knows nothing more than how it used to be done.

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for October, 1931, represents those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of October is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
October, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk
Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.

Test Per Cent.	Price Per Qt.
3.	$2.56	5.5
3.05	2.58	5.55
3.1	2.60	5.6
3.15	2.62	5.65
3.2	2.64	5.7
3.25	2.66	5.7
3.3	2.68	5.75
3.35	2.70	5.8
3.4	2.72	5.85
3.45	2.74	5.9
3.5	2.76	5.95
3.55	2.78	6.0
3.6	2.80	6.0
3.65	2.82	6.05
3.7	2.84	6.1
3.75	2.86	6.15
3.8	2.88	6.2
3.85	2.90	6.25
3.9	2.92	6.3
3.95	2.94	6.3
4.	2.96	6.35
4.05	2.98	6.4
4.1	3.00	6.45
4.15	3.02	6.5
4.2	3.04	6.55
4.25	3.06	6.6
4.3	3.08	6.6
4.35	3.10	6.65
4.4	3.12	6.7
4.45	3.14	6.75
4.5	3.16	6.8
4.55	3.18	6.85
4.6	3.20	6.9
4.65	3.22	6.9
4.7	3.24	6.95
4.75	3.26	7.0
4.8	3.28	7.05
4.85	3.30	7.1
4.9	3.32	7.15
4.95	3.34	7.2
5.	3.36	7.25

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 6.35 cents per quart.

OCTOBER SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.52	3.25
3.05	1.54	3.3
3.1	1.56	3.35
3.15	1.58	3.4
3.2	1.60	3.45
3.25	1.62	3.5
3.3	1.64	3.5
3.35	1.66	3.55
3.4	1.68	3.6
3.45	1.70	3.65
3.5	1.72	3.7
3.55	1.74	3.75
3.6	1.76	3.80
3.65	1.78	3.8
3.7	1.80	3.85
3.75	1.82	3.9
3.8	1.84	3.95
3.85	1.86	4.0
3.9	1.88	4.05
3.95	1.90	4.1
4.	1.92	4.1
4.05	1.94	4.15
4.1	1.96	4.2
4.15	1.98	4.25
4.2	2.00	4.3
4.25	2.02	4.35
4.3	2.04	4.4
4.35	2.06	4.4
4.4	2.08	4.45
4.45	2.10	4.5
4.5	2.12	4.55
4.55	2.14	4.6
4.6	2.16	4.65
4.65	2.18	4.7
4.7	2.20	4.75
4.75	2.22	4.75
4.8	2.24	4.8
4.85	2.26	4.85
4.9	2.28	4.9
4.95	2.30	4.95
5.	2.32	5.0

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1929		
October	——	——
November	2.03	——
December	1.96	——
1930		
January	1.74	——
February	1.41	——
March	1.45	——
April	1.51	——
May	1.39	——
June	1.29	——
July	1.36	——
August	1.51	——
September	1.88	——
October	1.89	——
November	1.74	——
December	1.40	——
1931		
January	1.11	——
February	1.11	——
March	1.13	——
April	1.03	——
May	.92	——
June	.90	——
July	.97	——
August	1.08	——
September	1.24	——
October	1.35	——

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
October, 1931

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rate Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.06
11 to 20 "	.283	2.04
21 to 30 "	.303	2.02
31 to 40 "	.313	2.01
41 to 50 "	.333	1.99
51 to 60 "	.343	1.98
61 to 70 "	.364	1.96
71 to 80 "	.374	1.95
81 to 90 "	.389	1.94
91 to 100 "	.399	1.93
101 to 110 "	.414	1.91
111 to 120 "	.424	1.90
121 to 130 "	.434	1.89
131 to 140 "	.450	1.88
141 to 150 "	.460	1.87
151 to 160 "	4.75	1.85
161 to 170 "	.480	1.85
171 to 180 "	.490	1.84
181 to 190 "	.505	1.82
191 to 200 "	.510	1.82
201 to 210 "	.520	1.81
211 to 220 "	.535	1.79
221 to 230 "	.540	1.79
231 to 240 "	.550	1.78
241 to 250 "	.556	1.77
251 to 260 "	.566	1.76
261 to 270 "	.576	1.75
271 to 280 "	.581	1.75
281 to 290 "	.596	1.73
291 to 300 "	.600	1.73

OCTOBER SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.95
3.05	0.97
3.1	0.99
3.15	1.01
3.2	1.03
3.25	1.05
3.3	1.07
3.35	1.09
3.4	1.11
3.45	1.13
3.5	1.15
3.55	1.17
3.6	1.19
3.65	1.21
3.7	1.23
3.75	1.25
3.8	1.27
3.85	1.29
3.9	1.31
3.95	1.33
4.	1.35
4.05	1.37
4.1	1.39
4.15	1.41
4.2	1.43
4.25	1.45
4.3	1.47
4.35	1.49
4.4	1.51
4.45	1.53
4.5	1.55
4.55	1.57
4.6	1.59
4.65	1.61
4.7	1.63
4.75	1.65
4.8	1.67
4.85	1.69
4.9	1.71
4.95	1.73
5.	1.75

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phils. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929			
April	3.41	7.35	2.83
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.96
September	3.54	7.6	2.96
October	3.54	7.6	2.96
November	3.54	7.6	2.87
December	3.44	7.4	
1930			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
Februar	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.29	7.1	
1931			
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31
June	2.89	6.2	2.31
July	2.89	6.2	2.31
August	2.89	6.2	2.31
September	2.56	5.5	1.98
October	2.56	5.5	1.98

October 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	$2.76
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Brueninger-Dairies			2.76
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.67
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B. less .9 cts.	4.00	2.46
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	
Wilmington, Del.			2.19
Receiving Stations	41- 50	3.70	1.95
Anselma, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.21
Bedford, Pa.	31- 40	3.70	2.19
Bridgeton, N. J.	41- 50	4.00	1.95
Byers, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.18
Carryville, Pa.	51- 60	3.70	2.01
Goshen, Pa.*	201-210	3.70	2.18
Huntingdon, Pa.	51- 60	3.70	2.19
Kelton, Pa.	31- 50	4.00	2.19
Kimberton, Pa.	41- 50	3.70	2.02
Landenberg, Pa.	181-190	3.70	2.08
Mercersburg, Pa.	131-140	3.70	2.18
Nassau, Del.	51- 60	3.70	2.18
Oxford, Pa.	51- 60	3.70	2.18
Red Hill, Pa.	51- 60	4.00	2.21
Ringoes, N. J.	31- 40	3.70	2.02
Rushland, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.99
Waynesboro, Pa.	221-230	3.70	2.21
Williamsburg, Pa.	31- 40	3.70	2.19
Yerkes, Pa.	41- 50	3.70	
Zieglersville, Pa.			1.72
		4.00	
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	A	1.15
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.		

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less .06 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
			I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2 04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2 08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2 12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2 16	2 01	2 01	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2 05	2.05	1.95	1.00

Note (1) Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V.

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Class I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

Class II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1931 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET

Class III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points are met.

Class IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN JULY

Class V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.
(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1-10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1-10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met. The bacteria requirements of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II.

The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

*These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.
**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor

I shall not go down the old roads;
I shall not follow the beckoning footpaths
of dead leaders,
Making braad roads of them;
I shall make one footpath myself.
CLEMENT WOOD.

WOMEN WE'VE MET

Miss Foster Raises Turkeys on Cod Liver Oil

A daily dose of cod liver oil for each turkey is the way Miss Ida Foster, near Edingburg, Mercer County, New Jersey, believes in raising turkeys. She ought to know, for she has had unusual success with her turkey-raising. Two drops of cod liver oil for each turkey is mixed in the food from the time they are hatched until they are marketed.

Last spring, out of a hatching of forty young turkeys, Miss Foster raised thirty-five, one of which became a thirty-two-pounder. None of her customers have ever reported any fishy flavor from this constant cod liver oil diet.

Miss Foster, with her sister and mother, specialize in turkey and fruit raising on their forty-acre farm. A visitor is almost as much impressed with the attractive planting of shrubbery around the house, and with their unusually varied vegetable garden as with their specialties.

Your Shopping Service

1—Have you seen the new "checker-board" cakes and wondered just how this cake-baking feat was accomplished? This is a simple process if you use a checker-board cake pan set, consisting of three pans and a circular mold, which we discovered recently. Cakes for all occasions can be made in these pans by varying the color combinations. Fifty cents a set.

2—Many are the tears which have been shed while chopping onions. A glass jar with a four-blade mincer attached to the lid and worked with an "up and down" movement, is ideal for mincing onions, preparing eggs for sandwich fillings or mincing foods. Thirty cents, complete.

3—It won't be long before you will be getting ready for Christmas. Don't you often wish you could get some really "different" cookie cutters? A family of six boys and six girls with their mother and father make up a set of cutters which we feel would make the children's fondest dreams of Christmas cookies come true. Beside being "different" and inexpensive, they are durable and easy to keep clean. This whole set of cutters can be purchased for forty-five cents.

(Orders for the articles described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be secured. Prices include postage.)

Home Improvement On a Ten-Year Plan

If you were moving into a tumble-down rickety unattractive farm house, the most natural thing in the world would be to want to do all the needed fixing-up at once. And if furthermore, there wasn't much money to do things with, the chances are that most of us would either be fretted with impatience or resign ourselves in despair to letting things stay as they were.

House as it originally looked

But things weren't managed that way in the home of the Milton Campbells, several miles in the country outside of Princeton, N. J.

"When we moved to this farm there was everything to be done, and we knew we could only do little at a time", said Mrs. Campbell one day last summer when visitors found her repainting some kitchen chairs. "So we made up our minds that we weren't going to spoil all of our pleasure as we went along by being in too much of a hurry. We said that we'd allow ourselves ten years to get the place somewhat to rights."

At first, improvements came about so slowly that they occasionally wondered whether twenty-five years weren't going to be needed! But now that six of the ten years have gone by, when they look back to the beginning and then look at their home today they realize how much has been really accomplished. Contrast the first photograph above with the one as it looks today.

They have done it all themselves, with the occasional aid of willing relatives. Some of the work has been done on rainy days, much of it at night. The frame house has been plastered, partitions changed to make more comfortable rooms, a closed fireplace re-opened. And windows added everywhere.

"I don't mind washing windows for the sake of the light they let in", says Mrs. Campbell whose living room must have more than seven in it.

In the kitchen, Mr. Campbell has built an ample supply of shelf-space, and a few months ago a storage cellar was being dug out for Mrs. Campbell's winter supply of canning.

Now that much has been accomplished indoors, the Campbells are almost ready to give attention to the out-of-doors. The home is almost surrounded by a grove of large apple trees, and in the landscape plans the driveway is to be carefully routed so that not a tree is to be sacrificed.

There will eventually be a lovely flower garden viewed from the living room. In the meantime, they content themselves with looking out over flourishing tomatoes, cabbage, several grape-vines, and lastly, but not least, a row of red currants for Mr. Campbell's favorite jelly.

Two years later

The Campbell home today

And it's easy to see that every member of the household loves every inch of the farm. There's Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and the two daughters, and a grandmother "who is the nicest mother-in-law anybody ever had."

And you somehow feel that the ten year plan instead of being looked upon as a hardship has given them pleasure every step of the way.

Families Who Must Be Fed On Three Dollars a Week

Three dollars per week is the maximum allowance with which relief agencies of Delaware County, Pennsylvania must this winter attempt to feed many families of four.

As such a drastically limited amount of money necessitates extremely careful choice and expenditure, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council a few weeks ago was asked to present before these agencies a food demonstration showing how such a small amount might be furerest stretched without endangering the health of the family.

Many of these suggestions are of value even to those whose food budgets are fortunately much larger, yet who are anxious that every penny do double duty in supplying food needs.

Under the three dollar budget, the food must be divided carefully, and it is better to have two meals a day regularly for seven days than the full three during the first part of the week and none at the end.

Milk under no circumstances should be cut out of the budget. A large proportion of daily requirements are furnished by a quart of milk a day. (Dairy farms with their own milk supply are fortunate.)

(Continued on page 9)

"The rule for every man is not to depend on the education which ... men prepare for him—not even to ... sent to it; but to strive to see things ... they are, and to be himself as he is."
WOODROW WILSON.

THE WORLD AROUND US

A few weeks ago there was held ... Europe, a World Social Economics Co... gress at which economists and ... from many nations gathered together ... study the plight which the world ... itself in today. One of the resulting ... gestions which came forth from ... Congress was the suggestion that ... co-operative movement, as a form ... planning, has a big contribution to ma...

* * * *

"The Healthy Child—From Cradle ... School", is a little Dairy Council book... for parents interested in the pre-school age. It contains information about ... right foods for the young child, togeth... with charts for the preparation of ... foods, and simple dietaries. This book... may be secured by writing to the Phi... delphia Inter-State Dairy Council, ... N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.

* * * *

Are you and your high school son ... daughter looking forward into the futu... and wondering for what field of activity he or she should prepare? And when and how this preparation may be best secured? The United States Depart... ment of the Interior, Washington, D. C., has prepared a helpful set of free leaflets dealing with this important subject of careers. A leaflet may be secured upon request for any of the following fields: law, medicine, dentistry, journalism, li... brarianship, architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, pharmacy or nursing.

* * * *

One of the hardest choices which could come to a man was the one forced upon Ramsey Macdonald in England to choose between loyalty to the political party which he had lead for so many years, or of service to the country at large. When he chose the latter course, he proved himself a statesman rather than merely a politician. The overwhelming majority by which he and the National Government have been reelected, shows that the English people are not unappreciative.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Irish Turkey

Add to hamburg steak a little ground pork. Salt and pepper to taste. Make ... filling as for chicken stuffing. Place ... layer of hamburg in a deep pan or roaster ... then the filling, and lastly cover mound with the remainder of hamburg. Bake for about one hour. Serve hot, sliced.

MRS. J. C McCARNEY,
R. D. No. 8, York, Pa.

Walnut Macaroons

1 c. granulated sugar	2 eggs
½ c. butter	1 tsp. soda dissolved in hot water
1 c. nuts (cut)	½ tsp. each nutmeg cloves and cinnamon
1 c. dates (chopped fine)	
2 c. flour scant	

Drop by teaspoonfuls and bake on buttered tin.

MRS. G. M. YOUNG,
Manoa, Penna.

READY FOR THANKSGIVING!

Joseph, 7-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson, Rehoboth, Delaware, members of the Nassau Local of the "Inter-State." Joe is shown with a turkey from his mother's flock.

About Our Women's Program Speakers

All those who last year heard Dr. Lyons talk, "Stitch by Stitch", and who follow her monthly column in the Home and Health Department of the "Review" will rejoice that she will again bring to the annual meeting some of her thoughts culled from recent visits which she and the Home and Health editor have paid to farm homes in "Inter-State" territory.

* * * *

For two years we have vainly tried to secure Dr. Hedger for our annual meeting, but her wide popularity as a speaker—the reason which you can readily understand as soon as you hear her—has kept her schedule filled months in advance. Therefore, when we can now announce her coming for November 17th, we say "at last!" Dr. Hedger is herself a farm woman, and insists on chopping her own wood!

* * * *

Following the luncheon, Dr. Hedger will discuss some of the different problems presented by our boys and girls who are at the adolescent age, (approximately between 13 and 17 years). If you have any particular questions you would like to have her answer, you will have an opportunity to write these down, without your name, and hand them in at the close of the morning meeting. Dr. Hedger will informally discuss these questions at the close of her luncheon talk.

* * * *

For a number of years Mrs. Briggs has conducted a summer camp for children of the Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Friends Society. From this long experience, as well as that gained in bringing up her own children, Mrs. Briggs has developed a fund of useful ideas for providing good times in one's own home. In these days, there will have to be less going to movies and less driving around, and it is timely that Mrs. Briggs should share with us some of her suggestions for amusing the young people at home.

A NOTE: This column is usually devoted to our monthly message from Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons. Due to a slight illness, Dr. Lyons was unable to write her column, but sends greetings to all of her readers, and we have the assurance that she will be with us, rested and refreshed, for our Annual Meeting.

SPECIAL FEATURES

—of—

The Women's Own Program

—of the—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, November 17th, 1931

PROMPTLY AT TEN O'CLOCK
IN THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ROOM

MORNING SESSION

Presiding
MRS. ROBERT F. BRINTON, West Chester, Pa.
Chairman, Women's Committee

ADDRESSES

"Fun in the Farm Home"
MRS. MABEL BRIGGS, Yardley, Pa., Director, Summer Camp of the Bucks County Friends' Society.

"Community Cooperation"
DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

"The Health of the Farm Woman"
DR. CAROLINE HEDGER, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

A PUPPET PLAY

"The Lost Prince"

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

LUNCHEON

at one o'clock

Betsy Ross Room

TOASTMISTRESS
MRS. F. M. TWINING, Newtown, Pa.

LUNCHEON SPEAKER
Dr. Caroline Hedger

(Following the luncheon Dr. Hedger will conduct an informal Question Forum on problems of the adolescent age)

ANNUAL BANQUET

at 6 o'clock

15th Anniversary Program with Special Entertainment

MILK PLANT TOURS

Wednesday, November 18th

Everyone is invited to join one of the tours to Philadelphia milk plants, leaving the Benjamin Franklin Hotel at 8 A. M.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL MEETING OF THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, November 18th at 10 A. M.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert F. Brinton, Chairman; Mrs. H. D. Allebach; Mrs. C. I. Cohee; Mrs. Frederick Shangle; Mrs. F. M. Twining; Mrs. A. B. Waddington and Mrs. I. Ralph Zollers

When You Come to the Annual Meeting

We need you at our annual meeting! You and your friends in the community are invited, whether or not your husbands happen this year to be delegates. Every woman has a vital concern in those things which affect the welfare of the tarm, and today more so than ever. So come,—to bring and to gain information and inspiration!

When you arrive at the hotel, come directly to the Benjamin Franklin Room. At other times during the day the Information Desk in the lobby, where "Inter-State" registrations are made will be at your service as a meeting place for you with your family, for directing you to various shopping points, as well as in supplying details about meetings and general information.

* * * *

The members of the Agricultural Extension Service in each county always have a special invitation to attend the Annual Meeting. If your county home demonstrator is not already a regular attendant at our meeting, perhaps she would welcome an invitation from you to occupy the extra seat in your car.

* * * *

Many must breakfast unusually early on the Tuesday morning of the Annual Meeting in order to reach Philadelphia by ten o'clock. There will be a cup of piping hot cocoa and crackers waiting for you at the Women's Registration Desk in the Benjamin Franklin Room where the Women's Program is held.

* * * *

No one need give thought to the matter of clothes for few dress up, even for the banquet. There are usually about eight hundred "Inter-State" men and women gathered together at the banquet, and there is little likelyhood that anyone will have time to think of what you or I or our neighbor happens to be wearing.

* * * *

We are all going to find ourselves labelled this year with a little badge on which we will write our names and where we're from. This is the introduction of everyone to everyone else, so use it! The Women's Committee, who arrange the Women's Program are particularly anxious to meet and know you personally.

Household Hints

Save left-over egg yolks by covering them with cold water and keeping them in the refrigerator, or by dropping the yolks into boiling water and cooking them until hard. If cooked, when the yolk is cold it may be pressed through a sieve and used to garnish creamed dishes or salads.

Little cracks in heavy china disappear if the dish is boiled in milk.

If sausages are rolled in flour before cooking, they will not break.

Scraped raw onion, damp cooking soda or olive oil will give relief for burns.

Greased muffin tins are handy for baking apples, green peppers, tomatoes or onions.

Sweet apple cider has about the same food value as fresh apples.

Children's clothes should not bind at any point.

Soak cod liver oil stains on garments in carbon tetrachloride and then wash in warm soap suds.

The Corn Borer Situation in New Jersey

Anticipating the time when New Jersey farmers will be troubled by the destructive European corn borer which advanced into the state last summer, the State Board of Agriculture will request the Legislature to enact a bill providing for the clean-up of dangerously infected premises. William B. Duryee, state secretary of agriculture, announced recently.

"As was feared, the borer, which from strong footholds in New York and Pennsylvania had been menacing New Jersey for several years, spread into the state last summer", Secretary Duryee said. "Recent scouting has shown small colonies of the insect to be present in widely scattered sections of the state. Unless means are taken to control the borers annually, they are capable of causing severe losses to corn growers.

"The Board of Agriculture has in mind the control of the insect in communities where the infestation becomes severe and the farmers desire action against it", Secretary Duryee explained. The bill does not provide appropriations, since it is expected that clean-up work can be done by the regular staff of the Department of Agriculture.

"Destruction of corn stalks before December 1 of each year is the major method of combating the borers", Secretary Duryee said. "Economic damage begins when there is a minimum of 100 borers to every 100 stalks of corn. An average of 100 borers to 100 stalks would reduce the yield about one bushel per acre. Two hundred borers would reduce the yield per acre by two bushels, and so on."

Counties in which corn borer infestations have been found are Bergen, Sussex, Morris, Warren, Hunterdon, Camden, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Gloucester, Atlantic and Cape May. Two broods of the insect are coverging upon New Jersey, the one-generation brood from Pennsylvania and the two-generation brood from New England. The one-generation brood infests only corn, while the two-generation brood also infests and damages to a greater or lesser extent beans, rhubarb, beets, celery, potatoes, dahlias, and asters. As indicated by its name, the insect damages plants by boring through their stalks.

Favorable Season Is Aid to Corn Borers

A decided increase in the number of European corn borers is reported by scouts, in several sections of the Commonwealth, according to the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The increase is especially noticeable in the central area comprising Center, Huntingdon, Blair, Clearfield and Clinton Counties, and in the eastern area made up largely of Northampton County. In both of these sections, the corn harvesting practices have been such as to encourage an increase in borer infestation. Corn is frequently "topped" in the central section, while in Northampton County, husking from the standing stalks is a common practice. Similar practices are reported in the Canadian area of infestation where the borers have done more damage than in any other part of the world.

Favorable weather during the hatching period and throughout the summer months is held largely responsible for the borer increase this year.

Two-thirds of the tree is wasted when cut and manufactured according to present lumbering practices.

Cow Testing Important Factor In Dairy Progress

Despite outstanding advancements, the production of dairy products in Pennsylvania has not kept pace with the phenomenal growth in population, the State Department of Agriculture, points out. All the milk produced in 1890 would have given each person in the Commonwealth at that time about one quart daily if all used as whole milk. Today the total production allows only slightly more than one pint per capita daily. This change is due to an increase of almost 100 per cent in population.

The number of cows milked at the present time is approximately the same as in 1890, but the average annual milk production per cow has increased from 3,500 to 5,000 pounds.

Some idea of the future possibilities in conducting a dairy herd on a profitable scale, is gained from statistics on the cow testing association work, compiled recently by the Pennsylvania State College. When cow testing work started in 1911, the average of the 517 cows in the one association then operating was 5,724 pounds of milk and 235 pounds of butterfat. The total feed cost was $55 and the milk value above feed cost for each cow was $53. In 1930, there were 86 associations operating in the Commonwealth, enrolling 27,576 cows. These cows averaged 8,081 pounds of milk and 310 pounds of butterfat for the year. The feed cost per cow was $104 (double that of 1911) but the value of the milk above feed cost averaged $143 per cow (almost three times that of 1911).

After studying these figures, John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture, made the following comment: "Many farmers rather have the feeling that cow testing work is too much trouble and too much expense. Personally, I feel that this is a great mistake. When I was handling a herd of cows, I found it was a very great help to know what each cow was doing. When a cow testing association was not available, it was our custom to weigh and test the milk sufficiently to keep a knowledge of what each cow was doing.

"The following table indicates what a large measure of improvement has been made by those who have taken the trouble to keep carefully the records of their cows. This is especially true now because the high producing animals bring a larger return over the cost of feed and thus enables the farmer to have actually more money at the end of the year than he would have with a poor grade of animal."

Year	Production Milk (Lbs.) per Cow	Production B'fat (Lbs.) per Cow	Total Feed Cost per Cow	Milk Value Above Feed Cost
1911	5,724	235	$55	$53
1914	6,079	255	54	40
1915	6,042	250	48	45
1916	6,387	259	51	61
1917	6,116	247	57	71
1918	6,076	243	77	101
1919	6,093	255	94	125
1920	6,577	259	120	121
1921	6,811	270	102	116
1922	6,841	265	79	93
1923	7,142	282	79	105
1924	7,309	287	99	119
1925	7,343	283	101	126
1926	7,585	295	99	148
1927	7,695	302	101	149
1928	7,776	304	102	145
1929	7,751	301	105	143
1930	8,081	310	104	143

Delaware Turkey Crop Larger than 1930

The 1931 turkey crop in Delaware is about five per cent larger than last year, according to reports of turkey growers to Richard C. Ross, Federal Agricultural Statistician for Delaware. The number of turkeys in small farm flocks is reported to be about the same as a year ago, while the number of birds being grown in commercial flocks is indicated to be slightly larger than last year.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Pittsburgh, Pa.

From the "Dairymens' Price Reporter" October 1931, we note that a drop in the price of milk is reported October 1st, 1931. This drop was 1 cent per quart. The decline was caused by increased production, and an inflow of milk from outside territories.

The September price in District No. 1 quoted f. o. b. Pittsburgh, was 2.645 per cwt. Surplus milk $1.31. Basic milk at county points is quoted at $2.005 per cwt. and surplus milk $1.01. In District No. 2, the price is quoted at $2.205 per cwt. with surplus at $1.08. In District No. 3, prices are based on local conditions. In District No. 4, $1.74 for all milk sold. In District No. 5, at manufacturing plants, and inspected milk is quoted at $1.44 per cwt. In District No. 6, basic milk is quoted at $2.005 per cwt. Surplus milk $1.01 per cwt. In District No. 7, basic milk is quoted at $2.655 per cwt. and surplus at $1.08. In District No. 8, the price of basic milk was $1.69 for all milk sold. In District No. 10, basic milk was $2.305 and surplus $1.11 per cwt. District No. 12, basic $2.125 and surplus $1.375.

New England

Quoting from the New England Dairyman, official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Assn., we note that while production increased in August, the trend during September was downward. Fluid milk sales declined during July and August.

Comparative prices in the 181 to 200 mile zone from Boston for 3.7 per cent milk, quoted in the October issue, are as follows: Fluid milk, $1.97; Surplus, $1.09; net price to producer, $1.58. The percentage of Class II milk was 25.8%.

The cream market has shown some improvement under the higher butter market and now ranges from $15. to $16. per can. Western cream still constitutes about 30 per cent of our entire receipts.

Twin Cities Markets

Quoting from the Twin City Milk Producers' Assn. Bulletin, official organ of the Twin Cities, Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., milk price for September, in that market, was $1.70 delivered St. Paul, for 3.5 butterfat milk. This showes an increase of 8 cents per hundred over that for August and is due to the increase in the price of butter. Condensed milk prices and powdered milk prices have remained about the same.

Forty per cent of our milk was seperated and sold as cream.

Peoria, Ill.

In the "Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, we note that the September milk prices, net to the producer was $1.75 for Class I milk and $1.35 per cwt., f. o. b. surplus milk, f. o. b. Peoria. This price is based on 3.5 per cent butterfat content. Production in September was 11% below that of August and 19% below that of September, 1930.

Class I sales of the dealers in September were 4% below those of August and 4% below those of September, a year ago.

The price to be paid for October, it is stated, will be 33 cents per hundred pounds higher, for basic milk.

Dairymens' League

Quotations from the Dairymens' League News, official organ of the Dairymens' League, Inc., issue of October 16th, we note that the basic net pool price for September milk produced by members of the Dairymens' League Cooperative Association, Inc., is $1.75 per 100 pounds for 3.5 milk as compared to $1.73 per cwt. for September, and $1.67 for August, and $1.85 for September one year ago.

In the Dairymens' League News, issue of October 30th, an announcement of a drop in the price of Class I milk of 7 cents per hundred pounds, will be effective on November 1st. Retail bottle milk will be reduced 1 cent per quart as of the same date. This reduction was believed necessary in view of market conditions.

Milwaukee Market

Quoting from the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association "The price of fluid milk for the month of October will be $2.50 per cwt. Various prices apply in different sections of the territory, in one instance $2.13 is quoted; in others, $1.96; $2.00; $1.86; $1.44; $1.80 etc., per 100 pounds.

Pasturage has been poor in nearly all sections of the state. This condition was due to last years drought, and feeding of cattle has been quite general."

Milk for manufacturing purposes brings around $1.00 per hundred.

Detroit Market

The Detroit Michigan Market, as quoted from the Michigan Milk Messenger, official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, announces its September price for milk, states that the base price applies to 80 per cent of each member's base, provided that amount of accepted milk was delivered.

The price for September with 3.5 butterfat content was $2.31 per cwt., delivered in Detroit.

The price for September manufacturing milk with 3.5% test was $1.14 per cwt. delivered at country receiving stations.

The price set for October base milk has been fixed at $2.00 per cwt. This price will be based on 80% of the base amount.

VISITS TO DEALERS' PLANTS
At the time of the Annual Meeting

Plans have been made for members to visit various milk distribution and ice cream manufacturing plants on Wednesday morning, November 18th. These trips will be made under the direction of the Field and Test Department. Register at the desk on Tuesday, select the plant you wish to visit, and obtain free bus transportation ticket.

Store Vegetable Supply

Cabbage, beets, turnips, and other root vegetables can be stored before freezing to provide a supply for the family until next May. Select medium sized root vegetables, and well matured but not bursted heads of cabbage.

Cash Inducement

"How much for this radio?"

"Fifty dollars cash."

"How much on payments?"

"Sixty-five dollars; fifty dollars down and three dollars a week for five weeks."

—Northwestern Purple Parrot

Families Who Must Be Fed For Three Dollars Per Week

(Continued from page 6)

Two cups of milk are to be used for breakfast and the other three in the preparation of the second meal.

Cereals and cheap root vegetables must be depended upon to supply bulk. So it is suggested that rice, oatmeal, cornmeal, mush and milk toast be varied in the mornings.

It is cheaper to get bulk from potatoes rather than from too much bread. It was suggested that only four loaves of bread be used each week, and that one-half bushel of potatoes supply the remainder of the bulk.

One of the problems is to secure a sufficient amount of fat to satisfy hunger. Butter may be high in price, but it supplies Vitamin "B", which is necessary to keep the family from lowered vitality. By using one pound of butter a week, a little bacon, and suet at five cents a pound for cooking, it is possible to include fat.

In a food budget as low as this one, meat can be used only as a flavoring. One-half pound of chopped beef mixed with milk and bread will make ten small meat balls. In a one-dish meal with potatoes and milk, five cents worth of chopped ham ends or other cheap meat can be used.

For green vegetables, cabbage, onions and root vegetables such as carrots must be relied upon. There are seasons when spinach is inexpensive, and when it is cooked only ten minutes and beaten into fluffy mashed potatoes, will make a palatable dish.

Only the most inexpensive eggs may be purchased. A delightful egg dish can be made from three eggs beaten and seasoned and mixed with one and one-half cups of milk. It should be cooked without stirring over hot water, and served with a little bread and butter.

With so low an income, fruits are limited to prunes once or twice a week. As for sugars, white sugar contributes only fuel, whereas molasses and brown sugar add to the iron supply.

It is possible, although not easy, to keep a family of four in health with a three-dollar-a-week-budget. It is certainly not desirable, nor even adequate in many ways. But this is the size of the food budget which must from necessity see many families through this winter.

Turkey Crop in Maryland

The turkey crop in Maryland is estimated to be about two per cent larger than in 1930, according to reports of turkey growers throughout the State to the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. These reports also indicate that of the turkeys to be sold this year about 43 per cent will be ready for the Thanksgiving market, about 48 per cent for the Christmas market and the remaining 9 per cent for later marketing. Last year at this time reports indicated that about 48 per cent would be ready for marketing at Thanksgiving, 44 per cent at Christmas, and 8 per cent after Christmas.

Turkey raisers have labored under handicaps this year, having sustained heavier than usual mortality of young birds, due to unfavorable weather conditions. The increased supply of turkeys this year is being grown largely by commercial growers who will produce 200 and more birds per flock. Holdings in the smaller farm flocks are probably smaller than a year ago.

Children who see adults of the family eat food quietly and without comment generally learn to do likewise.

Inter-State Directors Hold Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

the future of the Dairy industry and felt that a great responsibility rested upon associations, such as the "Inter-State." He felt that we had probably reached the lowest point in the depression and that we were now starting on the up-grade and that confidence and prosperity would soon be established. He also felt that the "Inter-State" organization was progressing along sound, plain and fair lines and that, if the officers and Board of Directors "kept their feet on the ground", the organization would continue to prosper.

Mr. Allebach reported on the milk market conditions throughout the territory and advised the Directors that the price of milk was reduced the first of September, not because our farmers produced too much but, because our price was higher than that paid in surrounding territory and that some of that milk came into our territory in such quantity that it was impossible to keep it out, and, at the same time, maintain our own price level. Dealers it has been said were buying outside milk at 2c per quart below the "Inter-State" basic price.

Mr. Allebach further stated that our price for milk is 10c higher, per hundred pounds, than it was in 1921, when the price to the consuming public was 11c per quart and 7c per pint as compared with today's price of 11c per quart and 6c per pint.

The market as a whole is in good condition. Practically every milk producing farmer has a market for his milk. The secondary markets are also in better condition than they have been for a long time, although some markets have not yet reached an entirely satisfactory condition.

The lowering of the price of fluid milk to the consuming public has also had a tendency to curtail the purchasing of canned milk by the city housewives.

Mr. Allebach also reported on a recent meeting of the Directors of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, held in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.

The usual individual reports by the members of the Board followed and showed that there is a general feeling of satisfaction throughout the Philadelphia Milk Shed. Also, conditions vary considerably as to supply of well water, roughage and general dairy conditions, throughout the territory. In general, however, the season was favorable toward production, but prices received for farm commodities, other than milk, were very low and the natural tendency was turned toward the greater production of milk, wherein, it was possible for the farmer to do so.

The usual executive session of the Board was held at the close of the afternoon session of the 9th of October at which time Mr. R. F. Brinton, treasurer of the "Inter-State" made his report of the financial conditions of the Association, which was approved by the Board of Directors.

Second Day's Session

The second day's session was held the following morning in the offices of the Association beginning at 8:30, at which time further individual reports were made by the members of the Board and, routine buiness was concluded.

"Can you lend me five dollars?" said Jones.

"Sure," said Smith. "Would you rather have an old five or a new one?"

"A new one, of course."

"Here is the one." said Smith. "I'm four dollars ahead."

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Western Berks Cow Testing Assn.

The Western Berks Cow Testing Association finished its second year September 1, 1931, with 16 whole year and one part year members. There were 446 cows on the association during all or part of the year.

The record for the two years follows:

Year	Ave. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1930	356.03	9 056	317.5
1931	328.50	9.955	351.8

The record of the whole year members are as follows:

Average number of cows in Association	328.50
Average per cow: Lbs. of milk	9955.
Lbs. of butterfat	351.8
Per cent of butterfat	3.5
Value of product	$293.93
Cost of roughage plus pasture	66.11
Cost of grain	57.59
Total cost of feed	123.70
Value of product above feed cost	170.23
Return for $1.00 invested in feed	2.38
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.24
Feed costs per 1 lb. butterfat	.33

Individual cow records of cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat:

Group 1 between	700 and 800	pounds of butterfat		1 cow	
" 2 "	500 and 600	"	"	12 cows	
" 3 "	400 and 500	"	"	52	"
" 4 "	300 and 400	"	"	135	"
			Total	200 cows	

Western Franklin County Cow Testing Assn.

The Western Franklin County Cow Testing Association finished its fourth year September 1, 1931, with 9 whole year members. There were 154 cows in the Association during the year.

The results for the four years are as follows:

Year	Ave. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1928	174.	6050	250
1929	210.66	6725	274
1930	326.13	6872	280.8
1931	121.73	7230	313.1

The results for the Association are as follows:

Total average number of cows	121.73
Average per cow: Lbs. of milk	7230.
Lbs. of butterfat	313.1
Percentage of butterfat	4.3
Value of product	221.97
Cost of roughage	45.46
Cost of grain	47.10
Total cost of feed	92.56
Value of product above feed cost	129.41
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.40
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.28
Feed cost per lbs. fat	.30

Individual Herd Records

Six herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lbs. of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner's Name and Address	Ave. No. Cows	Breed	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
J. W. Aughinbaugh, Mercersburg	11.42	Mixed	8127	397.6
J. W. Hoffeditz, Mercersburg	12.08	R. & G. G.	8522	391.5
Wilson Sisters, Metal	7.83	Mixed	6349	338.0
L. G. Bain, Mercersburg	13.66	R. & G. G.	6570	324.3
H. S. Arthur, Ft. London	14.34	Mixed	7700	324.3
D. M. Hawbaker, Mercersburg	11.07	G. H.	8447	301.8

Mifflin County Cow Testing Assn.

The Mifflin County Cow Testing Association finished its ninth year on August 1st, 1931, with 22 whole time and one part time member. There were 312 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The results for the Association for the nine years are as follows:

Year	Ave. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1921	....	7470	274.7
1922	....	6971	270.8
1925	....	7564	280.8
1926	180.74	8380	305.0
1927	213.40	8980	308.1
1928	251.49	9392	332.9
1929	227.90	8725	317.5
1930	247.41	8801	329.4
1931	242.66	8448	315.2

The results for the members are as follows:

Average number of cows in the Association	242.66
Average per cow: Lbs. milk	8448
Lbs. butterfat	315.2
Percentage of butterfat	3.7

Thirteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat.

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Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

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Serial No.....Motor No.....Truck.....

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McCormick-Deering MILKER

AMONG the remarkable features of the new McCormick-Deering Milker, assuring the highest efficiency, are:

Simplicity of design and operation.
Every part easily accessible for washing and cleaning.
Patented vacuum pump with replaceable cylinder.
Vacuum tank of entirely new principle of design.
Positive, fully enclosed, no-oil, no-spring pulsator (operates efficiently regardless of temperature).
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Two-piece, easily-cleaned, teat-cup assembly of the right size, shape, and weight for efficient, rapid milking.
One-piece sanitary pail cover.
High-grade rubber parts.
Rust-resisting aluminum pail.
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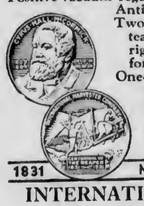
The fully enclosed, no-oil, no-spring pulsator is positive in action and operates successfully regardless of climatic conditions.

The McCormick-Deering two-piece teat-cup assembly consists of a high-grade flexible rubber liner and metal shell. Note how easy the teat cup is taken apart, which makes it sanitary and easy to wash.



1831 McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL—1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated
PHILADELPHIA HARRISBURG BALTIMORE

Farmers Marketing Very Little Wheat

Carlot receipts of wheat from Pennsylvania shipping points at the Baltimore terminal indicate that Pennsylvania farmers have marketed only 15 per cent as much wheat up to September 19, as they did during the corresponding period a year ago.

A summary of weekly reports to the State bureau of markets, reveals the receipt of only 64 carloads up to mid-September, compared with 420 carloads for approximately the same length of time last year.

This indicates that most farmers have stored their entire crop and will likely feed an unusually large proportion of this grain before the next harvest.

The penalty for producing low-quality wheat is another fact revealed by the terminal records, it is pointed out. Of the 64 carloads, 24 graded No. 2, 15 graded No. 3, 17 dropped to grade No. 4 and 8 were placed in "sample" grade. All but 11 carloads were reduced in grade and value because of garlic, weevil or smut. Almost 70 per cent of the receipts contained sufficient garlic to reduce the value of the shipment.

C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of dairy herd improvement associations for the Pennsylvania State College extension service, has been announced as first prize winner of the supervisors' contest conducted by the National Guild of Gopatis. E. J. Perry, supervisor for New Jersey and a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College in 1916, won third prize.

In selecting the winners, the number of associations in the state, percentage of cows on test, percentage of proved bulls per number of herds on test, number of dam and daughter comparisons, and average butterfat production were considered.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of September, 1931:

No. Tests Made	81[illegible]
No. Plants Investigated	[illegible]
No. Membership Calls	[illegible]
No. Calls on Members	25[illegible]
No. Herd Samples Tested	23[illegible]
No. New Members Signed	[illegible]
No. Cows Signed	20[illegible]
No. Transfers Made	
No. Meetings Attended	
No. Attending Meetings	289

Uncle Ab says the wise man will wa[illegible] until he can afford to gamble; and then he won't need to!

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LIME
For Every
Agricultural Use
For WHITEWASH
For FORAGE CROPS

Warner

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Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 21,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Keystone Breeders Win at Exposition

Twelve Pennsylvania breeders exhibiting at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., won more than 250 prizes, including several championships, Professor F. L. Bentley, head of the animal husbandry department at the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople, won 28 prizes, including the junior championship on Hereford female.

St. Armour Company, Mortonville, won 38 prizes on Herefords, including the junior bull championship, senior and grand championships on female, and champion steer. The same breeder won 22 prizes on Hampshire sheep, including championships on ram and ewe.

H. E. Robertson, York, won 25 awards on Holstein dairy cattle, including the junior bull championship.

Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, captured 24 prizes on Ayrshires, among which was the junior bull championship.

Pennshurst Farms, Narberth, won two prizes on Ayrshires.

J. B. and J. R. Henderson, Hickory, won 11 prizes showing Dorset sheep, and Luxmont Farms, Wrightsville, won three awards in the same breed.

D. F. McDowell, Mercer, won 10 prizes on Oxford Down sheep, including the ram championship. The same breeder won 17 prizes on Cotswold sheep, among which were champion ram and ewe. He also won two awards on Hampshires.

F. W. McDowell, Fredonia, captured 21 prizes with his Hampshires, one of which was champion ewe.

E. A. Nicodemus, Waynesboro, won 15 awards on Percheron horses, including junior championships on stallion and mare.

Luxmont Farms, Wrightsville, won 10 prizes on Duroc Jersey swine.

Hyllmede Farms, Beaver, showed 14 Belgian horses and won all the first prizes and championships.

The Pennsylvania State College won the stallion senior and grand championships and three other prizes showing Percherons, five prizes on Aberdeen Angus beef cattle, and one prize on a Shorthorn steer.

Milk-Fed Bees

Here is another use for Milk on the farm. "Canada, Week by Week" prints the following in its June 20th issue.

Agassiz, B.C.—The Scriptural association of milk and honey has been demonstrated to be practical as well as poetical by the Bee Division of the Canadian Government Experimental Farm here. Tests have been made in feeding bees on sugar and milk with the result that each milk-fed colony produced an average of 23 pounds more honey than colonies on ordinary diet If this proportion is found to be maintained on a large scale it may mean a further impetus to Canadian honey production which has already reached large proportions.

GET THE TRUTH!

Take this scale and prove for yourself which feed makes milk at the lowest cost

IT'S MIGHTY HARD for you to know what to feed your cows these days. You are offered every kind of feed conceivable, backed by every kind of claim imaginable. One man's story sounds as good as the next man's, "the best this" and "the best that"—they all sound alike. Where are you going to start in deciding what to do about it?

You can't judge a feed by looks. The analysis tag doesn't help much, either. You can't even go by price. The only way you can tell what a feed is worth is by the money that's left after the feed bill is paid. That's something your own cows must tell you. Put the feed before your cows—keep a record of your costs—and there you'll have the story, right in your own handwriting.

We don't ask you to take our word that Purina Cow Chow makes milk at the lowest cost. Just put your cows on Cow Chow, take the Cow Chow milk scale and record sheet, weigh the milk and put it on record. Let your cows decide . . . they'll show you that Purina Cow Chow will make milk at the lowest possible cost and greatest profit to you. The scale tells the story! Purina Mills, 854 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

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Cows Fully Accredited and Abortion Free
Every Cow with Certified C. T. A. Record
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Broad Leaf flowering shrubs
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Choice Plants that must be seen to be appreciated 2 to 3 feet, 25 for $8.00, per 100 —30 00. 12 to 18 inches, per 100—$12.50. Carload lot prices on request.
Well packed for shipment, please send cash with order.
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Read the "Milk Producers' Review". It should prove of interest to you.

NO BOARDER COWS Wanted here!

Especially in times like these... keep only your money-making cows. And feed for better profits!

Balance your home grown materials with Amco Dairy Feeds!

TODAY especially, when it's necessary to be efficient on the farm, don't waste your profits on boarder cows. Save your hay and grain for your money-making cows — and combine these home-grown materials with Amco Feeds to make a balanced ration that will give you *more milk with fewer cows.* Leading dairymen are following this plan.

No matter what kind of hay or grains you are feeding, there is an Amco Dairy Feed with the right protein content for your needs. Seven Amco Dairy Feeds in all! Quality Feeds — *at low prices!*

Your Amco dealer sells these high-grade feeds at 30 to 35% less today than a year ago. These low prices make it profitable to feed Amco NOW with your home-grown materials.

Amco Dairy Feeds are open formula feeds. You know from the tag on every bag exactly what goes into it — and you know that each Amco Feed is made and mixed right because Amco feed-making is supervised by a staff of nationally known feeding authorities. See your nearest Amco Agent — or write us for further information on these excellent feeds.

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.
CHICAGO

Dept. H 11 Muncy, Pa.

CATTLE

Fancy T. B. tested registered Hol... and Ayreshire cows, fresh and close spri... ers from 4 to 6 years old. Registered ... transferred for $120. each delivered ... carlots or less; reg. 1st and 2nd call ... stein and Ayreshire heifers, $90. ... delivered. Grade and guernsey, Ujer... seys, Jerseys, Milking Short Horn G... Holstein and Guernseys, and Brown Sw... Cows, Heifers, Calves at low prices. C... supply any breed of cattle. Also some ... farm horses.

SHEEP

Grade find and coarse wool breed... ewes in carlots or less bred for spri... lambing. All young unblemished ... with size and quality. Will deliver ... fine wools in carlots for $5.75; coarse wo... $7.50. Reg. rams, ewes, ram and ... lambs in all breeds of sheep at attract... prices. Write your wants.

Lewis H. Furgason
Windham, Greene County, New Y...

Horace F. Temple
INCORPORATED
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WEST CHESTER, PA.
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Quietness and Convenience in ... Philadelphia's Newest Hotel
The Robert Morris
Rooms all outside and with ... bath. All beds equipped ... with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms - - - $3.00 $3.50 $4...
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LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER $1.00, $1.15, $1.50

READ
The Milk Producers' Review
Keep Posted on the **Market Conditions**
Then Plan Your **Dairy Program**
CHECK YOUR MILK PRICES ... OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS
HAVE YOUR WOMEN FOLKS READ THE HOME AND HEALTH PAGE
IT WILL INTEREST THEM
And don't forget the advertisements. Maybe you can save some money—and when you do write them say that you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers' Review.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.
THE NAME TO GO BY — WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

CRUMB'S Chain Hanging **STANCHIONS**
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect December 1, 1931.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price December 1st, 1931. November surplus price

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100#	Price per qt.	Class 1 Per 100#	Class 1 Per qt.
3.	$2.56	[illegible]	$1.38	2.95
3.05	2.58	5.55	1.40	3.00
3.1	2.60	5.6	1.42	3.05
3.15	2.62	5.65	1.44	3.1
3.2	2.64	5.7	1.46	3.15
3.25	2.66	5.7	1.46	3.2
3.3	2.68	5.75	1.50	3.2
3.35	2.70	5.8	1.52	3.25
3.4	2.72	5.85	1.54	3.3
3.45	2.74	5.9	1.56	3.35
3.5	2.76	5.95	1.56	3.4
3.55	2.78	6.	1.60	3.45
3.6	2.80	6.	1.62	3.5
3.65	2.82	6.05	1.64	3.55
3.7	2.84	6.1	1.66	3.6
3.75	2.86	6.15	1.68	3.65
3.8	2.88	6.2	1.70	3.7
3.85	2.90	6.25	1.72	3.75
3.9	2.92	6.3	1.74	3.8
3.95	2.94	6.3	1.76	3.8
4.	2.96	6.35	1.78	3.85
4.05	2.98	6.4	1.80	3.9
4.1	3.00	6.45	1.82	3.95
4.15	3.02	6.5	1.84	4.0
4.2	3.04	6.55	1.86	4.05
4.25	3.06	6.6	1.88	4.1
4.3	3.08	6.6	1.90	4.1
4.35	3.10	6.65	1.92	4.15
4.4	3.12	6.7	1.94	4.2
4.45	3.14	6.75	1.96	4.25
4.5	3.16	6.8	1.98	4.3
4.55	3.18	6.85	2.00	4.35
4.6	3.20	6.9	2.02	4.4
4.65	3.22	6.9	2.04	4.4
4.7	3.24	6.95	2.06	4.45
4.75	3.26	7.	2.08	4.5
4.8	3.28	7.05	2.10	4.55
4.85	3.30	7.1	2.12	4.6
4.9	3.32	7.15	2.14	4.65
4.95	3.34	7.2	2.16	4.7
5.	3.36	7.25	2.18	

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued November 28, 1931.

[illegible] President. J. Ralph Pennock Secretary.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING PRICES for milk delivered in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the month of December, 1931.

The price to be paid for milk delivered during the month of December, 1931 is hereby announced. These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and .2 cents for each hundredth point up or down. This price is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46⅔ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46⅔ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46⅔ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the foodvalue of dairy products.

Basic price December 1st, 1931 — November surplus price.

Miles	Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Class 1 fast	Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.283	$2.13	3.0	$ .70
11 to 20 "	.303	2.11	3.05	0.72
21 to 30 "	.303	2.02	3.1	0.74
31 to 40 "	.313	2.01	3.15	0.76
41 to 50 "	.323	1.99	3.2	0.78
51 to 60 "	.343	1.98	3.25	0.80
61 to 70 "	.364	1.96	3.3	0.82
71 to 80 "	.374	1.95	3.35	0.84
81 to 90 "	.383	1.94	3.4	0.86
91 to 100 "	.393	1.93	3.45	0.88
101 to 110 "	.414	1.92	3.5	1.00
111 to 120 "	.424	1.90	3.55	1.02
121 to 130 "	.434	1.89	3.6	1.04
131 to 140 "	.450	1.88	3.65	1.06
141 to 150 "	.460	1.87	3.7	1.08
151 to 160 "	.475	1.85	3.75	1.10
161 to 170 "	.480	1.85	3.8	1.12
171 to 180 "	.490	1.84	3.85	1.14
181 to 190 "	.505	1.82	3.9	1.16
191 to 200 "	.510	1.82	3.95	1.18
201 to 210 "	.520	1.81	4.	1.20
211 to 220 "	.535	1.79	4.05	1.22
221 to 230 "	.540	1.79	4.1	1.24
231 to 240 "	.550	1.78	4.15	1.26
241 to 250 "	.556	1.77	4.2	1.28
251 to 260 "	.566	1.76	4.25	1.30
261 to 270 "	.576	1.75	4.3	1.32
271 to 280 "	.582	1.75	4.35	1.34
281 to 290 "	.596	1.73	4.4	1.36
291 to 300 "	.600	1.73	4.45	1.38
			4.5	1.40
			4.55	1.42
			4.6	1.44
			4.65	1.46
			4.7	1.48
			4.75	1.50
			4.8	1.52
			4.85	1.54
			4.9	1.56
			4.95	1.58
			5.	1.60

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Issued November 28th, 1931.

H. D. Allebach, President. Secretary.

Milk Producer

INTER-STATE

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Vol. XII — Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., December, 1931 — No. 8

Farm Management Dept.
New York State College of Agric.
Farm Management Bldg.
Ithaca, New York.

OUR FIFTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has just completed its fifteenth year of service. Service to its membership, the milk consuming public, and to the industry in general.

The association has progressed steadily in point of membership and in the volume of milk marketed through its sales program.

It has also functioned in a material manner during the past year, in numerous adjustments of transportation (hauling charges) to terminal and local receiving stations. This has resulted in a material advantage to the producer in the areas involved.

The association, cooperating with distributors through the Quality Control Department of Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, has done much to improve the quality of the milk produced by our members and thus led to a greater consumption of its product. These methods, while in general operation for a number of years, require even closer attention, in that, so much milk from outside our borders, attracted by the favorable price obtained under the plans and programs of your association, has been hammering at the doors of the association territory, and in instances have been offering milk at price concessions in an effort to break into our market.

In these days of sharp competition for business, your officers and directors have spent much time and considerable effort in keeping the affairs of the organization in a good condition and they have maintained a continued favorable selling price for milk for our members during the past year.

In further reviewing our past year's activities, we can say that when the great depression began, which became evident at the time of our last Annual Meeting, and consumption of dairy products started its downward trend, that the consumption of milk in the Philadelphia area has been fairly well maintained.

Although consumption fell off from three to ten percent in different parts of our territory and this was not as high as in other outside sections, production still continued to rise and the inevitable result was apparent. We found ourselves with a tremendous amount of milk on our hands with consumption decreasing and this condition required immediate adjustment and in the latter part of December, 1930 it was agreed to reduce the price of milk to the consuming public, one cent a quart, making the price for grade "B" milk in the Philadelphia market, 12c per quart and 7c per pint.

Under this plan the producer accepted 40c per hundred as his part of the reduction of the one cent a quart, or 46½c per hundred lbs. This price was maintained up to September 1st, 1931.

During this period, however, we realized that we were facing certain unfavorable conditions due to our continued higher price, which was materially above the prices realized by milk producers in some of our surrounding markets, therefore in August a further conference was called to discuss this general market situation. After a conference lasting over several days it was further agreed that the consumer's price would again have to be reduced one cent on both quarts and pints. In arriving at this price basis the producer was to assume 33c per hundred pounds and the dealer 13½c of the reduction.

If you will study the marketing program of our association and note that in 1921, you will be able to understand, that when the price of milk advanced, we have, since that time only increased the dealers spread one fourth of a cent per quart, or practically $.11½ per hundred lbs.

Since then the dealers spread has been reduced 20c per hundred or almost ½c per quart and now is lower than at any time since the association was organized.

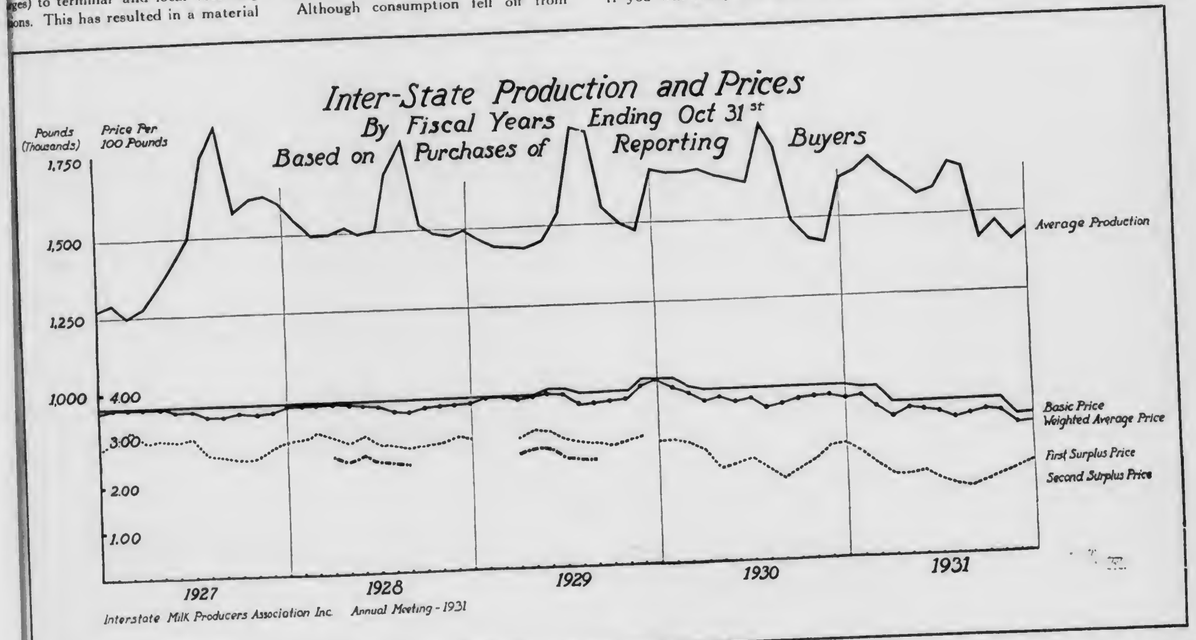
With the general reduction in farm product prices during the past year we believe that the leaders of all farm organizations were faced with the same condition, and these leaders have a great responsibility before them because if you keep the price of one commodity above the price of other commodities, then the farmers in many territories will change their line of production and go into the line that is paying the most and if we are not careful we will have that commodity and its marketing program in worse shape than those paying less. The milk producers, I believe I can safely say, have been better organized than practically any other producers of other commodities and we have kept the price of milk in many instances above the price of other commodities until we are now faced with that dangerous position. If the farmers of this district, as well as other districts, will follow production methods along certain lines, we believe that we will weather through this depression with a stronger organization than we ever had before.

In the first place farmers will have to organize more thoroughly than they have ever done before, if they are going to succeed as a farm organization, not just locally but nationally. We will have to forget our little petty jealousies and unite as one organization to fight our own battles if we want to succeed.

Second, we will have to study the needs of our market more thoroughly than we have ever done, regardless of whether it is milk or some other commodity produced on the farm. If we once do this then we have gone a long way toward solving some of the most serious problems.

Third, we will have to produce quality products. A quality product in any commodity is always more salable. This

(Continued on page 8)



The production of milk varies greatly from month to month, season to season, and year to year. A normal result of this variation would be milk prices that vary inversely with production—that is, milk prices that go up when production decreases and that go down when production increases. Such changing prices would be very unsatisfactory both to producers and to consumers. Basic and surplus prices provide the advantages of both fluctuating and uniform prices. The net result of classified prices is to make possible uniform prices to consumers and varying prices depending upon production, to producers.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
Benjamin Franklin Hotel, November 17th and 18th, 193

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association operating in central and southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware and eastern shore of Maryland and a small part of West Virginia, was held on November 17 and 18, 1931 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia. The attendance at its several sessions and at the Annual Banquet was the largest that has attended these meetings for a number of years. Approximately 1000 delegates from the local units were present, while some 200 farm women attended the sessions of the Women's Meeting. This

H. D. ALLEBACH
President

vast attendance in membership was largely made up of official delegates from the 227 local units in the territory comprising the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

This vast attendance appreciated, in the main, what the officers and directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, have done for them in many cases, even better than could have been expected under the trying times that have existed during the past year.

The result of the Association's marketing program has been very generally approved.

In addition to decreased consumption, due to economic conditions, the Association has been confronted with an influx of milk from points outside its own territory, largely, at selling prices below those that have been attained in this market.

It has been a difficult problem to handle and it has only been combated by the fact that the milk offered by our members, due to the sanitary methods of producing and caring for it, has been superior to much of the competitive milk offered.

It is a condition that required the greatest consideration on the part of our membership on the whole.

The modernization of production methods, of our sales program are not matters that can be accomplished in a day, but require careful consideration and study, careful planning, and should not be based on immediate action but rather on a long time program so as to bring about the best results, both in connection with the producer, with the distributor, and with the consuming public.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting

The annual meeting on the first day was called to order by H. D. Allebach, president. The attendance of delegates and members, at that time numbered about 750.

A brief welcoming address was made by Mrs. James W. Kyle, City Statistician of the City of Philadelphia.

Following routine business, President Allebach appointed the following Committees.

(1) Election Committee:
Conrad Schmick, Judge, Caroline Co., Md.; D. W. Geist, Teller, Lancaster Co., Pa.; John Patrick, Teller, Salem Co., N. J.

(2) Nomination Committee:
R. L. Dickey, Montgomery Co., Pa.; Alvin Satterthwaite, Mercer Co., N. J.; J. H. Carter, Queen Anne's Co., Md.

(3) Resolution Committee:
Furman Gyger, Chester Co., Pa.; Simon Hansen, Mercer Co., N. J.; L. A. Sutton, Kent Co., Md.

The report of the Secretary, I. R. Zollers, was presented and approved. He announced that the membership of the Association, at the end of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1931, totaled 29,533, distributed among 227 local units located as follows: 157 in Pennsylvania, 29 in Maryland, 23 in New Jersey, 16 in Delaware, and 2 in West Virginia. The organization is governed by a Board of Directors numbering 24 diatributed as follows: 15 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Maryland, 3 in New Jersey and 1 in Delaware. The Executive Committee is made up of 4 Directors from Pennsylvania, 2 from New Jersey, 2 from Maryland, and 1 from Delaware.

F. M. Twining in his annual report stated that the Field and Test Depart-

I. R. ZOLLERS
Secretary

ment of which he is the Director, has made 101,599 butterfat tests of members' milk, as compared to 91,175 last year, making 5,447 visits to individual member's farms.

Herd tests numbered 5,515 as compared to 1270 in 1930. In addition to their regular work, the department has signed up 730 new members.

During the year members of the Field and Test Department have attended 278 meetings at which there was an attendance of over 16,000 persons.

During the general session which followed many problems of interest to the membership were discussed.

A formal report of the activities of the Dairy Council was presented by Mr. C. I. Cohee, Secretary. He outlined the activities of the various departments in the Dairy Council work, the field it had covered and the classes and character of the work performed.

FREDERICK SHANGLE
Vice President

Women's Meeting

A hundred and seventy-five women attended the Women's Program held in connection with the annual meeting of the Association.

The morning session was presided over by Mrs. Robert F. Brinton, of West Chester, Penna. The following addresses were made: "Fun in the Farm Home" by Mrs. Mabel Briggs, Newtown, Penna., "Community Co-operation" by Dr. Hannah McK Lyons, and "The Health of the Farm Woman" by Dr. Caroline Hedger from Chicago.

A luncheon followed the morning program at which time Dr. Caroline Hedger conducted a question forum.

The Women's Program, which this year drew the largest attendance in the history of the Association was arranged by a Committee composed of the following members: Mrs. Robt. F. Brinton, Chairman; Mrs. H. D. Allebach; Mrs. C. I. Cohee; Mrs. Frederick Shangle; Mrs. F. M. Twining; Mrs. A. B. Waddington; and Mrs. I. Ralph Zollers.

Afternoon General Session

The afternoon program was opened by an Annual address by President H. D. Allebach, who said in part that the average price the Association had attained for its members, based on 4% milk F. O. B. Philadelphia, was $3.084 per hundred pounds, as an average selling price for the year. That 86.96% was sold as basic milk and 13.04% was in the surplus class. T total volume of all milk sold aggrega 812,371,164 pounds, valued at $28,1 371.97.

This great total was distributed a the farmers in the different states follows: Pennsylvania, 67.09%; New J sey, 10.71%; Delaware, 8.08%; Maryla 12.70% and West Virginia, 1.42%.

Mr. Allebach outlined some of problems which the Association had countered, some of which have b eliminated and others that were still the course of adjustment, but on the wh the Association had served most efficie in its bargaining program and that it been of material advantage to the me bership on the whole.

The report of the tellers of electi shows the reelection of the eight Directo whose terms had expired, as follow Nelson James, J. W. Keith, H. I. Lawr H. B. Stewart, John Carvel Sutton, C. Tallman, S. U. Troutman, and A. Waddington.

At a later meeting the Board of Dir tors completed their election of office which was as follows: President, H. Allebach; Vice-President, Frederick Sha gle; Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton; Ass Treasurer, F. M. Twining; Secretary, I. Zollers; Asst. Secretary, August A. Mill

The Executive Committee elected b the Board is composed of H. D. Allebach, Chairman; Frederick Shangle; A. B. Waddington; E. Nelson James; R. I Tussey; F. P. Willits; R. F. Brinton; E. H. Donovan; and A. R. Marvel.

The Committee on Resolutions pre sented a formal report which was acted upon by the delegates present.

The Session closed with an interesting address by W. P. Davis, General Manager of the New England Milk Producers

ROBERT F. BRINTON
Treasurer

Association, operating in the Boston, Mass. Market.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet of the Association was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel on Tuesday evening, some 750 persons participated. I. Ralph Zollers, Secretary of the Association, was toastmaster.

Following the banquet, the toastmaster presented the following speakers: W. P.

(Continued on page 18)

Home-Grown Grains Cut Milk Production Costs

For the dairyman who has supplies of home-grown grains, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station offers feeding formulas that have been found helpful in reducing feed costs.

One such formula, having a protein content of 16.3 per cent, calls for 700 pounds ground wheat, 300 pounds corn meal, ground rye, or ground barley, 300 pounds wheat bran, 300 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds gluten feed, 100 pounds oil meal, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, and 20 pounds salt. Pure clover or alfalfa should be fed with this mixture.

Another formula includes 600 pounds ground wheat, corn meal, or ground barley, 300 pounds wheat bran, 350 pounds ground oats, 300 pounds gluten feed, 200 pounds oil meal, 250 pounds cottonseed meal, and 20 pounds salt. This feed contains 20.5 per cent protein and it should be fed with mixed hay.

E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman of the Experiment Station, says that these formulas can be changed by individual dairymen to make possible the full utilization of home-grown supplies of corn, wheat, barley, and rye. Since these feeds do not differ greatly in nutritive value, he explains, they may be substituted, one for another on a pound for pound basis, without materially changing the feeding value of the ration. He adds that the home grown feeds may be mixed either with such separate ingredients as oil meal or cottonseed meal or with high-protein ready-mixed commercial feeds.

The supplementing of commercial feeds containing 24 or 32 per cent protein with corn and cob meal, corn meal, ground wheat, or ground barley is recommended by Mr. Perry as another excellent way of reducing feed costs. The dairyman will receive more for his home-grown feeds when using them as supplements than he will by selling them at prevailing market prices, Mr. Perry believes.

"A dairyman can judge the amount of home-grown feed necessary in order to obtain the proper balance in his ration", Mr Perry advises, "by remembering that the protein content of corn meal is 10.1 per cent, ground wheat 12.4 per cent, corn and cob meal 8.5 per cent, ground oats 12.4 per cent, and ground barley 11.5 per cent. Mixtures ranging from 16 to 20 per cent protein are satisfactory on most dairy farms.

"Dairymen should not lose sight of the fact that in reducing the feed cost of producing 100 pounds of milk by 15, 25, or 40 cents they are obtaining what amounts to an equivalent increase in the price for their milk."

Cumberland Farmers Produce Good Corn

Twenty-two Cumberland county farmers averaged 74 bushels of shelled corn to the acre in the second annual corn growing project of the agricultural extension association, County Agent W. I Galt reports.

Edgar Peffer, Mechanicsburg, won first honors with a yield of 111.68 bushels on a measured acre. He plowed down timothy sod which had received six tons of manure to the acre and top-dressed with six tons more before planting the corn.

Of the 10 high growers 2 followed alfalfa, 3 clover, 2 timothy, 2 wheat, and 1 corn. Of the other 12, 4 followed clover, 3 wheat, 2 corn, one pasture, and one timothy. Early plowing was favorable to high yields, as the soil had more time to settle and the sod decayed more thoroughly than with late plowing. Lancaster Sure Crop and Yellow Dent were the leading varieties.

Penn State Offers Nine Short Courses

Horticulture Week will be held at the Pennsylvania State College December 9 to 11, the third of the agricultural short courses offered this year. The Cooperative Conference, November 5 and 6, and the Poultry Short Course, November 9 to 12, were the first two of the special meetings and courses in the School of Agriculture.

Winter short courses in agriculture will begin January 4 and end February 26. Three dairy manufacturing courses will be given during this time. These are testing dairy products and manufacture of butter and cheese, January 4 to 16; ice cream making, January 18 to 30, and market milk and milk control, February 1 to 13.

Hard-Surfaced Roads

There were 693,559 miles of surfaced rural roads in the United States at the beginning of 1931, according to statistics collected by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. This mileage is made up of 226,221 miles of State highways and 467,338 miles of county and other local roads. The total rural road mileage is reported as 3,009,066. The roads surfaced during 1929 amounted to 31,124 miles.

Don't Let Your Milk Freeze

EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN MILK FREEZES

A number of factors enter into the matter of the correct weighing, sampling and handling of frozen milk. It even has a detrimental effect on the volume of consumption.

1.—Producers Lose in Weight and Test

Aside from the frozen milk and cream particles that adhere to milk cans and lids, and become lost, there is an appreciable loss from the icy slush that remains in the weighing vats. This icy slush increases and decreases in the weight vat in accordance with the temperature of the milk and makes accurate weighing impossible.

It is also a well recognized fact that it is impossible to accurately sample frozen milk for butterfat test. A survey made by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on a number of dairies showed that an average test of 4 per cent, on days when milk was **not frozen,** was reduced to 3.4 per cent, for the same samples, when the milk was allowed to freeze. It is evident therefore, that a true sample of milk cannot be obtained unless the frozen milk be completely thawed before samples for butterfat tests are taken.

2.—Buyers Lose in Handling Frozen Milk

A considerable loss of time results in the handling of frozen milk. Weighing is greatly slowed down because of the retention of frozen icy slush in the weigh tank. Frequent readjustments of the weigh scales is necessary—and at that it is difficult to obtain true weights.

Frozen milk also exerts a detrimental effect on the appearance of the milk, which may lead to losses, such as decreased consumer consumption.

3. Consumers Lose in Quality of Milk

Milk that has once been frozen never recovers its original quality. Particles of the milk curd become changed in character after freezing. Some of these particles separate and frequently adhere to the glass milk containers and convey the impression to the consumer that the milk has been tampered with.

WHERE IS MILK MOST LIKELY TO BECOME FROZEN? EVIDENTLY AT THE FARM

The proof is evident—Milk delivered by the same truck will have some dairies that **never have frozen milk,** no matter how cold the weather may be, while on the other hand, there are others that almost always have frozen milk when the weather temperature gets below the freezing point.

Keep your milk from freezing
It will save you money.

F. M. TWINING, Director,
Field and Test Department.

Feed Cows Profitably

Careful feeding of dairy cows is especially important when milk prices are low. The ration should be carefully balanced and fed strictly in accordance with the amount of milk produced. Carelessness in feeding increases milk production costs.

Feed Sows for Health

Sows bred to farrow spring litters should be fed a well-balanced ration, with protein from an animal source, such as tankage or fishmeal. A liberal amount is needed so that the sows will average a daily gain of one-half pound and be in good condition at farrowing time. A mineral mixture also should be used.

Cows that are forced to go to the creek for their drinking water give about ten per cent less milk than those that drink from drinking cups at the stanchion

New Jersey Farm Products Show to Be Held in Trenton

Milking machines, bottle washing equipment, electrical clippers and small refrigerating and pasteurizing units will be among the items of dairy farm equipment to be exhibited at the New Jersey Farm Products and Equipment Show, in Trenton, January 26 to 29, inclusive, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture announces

The show will be one of the features of Agricultural Week, during which the State Agricultural Convention and meetings of specific interest to dairymen and other farmers will be held. Problems of rural government, the improvement of rural life and economic production will be general topics given prominence during the week.

The floor plan for the commercial division of the show has been released and shows that 60 spaces will be provided for displays of up-to-date power farm machinery and electrical equipment. The number of spaces has been increased since last year, for then it was impossible to accommodate as large a variety of exhibits as desired. Household equipment, particularly electrical appliances, will be given prominence in the show.

Substantial cash prizes and a number of silver cups and medals will be awarded to New Jersey farmers and agricultural students at the show. Exhibits of high quality New Jersey apples and of baby chicks hatched by some of the state's leading poultry breeders will be attractions of the affair.

In addition, there will be displays of potatoes, corn and eggs. Special corn exhibit classes have been provided this year, for the first time, for boys and girls studying vocational agriculture and they are expected to draw a number of entries from various parts of the state. Special potato exhibit classes for the agricultural students were inaugurated last year and, because of their popularity, are being provided again.

Potato growing counties of the state will compete for the Governor Larson cup, which last year was won by Cumberland County and which must be won by one county three years in succession before it is awarded permanently. Dr. William H. Martin, of the State Experiment Station, will be in charge of the potato show and Prof. Herbert R. Cox, also of the Experiment Station, will have charge of the corn show.

The baby chick division of the show has grown steadily since it was established four years ago. Most of the chicks entered in it are hatched especially for the show, since the season for selling baby chicks does not open until later in the winter. Alben E. Jones, of the State Department of Agriculture, is in charge of the baby chick and egg shows and William C. Lynn, also of the Department of Agriculture, is in charge of the apple show.

Don't overproduce. Don't keep boarder cows. Feed cows properly and see that they are properly housed and protected during the cold weather. It will pay you in the long run.

Feed Wheat to Cows

Wheat makes a good feed for dairy cattle in amounts up to one-third of the total grain mixture. It should be rolled or coarsely ground and mixed with bulky feeds, such as bran or oats, in addition to enough protein feed to make a balanced ration.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

DRINK MILK EVERYBODY

The fifteenth annual meeting of your Association, held in Philadelphia, November 17th and 18th of which a general resume is printed in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review, was fully up to that of the previous year—while the attendance in connection with the Women's Program, exceeded by far that of any other year.

Many important features were discussed, from the developments of which the officers and directors of the association, will be better able during the coming year to carry out the suggestion of the membership at large.

The Women's Program, has made marked advances in the presentation of interesting facts and features for the women who attended.

Attendance at the various meetings held in connection with this 15th Annual session is worthwhile to every member and even a greater number should plan to attend it next year. Get in touch with what has been done and what is planned for the future. It will give you an idea as to the how, why and when of your organization's programs and methods and will lead toward a greater degree of the cooperate effort that is needed to make your association, on the whole, even of greater value to each individual member.

So far this fall, weather conditions have been favorable to continued larger production. Roughage there has, in general, been a plenty. Feed costs are low in price and from all accounts there has been a considerable amount of home grown grains available for feeding purposes.

But there is one thing that one must bear sharply in mind. Many of our consumers have curtailed ability to spend. Many are out of employment. Many are working at reduced wage rates. The greater use of milk and milk products in their diet, are not only necessary but highly advisable. But the change in the methods of living and eating are hard to overcome. It can be done by education, but this method is often too slow, and in the main becomes expensive. Through the efforts of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, this educational work is moving quite satisfactorily in the towns and cities, but, unfortunately to some extent, the dairymen himself does not fully realize the value of the use of more milk, butter and cheese in his farm diet, particularly in so far as the children are concerned. "Drink Milk Everybody" is one of our old time slogans and that applies on the farm as well as in the city.

In this issue of the Milk Producers' Review, various addresses made at the annual meeting of the association are printed in full. Those who were unable to attend this Fifteenth Annual Meeting, should read these addresses and thus at least obtain a key note of what your organization has done during the past year. We would call your attention particularly to the address by our president, H. D. Allebach, which will give you a complete and detailed resume of what your organization has done. This is illustrated by a number of charts, from which you can visualize the statistical situation throughout the year.

There are also other addresses printed in this issue which will portray the activities of the several departmental branches of the association's activities and will inform you also of the field and scope of their work.

This issue of the Review is replete in information that should be of value to you and should be read by every member of the association.

It might be a good plan to lay the December issue, aside, each year so that our readers can compare the development of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association from year to year.

December Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during December are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for December, and until further advised, will be $2.56 per hundred pounds, or 5.5 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, will be $1.98 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during December, 1931, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Editor's Note

By an error in proof reading the name of H. B. Stewart, Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Huntington County, Pa., was omitted in the list of directors in attendance at the October meeting of the Board of Directors, in the report of that meeting published in the November issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

NOVEMBER BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
2	30½	29½	28¾
4	29½	28½	27½
5	30¼	29¼	28
6	30½	29½	29
7	30½	29½	29¼
9	30¾	29¾	29¼
10	30¾	29¾	28¼
11	30¾	29¾	
12	31½	30½	29½
13	33	32	29½
14	34½	33½	30½
16	33	32	31
17	34	33	31¼
18	34	33	31¼
19	33	32	31¼
20	33	32	31
21	33	32	30
23	32	31	30
24	32½	31½	30
25	32	00	30
27	32	31	30
28	32	31	29¼
30	31½	30¼	29

Read the "Review"

Do it every month, keep posted on your own prices. Read market conditions and don't forget our advertisers, they will be glad to hear from you and when doing so, mention the fact that you saw their ad in this paper.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Conditions of the milk market during the month of November have not ch very much from those of October. Although as I have stated before, our produ each month, during 1931, has practically been lower than that of 1930 and it is v important that we continue to keep our production down to the present level beca consumption is not increasing, as we had hoped it would.

We again wish to commend our producers for doing the very thing we asked th to do. That is to curtail production from that of a year ago, to meet the redu consumption this year. On account of the observance of our request, we will pay basic price for 100% for basic milk for the month of December, unless some foreseen condition should arise in the very near future.

Whatever you do at present do not purchase any new cows to replace those are disposing of on account of their not paying their way. We have been insisting in paper that this is the proper time to weed out the boarder cows and of course we pose you are still doing that. We want to caution you not to replace those cows the time being, on account of the great surplus of milk and milk products in the coun

We are again stating that we are proud of our producers for holding their produc in line as they have done. We are practically the only organization that can s that our production this year is lower than it was a year ago. It shows that our p ducers can control production to meet the needs of the consuming public if they w We believe this can be done in other things besides milk.

It is quite evident that there is a tremendous supply of fluid milk all over the country. With the low prices for farm products generally there has been a tende for farmers to increase their milk production, or even branch out in the dairy fi and when they do, they usually go at it on a pretty large scale.

With such additional milk both inside and outside our milk shed, there soon velops an excess production and we only have to consider what has happened to pr under such conditions. Therefore, I want to warn you to produce only in accord w the demand, reduce the number of low producing cows, as they are really costing money and for the time being do not replace them. You can save money by follow this practice.

Butter Market

From a statistical standpoint the butter situation has shown some slight impro ment. Prices while not greatly higher during November have shown a steady improvement. Ninety two score, solid packed butter touched 33 cents a pound mid-month, advancing from 29½ cents, but slight declines followed and at the clo of November reached 31 cents; 1½ cents higher than at the opening of the mon The average price of 92 score butter for November averaged 30.93 cents as compar to 34.41 for the month of October. Reports available November 15, prepared the United States Department of Agricultural Economics, show the November holdings of creamery butter to be 56,164,000 pounds, as compared to 109,682,000 one year ago, and 114,682,000, the five year average.

Cold storage holdings of 40% cream, from this same report, aggregated 125, forty quart cans compared with 293,000 cans on November 1, 1930. There was a decline in the cold storage holdings of 20% cream, 1,000 forty quart cans on Novemb 1st, as compared to 11,000 cans a year ago. American cheese holdings continu somewhat lower, while swiss cheese holdings were somewhat higher.

While the butter market during the first quarter of the month was tending dow ward when a lack of confidence was apparent, but gradually became firmer a showed more strength. From a strictly statistical standpoint the market appear to be in good shape and slightly advanced prices were felt to be warranted.

Increasing production unsettled the market somewhat during the last half of th month and checked any further market price advances.

Storage holdings, according to a report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Eco nomics, near the close of the month were reported as unsatisfactory. The net reductio in storage holdings at the 10 markets, during the week ending November 20th, 19 were, according to most dealers, unsatisfactory. Withdrawals were lower, owing the increased make. Toward the close of the month future contracts became ease and as we go to press the market appears to be awaiting more definite developme

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of October, 1931:

No. Tests Made	9065
No. Plants Investigated	30
No. Membership Calls	86
No. Calls on Members	451
No. Herd Samples Tested	559
No. New Members Signed	28
No. Cows Signed	207
No. Transfers Made	15
No. Meetings Attended	84
No. Attending Meetings	3564

Fact of Interest

The total turbine installation in Canada amounts in round figures to 6,125,000 horsepower, of this 5,200,000 h.p., over 85 per cent—is installed in central electric stations for general distribution for in dustrial, municipal, commercial, domes and agricultural use.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of October, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	313
Sediment Tests	4065
Meetings	16
Reels Movies	6
Attendance	1087
Bacteria Tests Made	50 pl
No. Miles Traveled	25,44
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	23

During the month 98 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations 82 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 213,267 farm inspections have been made.

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for November, 1931, represents those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of November is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class 1, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
November, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.	$2.56	5.5
3.05	2.58	5.55
3.1	2.60	5.6
3.15	2.62	5.65
3.2	2.64	5.7
3.25	2.66	5.7
3.3	2.68	5.75
3.35	2.70	5.8
3.4	2.72	5.85
3.45	2.74	5.9
3.5	2.76	5.95
3.55	2.78	6.0
3.6	2.80	6.0
3.65	2.82	6.05
3.7	2.84	6.1
3.75	2.86	6.15
3.8	2.88	6.2
3.85	2.90	6.25
3.9	2.92	6.3
3.95	2.94	6.3
4.	2.96	6.35
4.05	2.98	6.4
4.1	3.00	6.45
4.15	3.02	6.5
4.2	3.04	6.55
4.25	3.06	6.6
4.3	3.08	6.6
4.35	3.10	6.65
4.4	3.12	6.7
4.45	3.14	6.75
4.5	3.16	6.8
4.55	3.18	6.85
4.6	3.20	6.9
4.65	3.22	6.9
4.7	3.24	6.95
4.75	3.26	7.0
4.8	3.28	7.05
4.85	3.30	7.1
4.9	3.32	7.15
4.95	3.34	7.2
5.	3.36	7.25

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
November, 1931

Quotations are at railroad points, Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.06
11 to 20 "	.283	2.04
21 to 30 "	.303	2.02
31 to 40 "	.313	2.01
41 to 50 "	.333	1.99
51 to 60 "	.343	1.98
61 to 70 "	.364	1.96
71 to 80 "	.374	1.95
81 to 90 "	.389	1.94
91 to 100 "	.399	1.93
101 to 110 "	.414	1.91
111 to 120 "	.424	1.90
121 to 130 "	.434	1.89
131 to 140 "	.450	1.88
141 to 150 "	.460	1.87
151 to 160 "	.475	1.85
161 to 170 "	.480	1.85
171 to 180 "	.490	1.84
181 to 190 "	.505	1.82
191 to 200 "	.510	1.82
201 to 210 "	.520	1.81
211 to 220 "	.535	1.79
221 to 230 "	.540	1.79
231 to 240 "	.550	1.78
241 to 250 "	.556	1.77
251 to 260 "	.566	1.76
261 to 270 "	.576	1.75
271 to 280 "	.581	1.75
281 to 290 "	.596	1.73
291 to 300 "	.600	1.73

NOVEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.38	2.95
3.05	1.40	3.0
3.1	1.42	3.05
3.15	1.44	3.1
3.2	1.46	3.15
3.25	1.48	3.2
3.3	1.50	3.2
3.35	1.52	3.25
3.4	1.54	3.3
3.45	1.56	3.35
3.5	1.58	3.4
3.55	1.60	3.45
3.6	1.62	3.5
3.65	1.64	3.5
3.7	1.66	3.55
3.75	1.68	3.6
3.8	1.70	3.65
3.85	1.72	3.7
3.9	1.74	3.75
3.95	1.76	3.8
4.	1.78	3.8
4.05	1.80	3.85
4.1	1.82	3.9
4.15	1.84	3.95
4.2	1.86	4.0
4.25	1.88	4.05
4.3	1.90	4.1
4.35	1.92	4.1
4.4	1.94	4.15
4.45	1.96	4.2
4.5	1.98	4.25
4.55	2.00	4.3
4.6	2.02	4.35
4.65	2.04	4.4
4.7	2.06	4.4
4.75	2.08	4.45
4.8	2.10	4.5
4.85	2.12	4.55
4.9	2.14	4.6
4.95	2.16	4.65
5.	2.18	4.7

NOVEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.80
3.05	0.82
3.1	0.84
3.15	0.86
3.2	0.88
3.25	0.90
3.3	0.92
3.35	0.94
3.4	0.96
3.45	0.98
3.5	1.00
3.55	1.02
3.6	1.04
3.65	1.06
3.7	1.08
3.75	1.10
3.8	1.12
3.85	1.14
3.9	1.16
3.95	1.18
4.	1.20
4.05	1.22
4.1	1.24
4.15	1.26
4.2	1.28
4.25	1.30
4.3	1.32
4.35	1.34
4.4	1.36
4.45	1.38
4.5	1.40
4.55	1.42
4.6	1.44
4.65	1.46
4.7	1.48
4.75	1.50
4.8	1.52
4.85	1.54
4.9	1.56
4.95	1.58
5.	1.60

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1929		
October		—
November	2.03	—
December	1.96	—
1930		
January	1.74	—
February	1.41	—
March	1.45	—
April	1.51	—
May	1.39	—
June	1.29	—
July	1.36	—
August	1.51	—
September	1.51	—
September	1.88	—
October	1.89	—
November	1.74	—
December	1.40	—
1931		
January	1.11	—
February	1.11	—
March	1.13	—
April	1.03	—
May	.92	—
June	.90	—
July	.97	—
August	1.08	—
September	1.24	—
October	1.35	—
November	1.20	—

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929			
April	3.41	7.35	2.83
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.54	7.6	2.96
October	3.54	7.6	2.96
November	3.54	7.6	2.96
December	3.44	7.4	2.87
1930			
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.29	7.1	2.71
1931			
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31
June	2.89	6.2	2.31
July	2.89	6.2	2.31
August	2.89	6.2	2.31
September	2.56	5.5	1.98
October	2.56	5.5	1.98
November	2.56	5.5	1.98

Nov. 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	
Phila. Terminal Market			
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	$2.76
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Brueninger-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Other Terminal Markets			
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	2.67
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	2.46
Receiving Stations			
Anselma, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.19
Bedford, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.95
Bridgeton, N. J.	31-40	3.70	2.21
Byers, Pa.	41-50	4.00	2.19
Curryville, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.95
Goshen, Pa.*	51-60	3.70	2.18
Huntingdon, Pa.	201-210	3.70	2.01
Kelton, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.18
Kimberton, Pa.	41-50	4.00	2.19
Landenberg, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.19
Mercersburg, Pa.	181-190	3.70	2.02
Nassau, Del.	131-140	3.70	2.08
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.18
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.18
Ringoes, N. J.	51-60	4.00	2.18
Rushland, Pa.	31-40	4.00	2.21
Waynesboro, Pa.	181-190	3.70	2.02
Williamsburg, Pa.	221-230	3.70	1.99
Yerkes, Pa.	31-40	3.70	2.21
Zieglersville, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.19
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	1.58
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	1.00

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less .06 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station

Table II Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%: If Bacteria Premium is Made	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%: If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk. Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement): I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

Note (1) **Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V**

Shippers of **A Milk to Receiving Stations** during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Class I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

Class II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1931 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET

Class III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

Class IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN NOVEMBER.

Class V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.
(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met.

The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II. These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

Value of Pa. Farmer's Dollar Is Greater Than U. S. Average

An increase in the farm price of milk, eggs and butter but a sharp drop in the price of buckwheat, corn, potatoes and apples featured the local farm economic situation between September 15 and October 15, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The price of all principal grain crops and livestock on October 15, were considerably below the pre-war level. However, the price of milk, eggs and poultry—three extremely important sources of farm income in Pennsylvania—were somewhat above the 1910-1914 level. When the principal products are considered in relation to their market importance, the index of farm prices for Pennsylvania is 91, or only 9 per cent below pre-war. When divided into classes the comparisons with the pre-war period are: Grain 45 per cent below, fruit and vegetables 34 per cent below, meat animals 9 per cent below, dairy and poultry products 6 per cent above, hay and wool 27 per cent below. The price index for the entire country is 68, or 32 per cent below the 1910-1914 period. Using the same index for what farmers have to pay for commodities purchased for both Pennsylvania and United States, it is found that the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar is 72 cents, while that for the entire United States is only 54 cents.

The following table gives the October 15 and September 15, 1931, and October 15, 1930 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania, with pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Oct. 15 1931	Sept. 15 1931	Oct. 15 1930	Oct. average 1910-1914
Milk wholesale per 100 lbs	1 85	1 75	*	1 75**
Eggs per dozen	33	279	38	29
Butter per lb	33	30	42	32
Wheat per bushel	49	51	83	95
Buckwheat per bushel	37	53	96	69
Corn per bushel	48	63	1 02	.75
Oats per bushel	30	32	49	46
Potatoes per bushel	50	65	1 25	.69
Apples per bushel	55	75	1 05	.59
Beef cattle per 100 lbs	5 80	5 90	7 20	6 28
Hogs per 100 lbs	6 58	7 20	10 40	8 46
Calves per 100 lbs	8 10	8 10	10 80	8 38
Lambs per 100 lbs	5 90	6 50	7 40	6 10
Chickens per lb	196	192	.215	.134
Turkeys per lb	28	*	32	.175
Hay per ton	11 80	12 00	18 00	15 54
Wool per lb	18	19	23	23
Index of farm prices				
United States	68	75	106	100
Pennsylvania	91	*	*	100
Prices farmers pay				
United States	126	127	144	100
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	54	57	74	100
Pennsylvania	72	*	*	100

*Not available **4% milk

Farmers Can Raise Tree Planting Stock

With a good seed crop this year in most forest regions, farmers who contemplate planting forest trees have opportunity to grow their own planting stock at low cost. Seedlings suitable for planting vacant or eroding lands or odd corners of the farm can be raised in rows in the garden or in suitable soil in the field, says W. R. Mattoon, of the U. S. Forest Service.

Mr. Mattoon advises care in picking a place for growing the seedlings. Gardens are generally good places for black walnut and other hardwood trees, but they are unfavorable for pines. Pine nursery beds should be placed in acid rather than alkaline soil

Seed extracted from the cones should be kept in a cool, damp place over winter. The vegetable cellar or a pit in the garden is a good place. The seed must not be allowed to dry out. Spring is the most satisfactory time for planting the seed in the beds. After seedlings have been raised to proper size to plant they can be set out in the spring with a mattock or other tool.

Gathering forest tree seed, caring for it, and planting it is a task which appeals especially to boys and girls on the farm, according to Mr. Mattoon.

State Cooperates In Simplifying Fertilizer Labels and Guarantees

Pennsylvania is cooperating with eleven other northeastern States in bringing about changes in fertilizer practices which will be helpful to farmers in buying fertilizer, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The new fertilizer law effective January 1, requires that contents of fertilizers must be stated in terms of nitrogen and not in terms of ammonia and that the percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash must be stated in whole numbers. The new regulations also provide that the analysis or formula grade must be included as a part of the brand name

Dr. Kellogg points out that the nitrogen in fertilizers is present in many different forms, among which may be mentioned sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, calcium cyanamid, calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, tankage, fish meal, cottonseed meal, and other animal and plant by-products. But nitrogen in the ammonia form is present in only a few of these materials. For this reason, among others, it is desirable that the name of the element "nitrogen" and not one of the forms in which it occurs, should be used. One per cent of nitrogen is equal to 1.22 per cent of ammonia.

The new regulations will make it easier for farmers to determine the value of various fertilizers that are offered for sale and will also assist manufacturers in keeping down the cost of making and selling fertilizers.

Tools and Shop Save Farm Money

Repairs Must Be Made at Home Since Passing of Blacksmith and Harnessmaker

"A decade or two ago every community had a blacksmith shop, and it did not cost much to have work done. Today, in many rural sections, the farmer must be his own blacksmith if the work is to be done at all. And the same is true of the harnessmaker'., says L. M. Roehl of the New York state college of agriculture. Now, if the farmer wants his harness repaired he must do it himself.

Almost any farmer can do much of the work the smith and harness-maker used to do if he has the tools and the place to work. Every farmer should have a farm workshop where he can do this repair work during slack periods

With a workshop a farmer saves time and money and gets much satisfaction from doing the work himself. He does not have to leave the farm and wait for repairs. As a general thing, those farms with workshops are kept in better order and the equipment in better condition than those without them, Mr. Roehl says. The farmer can work during rains and cold weather, the tools are always there, and the farm boys have a place to tinker and make things to suit their fancies. Many farmers and educators believe this kind of training affords boys an educational opportunity.

The New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca has a free bulletin E-108 on "The Farm Shop and Tool Equipment" The publication lists the tools needed in most farm shops and suggests arrangements of benches and equipment

Uncle Ab says if practice makes perfect, a lot of folks know how to be perfectly wrong.

Record Interest In State Farm Show

A favorable crop season and a record offering of premium money have created more interest in the 20 competitive departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held at Harrisburg, January 18th to 22nd, 1932, than has ever been experienced before, John H. Light, director, states.

"A year ago, many regular exhibitors were not able to make entries because the drought had ruined their crops". Mr. Light explains. "This year, the situation is entirely different. Splendid crops are reported and hundreds of farmers who have never taken part in the Show before are now making plans to send exhibits.

"Every possible means is being used to get full information to farmers. More than 20,000 premium lists giving the distribution of $38,000 in cash awards, are now being mailed. Ten thousand posters announcing the date of the Show and other important facts, have been sent throughout the Commonwealth.

"The commercial exhibit booths are in greater demand apparently, than a year ago."

Dairy Meeting Held in York, Pa.

At a meeting held in the York Court House, Monday evening, November 30th, 1931, by the Dairy Farmers' Committee of York County, the buyers of milk in York, and representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. A satisfactory agreement was reached whereby the producers will receive a reduction from November price of 13c per cwt. F. O. B. York, Pa. for basic milk 4% butterfat content for December. The same method of payment for basic quantities shall be used as was used since July 1st, which is on the percentage basis of the amount of milk required for fluid consumption by the individual dealers.

It was also decided that another meeting will be called for January 7th, 1932, to determine the price for January milk after we know the basic quantities for 1932, which will be established by taking the three lowest consecutive months' production of each producer, during 1931.

The change of price is due to the fact that many of the dealers in York have been selling at a reduced price, especially the wholesale price, and are also buying milk from the farmers at a cheaper price than that paid by the dealers who are buying on the Inter-State basic and surplus plan.

Two Bureaus Merged

Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, recently announced the merging of the division of publications and publicity with the bureau of statistics in the Department of Agriculture and the promotion of George F. Johnson to the directorship of the newly created bureau of statistics and information.

Mr. Johnson has been editor and publicity director for the Department and the State Farm Show for the past seven years, and has been serving as acting director of the bureau of statistics since the retirement of L. H. Wible last spring.

"This reorganization brings together under one head the work which was formerly scattered through several different branches of the Department, thus enabling the public to secure promptly the fullest benefit of the statistical and informational service, and at a considerable reduction in expenditure when compared to the previous arrangement," Secretary McSparran explains.

A hot, hearty breakfast every day helps make a healthy, happy child.

Penn State Marketing T...

The Inter-State Milk Producers' ... ciation was honored on November ... by a visit of 22 students from the M... ing group in the Department of Agri... tural Economics, Pennsylvania S... College, under the direction of H... Haniman of the Bureau of Market... J. E. McCord, Department of Agricul... Economics, at which addresses were ... by Frederick Shangle, vice president of ... Inter-State Milk Producers' Associa... who outlined the associations metho... service, including the work of the F... and Test Department, and the associa... basic and surplus sales plan. C. I. Ga... secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-S... Dairy Council outlined the activity of ... council, particularly in connection w... the work of the Quality Control Dep...

The visiting group attended the pl... and made inspections of the Hon... Hardart Baking Co., the P. R. R. F... duce terminal, the B. & O. produce ter... nal, the Quaker City Cold Storage Pl... Abbotts Ice Cream Plant, The Ameri... Stores Company Warehouse, Supp... Wills-Jones Milk Plant, Campbell's S... Co. (Camden, N. J.), the meat packi... plant of Louis Burk, Bayuk Cigar pl... the Reading Railroad Grain Elevator ... Dock St. Market, Webb's Food W... house, the U. S. Bureau of Agricult... Economics and the Grain Trading F... of the Commercial Exchange. Th... days, November 12, 13 and 14, were gi... to these various visits of inspection.

Care of Milk Utensils Is Profitab...

Failure to clean milk utensils thorough... and to treat them properly to kill bacte... is one of the main reasons why milk ... cream sour, says the Bureau of Da... Industry, U. S. Department of Agricu... ture, in a bulletin just issued. The p... lication is Farmers' Bulletin 167... Care of Milk Utensils on the Farm.

Both the retail fluid-milk market a... manufacturers of high-grade dairy pr... ducts of all kinds demand milk and cre... of the higher quality. Dairies with cle... utensils, thoroughly treated to kill ba... teria, usually lead in the production o... high-quality milk and cream, accordi... to the bulletin.

The proper washing of utensils and the... treatment to kill bacteria, either by ste... or with chemicals, is discussed in deta... in the publication. Illustrations show ty... equipment necessary to carry on su... treatment in the simplest yet most effe... tive manner. Blue prints of the differe... types of steam cabinets discussed in t... bulletin may be obtained free upon reque... to the Bureau of Dairy Industry.

This bulletin should be of interest n... only to owners of both large and sma... dairies but to 4-H club members as we... Copies may be obtained, as long as th... supply available for free distribution fro... from the Office of Information, U. S... Department of Agriculture, Washington... D. C.

Cows Need Water

Dairy cows should have all the wate... that they need and when they want i... Drinking cups in the stable make thi... possible. They often repay the dairyma... for their cost in a single season throug... increased milk production.

Uncle Ab says that people ought t... keep busy; times like these prove tha... waiting is worse than working.

It takes three times as much farm... produce to buy the same amount of good... today as it took before the world war

Annual Report of the Field and Test Department

F. M. TWINING, Director

There have been no material changes from other years in the general schedule of work carried out by the Field and Test Department of the Association, during the year 1931.

In reviewing the work of the department, we are pleased to report that we have tested more milk plant samples for members this year than in any previous year, having made 101,599 tests, against 91,175 in 1930. The number of herd samples tested for members increased this year to 6,882, from 5,515 in 1930 A greater number of farm visits were made by the men of the department, to members of the association, to assist with various individual problems of production and marketing, than in any previous year. There were 3,758 calls made on members and 2,922 in 1930. The total number of farm calls including those to solicit new members was 5,447.

In the number of new membership contracts signed by our department during the year, we have not reached the average of other years but have signed 730 new members, compared with 1,270 in 1930; 1,143 in 1929; and 952 in 1928.

In consideration of the fact that most of our territory has been canvassed for members, time after time, we feel that we have made a creditable showing again, for this year. There were 178 transfers of members from inactive to active membership.

The check testing service has been regularly conducted at 130 cooperating milk plants during the year. In general, the class of work pertaining to the testing of milk done by milk plant operators was found to be of high order.

The State Departments of Agriculture of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have given splendid cooperation in enforcing all provisions of laws pertaining to the operation of the Babcock Test.

It is the aim of the department to not only check for accuracy, the tests of milk samples used in payment for milk, but also to see that truly representative samples of milk are taken in the first place, and then to see that they are properly stored to prevent any possible deterioriation.

In addition to the regular check testing at milk plants, much extra work is constantly being done to prevent losses occurring while milk is being transported between the farm, where it is produced, and the milk plant where it is sold. Two truck drivers were caught stealing milk during the year, one of whom was not only discharged from his job but was arrested and when arraigned before a Court of Justice, pleaded guilty of larceny.

Several special test investigations have been made during the year, in which milk samples were taken, stored and tested, by our own representatives, over half or full month periods; they enabled us to more accurately check on the tests made by buyers of milk, purchased from members of the Association.

In our report for 1929, we exhibited a chart showing the day by day variation in the butterfat content of milk from a typical 4% average dairy herd. The range between the test on the lowest and highest days, in a fifteen day period, was shown to be from 3.80% to 4.25%.

In this same report we also showed that fresh sample tests were no higher than composite sample tests, when the proper amount of care was used in both cases.

The Dairy Laboratories of Philadelphia, commercial milk testing and bacteriological laboratory operators, have been taking and testing samples for payment at one plant in Philadelphia during the past summer. They have made similar comparisons between average daily tests of fresh samples and averages of composite sample tests. Between June 1st and June 15th, milk samples of 100 patrons were tested daily, and the average test of 1500 samples was 3.89%. Composite samples of the same patrons averaged 3.86%, a difference of only 0.03%. Between June 25th and July 10th, another lot of 1500 fresh samples averaged 3.75% and the composite samples from the same patrons averaged 3.74%, a difference of only 0.01%.

In summarizing a report of their observations, Dairy Laboratories state, "We feel that it is entirely practical to use the fifteen day composite test as a proper basis of payment and that accurate results can be obtained using only ordinary precautions. It is the impression of a good many producers that the results obtained in a composite test are low, which does not check with our findings."

Herd Improvement Work

Herd improvement work is progressing slowly in our Inter-State territory. We have assisted in organizing two new herd improvement associations during the year, and in the reorganization and enlarging of many others, already established.

The Northern Lancaster County Herd Improvement Association, which we helped to organize and have helped to maintain has finished four years of work under the direction of County Agent Bucher. Eighty-six (86) herds have been under supervision the past year. Their average feed cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk was $1.20. One herd in this association produced milk at a feed cost of $0.67 per hundred pounds and another herd at a feed cost of $2.17 per hundred pounds. The average butter fat test of the herds in this association has increased materially, each year. In 1928 the average test was 3.25%; in 1929, 3.54%; in 1930, 3.63%; and in 1931, 3.67%.

There are still far too few cows in our territory being "weighed in the balance" as to whether or not they produce economically or whether the milk they give meets minimum state and municipal requirements for butterfat and solids.

Approximately two thousand letters have been mailed to members during the year, by this department, calling attention to the need for taking steps to increase the butterfat content of milk to meet market requirements.

Personnel

The eight Fieldmen of the Department have all been farm raised and all have had Agricultural College training, their average length of service with the Association is now 7½ years, so that they are entirely capable of taking care of any kind of milk marketing problems for members and to assist the officers and directors of the association in ren ering efficient service whenever called upon.

Each Fieldman of our department has attended wherever possible all meetings held in his own territory and many local meetings have been held with the nearest director and fieldman as the representatives of the association, without any officer having to be present. There were a total of 278 meetings held during the fiscal year at which the total attendance was 16,669.

(Continued on page 16)

The New England Situation

By W. P. DAVIS, Manager. The New England Milk Producers' Association

Times like these test the strength of our organizations. Never in the history of co-operative marketing of farm products has there been a time when pressure is stronger, or coming from so many different directions, on the organizations of farmers which are seeking to better the condition of their members by maintenance of fair prices and reasonable conditions attending the sale of these products. Such pressure is the natural attribute to a period of general downward adjustment in general commodity prices and of social and political unrest.

No association of farmers is free from this pressure. You cannot open a single agricultural magazine without almost immediately reading of efforts to break down something which has taken years to build up. But as my own experience has been largely in the field of organized marketing of dairy products, and because that is your chief interest, I wish to confine my attention to the dairy field and tell you of some of the forces which have been operating in New England in the last 20 years and which are now having a powerful effect on the present situation and future prospects of our New England dairy farmers.

Our association, the New England Milk Producers association, is a bargaining organization like yours. It has about 22,000 members and negotiates prices with the large dealers in Boston and secondary markets. The prices so negotiated are paid to dairymen supplying fully two thirds of the milk sold in these markets. In effect, it is also paid to a considerable number of other farmers who are not members of the association but whose dealers pay the association price. This matter of dairymen "riding" free is a familiar question, probably, to you It exists in almost every territory. There are always some who are willing to take the benefits without sharing the costs or the responsibility. I am glad to say, however, that this number is steadily decreasing.

The remaining third of the milk sold in these markets is nearly all in the hands of small organizations, locally owned and managed co-operatives who are not, generally speaking, members of our organization. My best estimate is that 97 percent of all the milk sold in Boston and the lesser markets of New England is sold co-operatively. Taken as a bold statement of fact, 97 percent of the milk sold through co-operative channels appears to be a fine record and should result in a highly stabilized and satisfactory market. Such is not the fact. Right now we are approaching a new crisis in the price situation which may force an unwarranted reduction and result in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to our New England dairymen.

Our own members are loyal to their association. So are the members of the various locally owned and operated co-operatives. I doubt if there are anywhere in the country any finer examples of loyalty than we have in New England. But the real trouble is that **they are loyal to different things and to different methods of marketing.** Under such conditions their very loyalty makes the struggle harder and the danger greater. The co-operative organizations in New England are trying to do the same thing in different ways. Each thinks that its own way is best. Until we come to a common mind and a common purpose of this question of marketing our 97 percent of organization will not serve to stabilize our markets or bring about the permanent measure of prosperity which is our goal.

May I go into our marketing situation a little more in detail to indicate the unfortunate situation which exists in New England and which, now and then, forces a crisis on the market? Our association negotiates the price for two thirds of the milk. About 30 percent more of the milk is sold by about 20 co-operative and proprietary creameries organized and controlled locally. The question of whether a farmer will get more by selling to one of our dealers or selling to his local co-operative depends on the relative amount of surplus milk which each organization carries. Neither a dealer nor a co-operative can pay more for its milk than he can get for it in the market. The highest prices will be paid by the one who reduces his surplus milk to the lowest point. The practical way of reducing surplus is to sell more fluid milk. The actual way in which these small co-operative and proprietary creameries seek to sell more milk is to cut under the association price and take business away from the dealers who are buying from the association.

A little cutting under does not have any material effect but just as soon as any considerable amounts of milk are offered at lower prices the dealers buying from the association meet the competition in the market and come back to the association with a demand for a reduction in price. The result is, sometimes, a reduction in price and chaotic conditions in the market.

Under such a situation it takes a lot of loyalty from the membership of our own and of the smaller co-operative organizations They know that consumers are not asking for any reduction in price. They know that dealers were not seeking a reduction except on the basis that they are forced to meet the competition of others.

Generally speaking, our members understand that the reduction in price is the natural and inevitable result of conditions which the association management is powerless to prevent. Similarly, the members of the co-operatives remain loyal to their management in the belief that the effort to get a larger share of the sales of milk in the market was for their own protection and to their own interest. It is difficult for them to see that the result of such price cutting makes the market price spiral down to such low levels that a correction comes through a shortening of the supply

When times are normal and sales good, this competition in prices is not so destructive as in times like these. The heavy pressure which is being brought on dealers, is reflected in a pressure on the producer organizations to reduce the price or agree to conditions more advantageous to the dealer. At all times the dealer is under pressure from many sides. Consumers are pressing him for lower prices or perhaps greater service. Labor organizations are pressing for higher wages correlated to the increased service which they are required to give. Departments of health are bringing pressure on dealers to spend more money in quality improvement. All these forces are trying to get the dealer to pay out more money or to take less money. The most natural and easy way for him to do this is to attempt to get a reduction from the producers from whom he buys the milk. The association will, in its turn, bring pressure to bear on the dealer to hold or to increase the price.

(Continued on page 16)

OUR FIFTEENTH YEAR

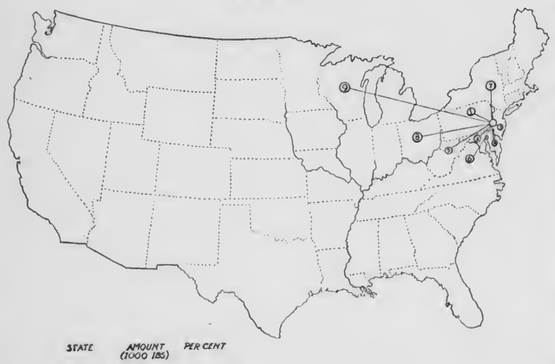
Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 1)

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1931

MILK



STATE	AMOUNT (1000 LBS)	PER CENT
1 PENNSYLVANIA	454267	72.35
2 MARYLAND	75414	12.02
3 NEW JERSEY	44625	7.14
4 DELAWARE	43879	6.98
5 WEST VIRGINIA	5821	.93
6 VIRGINIA	2214	.21
7 NEW YORK	250	.04
8 OHIO	86	.02
9 WISCONSIN	39	.01
TOTAL	627854	100.00

The Inter-State territory comprising Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia furnished about 99½ per cent of total receipts. (See also table IX for analysis of receipts by areas.)

is not true of milk alone but everything else that is produced on the farm. We folks who live in the Eastern part of the United States with the great consuming public all around us, have an advantage over our Western brothers, but unless we produce a commodity of high quality, they are bound to take our market away from us, so I believe good selling methods, and packing such products in an attractive manner, to be great factors in marketing any product.

Our City Board of Health has not seen fit to go into the country to do extensive inspection work as to the conditions on our farms and the sanitation and safety of that milk at the source, therefore the industry composed of both the producers and distributors have set up, in this territory, what is known as the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, which has done a remarkable piece of work to improve the quality of milk in this territory, until we now have a milk product that compares favorably with any large city in this country.

Our fourth great problem is advertising the food value of our product. It is true that the milk producer should not expect to get more than his fair share of the consumers budget for a commodity used on the table, but unless we are always pushing the sales of milk, it is questionable whether we, as milk producers, are going to get our share of the consumers dollar. I might stop here just a minute to state that the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council has done a wonderful piece of work along this line, both in maintaining a quality program and in advertising the value of our product.

With the work done by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council on advertising the value of milk, I want to mention just briefly here, we believe they have performed some of the best work done anywhere in the country in past years, not only in advertising the value of milk but in their general health program all over our territory. They deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts in this direction.

My fifth point is, that if we, as milk producers in this territory expect to succeed as milk producers, we will have to study the economical side of production. Certainly we cannot expect the consuming public to pay a high price for milk just because we have not done our part, nor will they pay a high price when farmers in other territories can and are producing milk at a lower price than we are receiving for our product. We have a real proposition to consider in studying the economical side of producing milk if we expect to stay in the dairy business. It is believed that if we continue along economic lines we are bound to succeed.

First, organize the farmers' group stronger than we have ever before, **second,** study the needs of our market and produce accordingly. **Third,** produce a quality product, one that is acceptable by the consuming public. **Fourth** advertise our product so the public knows what we have, and **fifth,** produce economically.

Milk Prices

The basic and surplus selling price for milk during the fiscal year (November to November) has not been as high as some of our previous years. The basic price, f. o. b. Philadelphia for one and a half months was $3.69 per hundred for four percent milk; for eight and a half months, it was $3.29 per hundred; for two months it was $2.96 per hundred. This gives us an actual weighted average price for basic milk f. o. b. Philadelphia of $3.282 per hundred lbs. for the fiscal year. Our basic prices at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone were $3.11 for four percent milk for one and a half months, $2.71 for eight and a half months, and for two months it was $2.38. Our surplus price for the year 1931 ran considerably lower than other recent years. During 10½ months our surplus price was just four times the average price of 92 score New York butter. The 20% was not added during that time. During the other 1½ months, the 20% was added, but even with this, our surplus price was considerably lower, due entirely to the unsatisfactory butter situation and the consequent low prices which prevailed this summer.

The distributing buyers of "A" milk have continued to purchase large quantities of this grade of milk. The producers, however, have not received as substantial a bonus as they did last year. This was due to the fact that the dealers changed their "A" milk regulations, making them more severe this year than ever before, and many farmers lost their bonuses. Inasmuch as we do not have either a city or a state "A" milk regulation, it is hard for the producers to establish a definite "A" milk standard. Then, too, with the depression at hand, the consuming public is consuming less of this high quality milk than they did previously. So, with the price published in our "Review" as refers to "A" milk prices, they today are not uniform with that of our buyers, yet it is about as close as we can get to it as the buyers have only made a few minor changes.

Under existing conditions the prices quoted monthly on "A" milk have been at times in certain instances in variance with actual conditions, but they have been quoted as a matter of information to our members, particularly so in regard to the standard for establishing methods of taking counts and prices paid under such methods which have, however, been posted at receiving stations and particularly to producers shipping to such stations.

Average Weighted Price of Milk

The average weighted price of all milk in our territory, four percent butterfat content, f. o. b. Philadelphia, for the past fiscal year was $3.084 per hundred lbs. These figures do not include the "A" milk premiums and bonuses.

Butter Situation

The butter situation in the early part of the year was very serious, not only as to the holdings of butter in cold storage but the low price as well and the general lack of confidence in the buyer to purchase, but with a great campaign by the National Dairy Council and other local Council organizations, this butter surplus was very materially reduced, until we found ourselves later in the year with a butter situation which is very satisfactory, prices increased materially, but we, as producers should not lose sight of the fact that when the price of butter goes higher, as it has done in the past few months, we should continue using it and not go back to a substitute which some of us had been doing previously.

General Farm Legislation

Since our last annual meeting, the Townsend-Bingham Bill has been passed by the National Congress, forbidding any colored oleomargarine to be made and sold without a tax of ten cents per lb. This bill was passed with the help of all farm orgaizations of the United States. The National Milk Producers' Association took a leading part in this fight.

Pennsylvania Milk Code

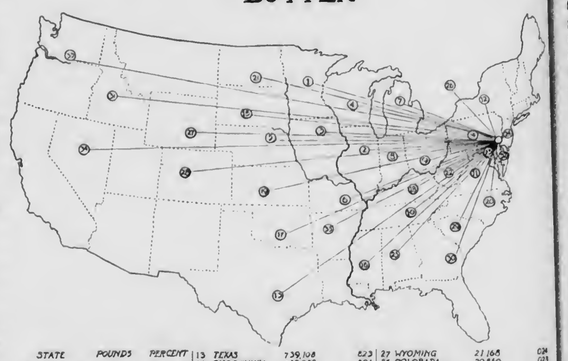
The Pennsylvania Milk Code, which was passed at the session of legislature three years ago is still making progress. Like all other acts it takes a long time to get it in real working order, but it actually has accomplished a great deal in these three years and I believe it has been a great help to some of the small communities as well as some of the larger ones. We are hoping that this bill will soon be in shape to give us some real help along certain lines, that if we, living in Pennsylvania must meet

(Continued on page 9)

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1931

BUTTER



STATE	POUNDS	PERCENT
1 MINNESOTA	30216920	55.09
2 ILLINOIS	9385616	10.46
3 IOWA	6361610	7.08
4 WISCONSIN	4695404	5.05
5 NEBRASKA	3963607	4.43
6 MISSOURI	2870598	3.96
7 MICHIGAN	2659498	3.63
8 INDIANA	1486588	1.65
9 OHIO	1390398	1.54
10 TENNESSEE	1294376	1.41
11 VIRGINIA	1041203	1.19
12 NEW YORK	751861	.83
13 TEXAS	739108	.82
14 PENNSYLVANIA	719089	.80
15 SOUTH DAKOTA	400593	.44
16 MISSISSIPPI	369233	.41
17 OKLAHOMA	265993	.30
18 KENTUCKY	262463	.29
19 KANSAS	211434	.23
20 NORTH CAROLINA	96619	.10
21 NORTH DAKOTA	65385	.07
22 WEST VIRGINIA	34801	.03
23 MARYLAND	29036	.03
24 NEW JERSEY	23850	.03
25 ALABAMA	24244	.02
26 CANADA	23244	.02
27 WYOMING	21165	.02
28 COLORADA	20850	.02
29 SOUTH CAROLINA	15067	.01
30 GEORGIA	12369	.01
31 IDAHO	8312	.00
32 DELAWARE	3620	.00
33 WASHINGTON	4935	.00
34 NEVADA	1336	.00
35 ARKANSAS	550	.00
TOTAL	85825619	100.00

Philadelphia tables serve butter from almost every state east of the great plains area. Minnesota leads by a large margin (see table XI for receipts by states). Dairy production is expanding in the Southern States and small amounts of Southern butter are shipped Northward (see also table IX for analysis of receipts by areas).

OUR FIFTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 8)

those regulations certainly milk or cream coming from out of the State should meet the same regulations. As soon as it has gone far enough to determine that part of the program, then the Pennsylvania milk producers will reap a lot of benefit from this milk code. The benefit will not altogether lie with the producers but will insure the consumers of good quality milk and cream at all times.

City Ordinance

The Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia is enforcing its ordinance in reference to all fluid milk and table cream coming into Philadelphia produced by cows that are free from tuberculosis, or at least are under the Federal and state supervision.

Field and Test Department

Frank M. Twining and the seven Field Representatives of the department have made a splendid record again this year in both the amount of work done and in the value of this work to members of the Association.

They have checked regularly on the Babcock Test Operations at milk plants of cooperating dealers, having made a total of 101,599 B. F. tests of milk samples at buyers milk plants and in our own well equipped laboratory. In addition they have made 6882 tests of samples of milk from members' individual herds.

This department has signed up 730 new members in the association during the past year, and have transferred 178 inactive members back to active membership. The work of the department this year has been of as great, if not greater importance than any year since the Field and Test work was inaugurated.

Production

The production of milk during the past fiscal year has been very regular. In practically every month during the year the production was below the corresponding month of a year ago. From time to time we endeavored to warn our farmers of the dairy market situation in this territory as well as the conditions in the whole country, and the production reports show us that our farmers have heeded the warning we gave them and have not done as producers in other sections, where they have increased their production way beyond that of a year ago.

We are quoting you in the table below the production of milk covering the calendar year of 1930, which will give you an idea of the production from the different states in which we operate.

Organization

During the fiscal year of 1931, 1,021 new membership certificates have been issued. Within the fifteen years of our activity we have issued 29,533 membership certificates, but many have gone out of business, and therefore can no longer be considered active members.

Milk Producers' Review

Our publication of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review has brought to each member of the association during its existence, the conditions of the market situation within our territory, and true warnings as to the future, as we saw it. This paper has been edited during its existence by Mr A. A. Miller, who has put out a outstanding paper during that time. We believe the only difficulty is that the members have not read this publication as thoroughly as they should, nor have they given as much thought to the advertising in the paper as they should. We hope that in the future they will give the "Milk Producers' Review" both its printed matter, and its advertisements greater attention.

Association Finances

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has kept its expenditures within its yearly budget. I will make no detailed report on this subject as the financial report for the past fiscal year has been made by Robert F. Brinton, our Treasurer. I might add that the books and accounts of the Association have been audited by McGee, Fliesher & Company. Their report may be seen by our members, if desired, at the association headquarters. Copies of the Treasurer's report will not be distributed but they are held in our office at all times and any member has a perfect right to come and review them.

Statistics

The statistical department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has now finished the new records in reference to our membership. Upon completing this list we will endeavor to purchase stock from the producers who are going out of the milk business, but we will only purchase these certificates as fast as we can resell them, so, if farmers who are going out of the dairy business and no longer have any cows and wish to sell their stock will properly endorse same and send to our secretary, I. R. Zollers and as soon as we are able to resell that stock it will be paid for in full. We will say too that this new set-up will facilitate our work at election of directors this year, and in the future.

Milk and Cream Reports

We again submit a chart showing the reports of the butter and cream coming in from out side, according to the reports given us by the United States Department of Agriculture. Let me state again, as I did last year, we certainly appreciate these reports and if our members will follow this chart closely they can readily see what states we are in competition with at present, in regard to milk products.

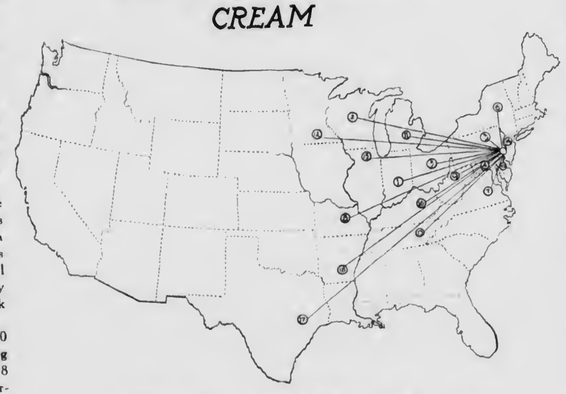
Board of Directors and Executive Committee

The Board of Directors have held bimonthly meetings throughout the year, and also one special meeting. We have carried out the plan of holding a two day meeting, which was started two years ago, and it appears to work out very satisfactorily. The Executive Committee meets at the call of the president. The Directors have given the power to the Executive Committee to act as a general sales committee, in conjunction with the president, who acts as sales manager and no price conference is ever called unless the Executive Committee is present.

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1931

CREAM



STATE	40 QT CANS	PER CENT
1 INDIANA	94736	28.00
2 WISCONSIN	74030	21.88
3 PENNSYLVANIA	44575	13.10
4 MARYLAND	30829	9.11
5 OHIO	21860	6.46
6 NEW YORK	20837	6.17
7 VIRGINIA	12511	3.64
8 MISSOURI	8497	2.51
9 WEST VIRGINIA	7026	2.25
10 DELAWARE	6097	1.80
11 MICHIGAN	5406	1.62
12 MINNESOTA	3008	.80
13 TENNESSEE	2183	.64
14 NEW JERSEY	2088	.62
15 ILLINOIS	1781	.53
16 KENTUCKY	1000	.30
17 TEXAS	949	.28
18 ARKANSAS	406	.12
TOTAL	338267	100.00

Fresh cream was received in Philadelphia Metropolitan district from 18 states. Indiana is the leading state followed by Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Maryland in the order named. (See also table IX for analysis of receipts by area.)

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

This organization was started in 1920 and has progressed steadily ever since. It was really started by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in cooperation with the milk distributors, each of whom have an equal number on its Board of Directors. Its secretary and manager until December, 1929, was Mr Robert W. Balderston, when he resigned to become secretary and manager of the National Dairy Council. Mr. C. I. Cohee was elected secretary and manager to succeed Mr. Balderston. As stated before, the Council has done a lot of good work, not only in its advertising the value of milk to the consuming public as a health program but also through its Quality Control Department having to do with the quality of milk.

Conclusion

In closing let me state that the directors and officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association are proud of their members for the wonderful work they have done not only in controlling their production to meet the demands of the market, but also in the quality of the milk they are producing. Again I want to repeat that I believe service to our members is just as important as price and would welcome any suggestion from our members as to what further service we could give. Of course any type of service we give must be a type of service that we are in position to offer to all members. We are calling your attention to the different charts in this report(see pages 12 and 13), which will give you a picture of prices, milk production and receipts of milk products in Philadelphia. We welcome any constructive suggestions from our members, and welcome you to call at our headquarters at any time. It is your office and you have a right to use it as you see fit.

Members and friends of the Association are always welcome at the office of the Association and should visit at the headquarters of their organization, where a vast amount of information could be obtained.

In preparation for this annual meeting 142 local meetings were participated in by representatives of the Association. At these meetings 165 locals were represented. Where the different locals in a territory felt a combined meeting advisable such combined meetings were held. Many of the local meetings were attended by an officer from the central office of the Association. Notices of these meetings were sent out from the central office as part of the regular service which it extends to our locals.

(See charts on page 12)

Where Providence Takes a Back Seat—Joan, five, out to tea, was puzzled when she saw the family bow their heads for grace.

"What are you doing?" she asked.

"Giving thanks for our daily bread," she was told. "Don't you give thanks at home, Joan?"

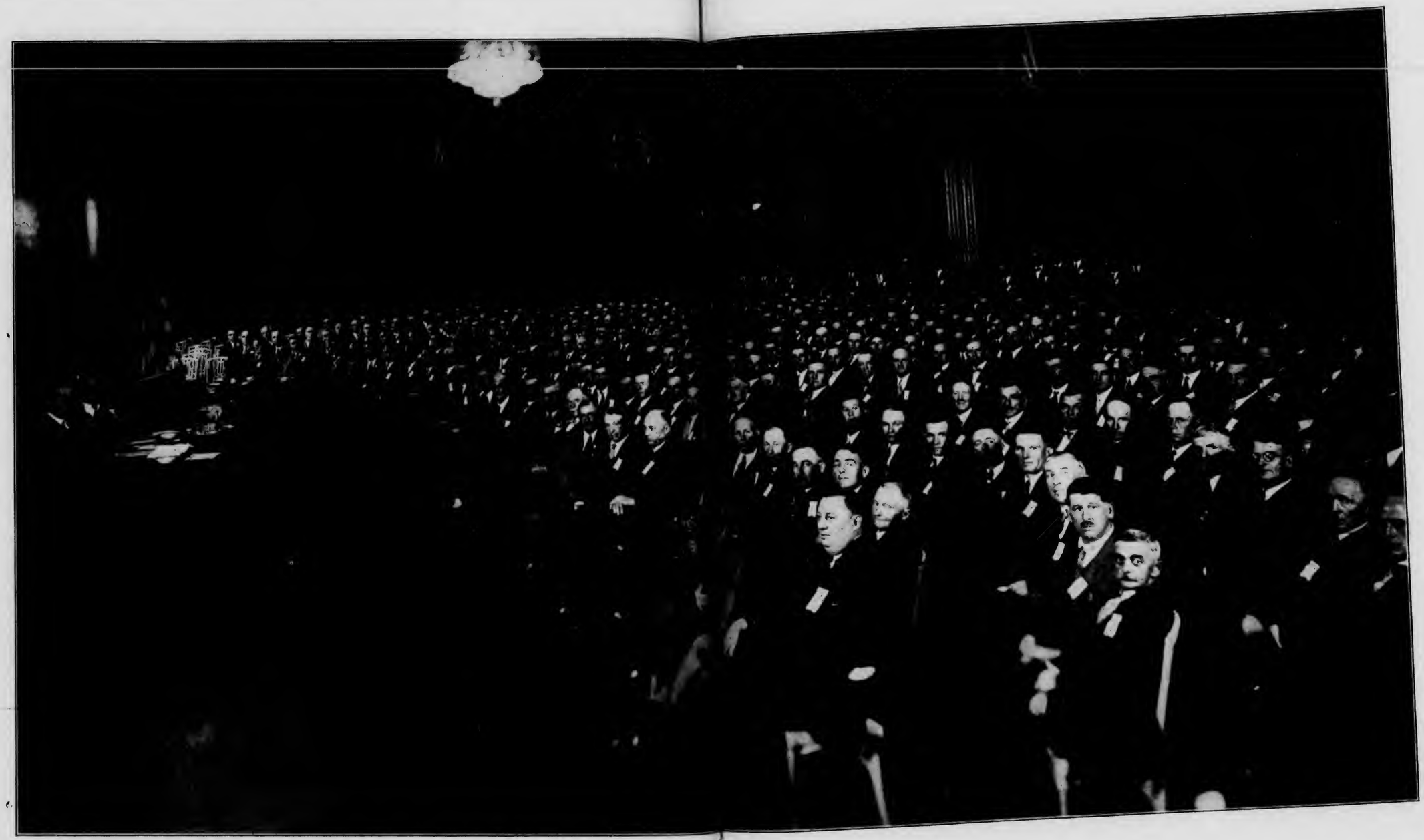
"No," said Joan, "we pay for our bread." Capper's Weekly.

VOLUME AND VALUE OF INTER-STATE PRODUCTION

Calendar Year 1930

BASED ON 4% BUTTERFAT F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

ORIGIN	VOLUME		VALUE
	Pounds	Percent	Dollars
State	545,362,012	67.09	$18,913,154.58
Pennsylvania	87,047,853	10.71	3,018,819.54
New Jersey	65,692,428	8.08	2,278,213.40
Delaware	103,223,058	12.70	3,579,775.65
Maryland	11,545,813	1.42	400,408.80
West Virginia			
Total	812,871,164	100.00	$28,190,371.97



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

November 17th and 18th, 1931

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

November 17th and 18th, 1931

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

OUR FIFTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 9)

Tabel I

THE FOLLOWING TABLE PRESENTS IN DETAIL THE PRICES IN EFFECT, MONTH BY MONTH, DURING 1931, ON THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF MILK:

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1931

SOURCE:—PRICE LISTS ISSUED BY INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

DATE OF ISSUE	BASIC PRICES			SURPLUS PRICES		
	PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	F. O. B. PHILA.	F. O. B. 51-60 MI.	PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	SURPLUS F. O. B. PHILA.	SURPLUS F. O. B. REC. STA.
Oct. 28, 1930	Nov., 1930	$3.69	$3.11			
Nov. 28, 1930	Dec., 1930	3.69 3.29(*a*)	3.11 2.71(*a*)	Nov., 1930	$2.31	$1.74
Jan. 9, 1931	Jan., 1931	3.29	2.71	Dec., 1930	1.98(*b*)	1.40(*b*)
Jan. 29, 1931	Feb., 1931	3.29	2.71	Jan., 1931	1.68	1.11
Feb. 28, 1931	Mar., 1931	3.29	2.71	Feb., 1931	1.68	1.11
Mar. 28, 1931	Apr., 1931	3.29	2.71	Mar., 1931	1.70	1.13
Apr. 28, 1931	May, 1931	3.29	2.71	Apr., 1931	1.61	1.03
May 28, 1930	June, 1931	3.29	2.71	May, 1931	1.50	0.92
June 29, 1930	July, 1931	3.29	2.71	June, 1931	1.48	0.90
July 28, 1931	Aug., 1931	3.29	2.71	July, 1931	1.54	0.97
Aug. 28, 1931	Sep., 1931	2.96	2.38	Aug., 1931	1.65	1.08
Sept. 28, 1931	Oct., 1931	2.96	2.38	Sep., 1931	1.82	1.24
Oct. 28, 1931				Oct., 1931	1.92	1.35

NOTE:—(*a*) Price change effective December 15, 1930.

(*b*) Weighted average price.

Table II

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1931

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	CLASS I BASIC PRICE	CLASS II SURPLUS PRICE	AVERAGE PRICE ALL MILK (*a*)
November	$3.69	$2.31	$3.511
December	3.69 3.29(*c*)	1.98	3.227
January	3.29	1.68	3.078
February	3.29	1.68	3.136
March	3.29	1.70	3.074
April	3.29	1.61	3.072
May	3.29	1.50	2.969
June	3.29	1.48	3.003
July	3.29	1.54	3.080
August	3.29	1.65	3.077
September	2.96	1.82	2.858
October	2.96	1.92	2.874
Weighted Averages for the year (*b*)	3.282	1.728	3.084

NOTE:—

(*a*) Weighted by Quantities. Sold at Basic, Surplus Price.

(*b*) Weighted by Quantities Sold Each Month.

(*c*) Price change effective December 15, 1930.

Table III

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Prices Applying to Class I or Basic Milk During Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st,

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
November	$3.69	$3.69	$3.69	$3.94	$3.69
December	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.94 3.69 (*c*)	3.69
January	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29
February	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29
March	3.69	3.69	3.81	3.69	3.29
April	3.69	3.69	3.81	3.69	3.29
May	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29
June	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29
July	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29
August	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29
September	3.69	3.69	3.94	3.69	2.96
October	3.69	3.69	3.94	3.69	2.96
Weighted Average for the Year (*a*)	$3.690	$3.690	$3.755	$3.724	$3.282

(*a*)—Weighted by quantities of milk sold at Basic Price each month.

(*b*)—Price change effective December 15, 1930.

(*c*)—Price change effective December 20, 1929.

Table IV

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Prices Applying to Class II or Surplus Milk During Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st,

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC

MONTH	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
November	$2.96	$2.91	(*b*)	$2.60	$2.31
December	3.17	3.03	(*b*)	2.53	1.98
January	2.95	2.92	2.84	2.32	1.68
February	3.01	2.78	2.94	1.98	1.68
March	2.93	2.93	2.89	2.03	1.70
April	3.00	2.75	2.73	2.09	1.61
May	2.65	2.71	2.65	1.96	1.50
June	2.59	2.66	2.63	1.86	1.48
July	2.56	2.70	2.58	1.94	1.54
August	2.54	2.78	2.63	2.09	1.65
September	2.74	2.88	2.74	2.45	1.82
October	2.88	2.83	(*b*)	2.47	1.92
Weighted Average for the Year (*a*)	$2.743	$2.799	$2.702	$2.18	$1.728

(*a*)—Weighted by quantities of milk sold at First Surplus Price each month.

(*b*)—Surplus Prices not in effect during months so indicated.

Table V

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Average Prices of All Milk Weighted by Classes (a) During Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st,

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
November	$3.650	$3.616	$3.689	$3.770	$3.511
December	3.659	3.619	3.689	3.649	3.227
January	3.651	3.623	3.602	3.519	3.078
February	3.659	3.619	3.637	3.549	3.136
March	3.628	3.597	3.704	3.478	3.074
April	3.626	3.576	3.673	3.506	3.072
May	3.502	3.487	3.458	3.352	2.969
June	3.481	3.465	3.482	3.395	3.003
July	3.538	3.530	3.525	3.490	3.080
August	3.516	3.550	3.545	3.526	3.077
September	3.572	3.584	3.804	3.593	2.858
October	3.596	3.587	3.940	3.528	2.874
Weighted Averages for the Year (*b*)	$3.583	$3.569	$3.642	$3.526	$3.084

(*a*)—Weighted by quantities sold at Basic, and Surplus Prices each month.

(*b*)—Weighted by total quantities of milk sold each month.

OUR FIFTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address by H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 12)

Table VI PRODUCTION OF MILK IN INTER-STATE TERRITORY

By Fiscal Years Ending October 31st,

Average Daily Purchases

Based on purchases of reporting buyers

IN POUNDS WHOLE MILK

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
November	(1000 lbs.) 1,287	(1000 lbs.) 1,535	(1000 lbs.) 1,458	(1000 lbs.) 1,637	(1000 lbs.) 1,650
December	1,243	1,495	1,439	1,634	1,697
January	1,274	1,495	1,432	1,639	1,646
February	1,343	1,514	1,426	1,615	1,608
March	1,403	1,492	1,449	1,613	1,568
April	1,495	1,496	1,538	1,605	1,580
May	1,766	1,695	1,818	1,818	1,666
June	1,861	1,788	1,796	1,735	1,651
July	1,581	1,511	1,551	1,478	1,424
August	1,618	1,484	1,496	1,436	1,472
September	1,626	1,477	1,482	1,419	1,416
October	1,597	1,491	1,702	1,613	1,448

Table VIII BASIC AND SURPLUS PRODUCTION—1927-1931

By Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1931

Year	PROPORTION OF TOTAL SALES AS			WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICES			
	Basic	I Surplus	II Surplus	Basic	I Surplus (1)	II Surplus (1)	Total (2)
	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)
1927	88.82	10 84	0 34	3.690	2.743	2.267	3.583
1928	86.61	12.93	0 46	3.690	2.799	2.356	3.569
1929	89.48	10.13	0.39	3 755	2.702	2.328	3.642
1930	87.22	12 78	....	3.724	2.179	.....	3.526
1931	86.96	13.04	....	3 282	1 728	.....	3 084

(1)—Weighted by quantities sold each month in respective price classification.

(2)—Weighted by quantities sold during year in each price classification.

Table IX

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1931

Based on Data Published by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

	MILK		CREAM		BUTTER	
	Amount Received (1000 lbs.)	Per Cent of Total Receipts	Amount Received (40 qt. cans)	Per Cent of Total Receipts	Amount Received (Gross lbs.)	Per Cent of Total Receipts
EAST OF PA.-OHIO LINE						
Pennsylvania	454,267	72.35	44,575	13.18	719,089	0.801
Maryland	75,474	12 02	39,829	9 11	40,636	0 045
New Jersey	44,825	7 14	2,088	0 02	35,480	0 039
Delaware	43,847	6 98	6,097	1 80	5,620	0 006
New York	259	0 04	20,857	6 17	751,881	0 837
Sub-Total	**618,672**	**98.53**	**104,446**	**30.88**	**1,552,706**	**1.729**
PA.-OHIO LINE TO CHICAGO						
Ohio	88	02	21,860	6 46	1,390,578	1.548
Indiana	.....	.....	94,736	28 00	1,486,588	1 655
Michigan	.....	.....	5,486	1 62	2,859,409	3 183
Illinois	.....	.....	1,781	0 53	9,385,676	10 449
Sub-Total	**88**	**0.02**	**123,863**	**36.61**	**14,122,251**	**16.835**
WEST OF CHICAGO						
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,168	0 024
Wisconsin	59	0.01	74,030	21 88	4,675,404	5 205
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,983,607	4 435
Minnesota	.....	.....	3,008	0 89	50,216,920	55 905
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,850	0 023
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,593	0 446
Missouri	.....	.....	8,497	2 51	2,870,598	3 196
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,212	0 009
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,933	0 005
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,361,610	7 082
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,385	0 073
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,236	0 001
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	277,434	0.309
Sub-Total	**59**	**0.01**	**85,535**	**25.28**	**68,907,950**	**76.713**
SOUTH-EAST AND WEST						
Virginia	3,214	0.51	12,311	3 64	1,041,203	1.159
Arkansas	.....	.....	406	0 12	550	0 001
West Virginia	5,821	0 93	7,626	2 25	54,501	0 061
Kentucky	.....	.....	1,000	0 30	282,463	0.314
Tennessee	.....	.....	2,155	0 64	1,294,776	1 441
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,995	0 318
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,369	0.014
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	369,533	0.411
Alabama	.....	.....	945	0.28	24,244	0 027
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	739,108	0.823
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,619	0.110
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,667	0.017
Sub-Total	**9,035**	**1.44**	**24,442**	**7.23**	**4,219,028**	**4.697**
IMPORTED						
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,744	0.026
Sub-Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	**23,744**	**0.026**
GRAND TOTAL	**627,954**	**100.00**	**338,287**	**100.00**	**89,825,679**	**100.00**

Table XII RECEIPTS OF CREAM AT PHILADELPHIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1931

(Arranged by states in order of volume of receipts)

STATE OF ORIGIN	AMOUNT RECEIVED	PER CENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS
	(40 Qt. cans)	
1. Indiana	94,736	28 00
2. Wisconsin	74,030	21 88
3. Pennsylvania	44,575	13.18
4. Maryland	30,829	9.11
5. Ohio	21,860	6.46
6. New York	20,857	6.17
7. Virginia	12,311	3.64
8. Missouri	8,497	2.51
9. West Virginia	7,626	2.25
10. Delaware	6,097	1.80
11. Michigan	5,486	1.62
12. Minnesota	3,008	0.89
13. Tennessee	2,155	0.64
14. New Jersey	2,088	0.62
15. Illinois	1,781	0.53
16. Kentucky	1,000	0.30
17. Texas	945	0.28
18. Arkansas	406	0.12
Total	338,287	100.00

Table X RECEIPTS OF MILK AT PHILADELPHIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1931

(Arranged by states in order of volume of receipts)

STATE OF ORIGIN	AMOUNT RECEIVED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL
	(1000 lbs.)	
1. Pennsylvania	454,267	72.35
2. Maryland	75,474	12.02
3. New Jersey	44,825	7.14
4. Delaware	43,847	6 98
5. West Virginia	5,821	0.93
6. Virginia	3,214	0.51
7. New York	259	0.04
8. Ohio	88	0.02
9. Wisconsin	59	0.01
Total	627,854	100.00

Table XI

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT PHILADELPHIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1931

(Arranged by states in order of volume of receipts)

STATE OF ORIGIN	AMOUNT RECEIVED	PER CENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS
	(Gross lbs.)	
1. Minnesota	50,216,920	55.905
2. Illinois	9,385,676	10.449
3. Iowa	6,361,610	7.082
4. Wisconsin	4,675,404	5.205
5. Nebraska	3,983,607	4.435
6. Missouri	2,870,598	3.196
7. Michigan	2,859,409	3.183
8. Indiana	1,486,588	1.655
9. Ohio	1,390,578	1.548
10. Tennessee	1,294,776	1.441
11. Virginia	1,041,203	1.159
12. New York	751,881	0.837
13. Texas	739,108	0.823
14. Pennsylvania	719,089	0.801
15. South Dakota	400,593	0.446
16. Mississippi	369,533	0.411
17. Oklahoma	285,995	0.318
18. Kentucky	282,463	0.314
19. Kansas	277,434	0.309
20. North Carolina	98,619	0.110
21. North Dakota	65,385	0.073
22. West Virginia	54,501	0.061
23. Maryland	40,636	0.045
24. New Jersey	35,480	0.039
25. Alabama	24,244	0.027
26. Canada	23,744	0.026
27. Wyoming	21,168	0.024
28. Colorado	20,850	0.023
29. South Carolina	15,667	0.017
30. Georgia	12,369	0.014
31. Idaho	8,212	0.009
32. Delaware	5,620	0.006
33. Washington	4,933	0.005
34. Nevada	1,236	0.001
35. Arkansas	550	0.001
Total	89,825,679	100.000

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

Christmas Carol

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,
But at Christmas it always is young.
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair,
And its soul full of music bursts forth on the air,
When the song of the angels is sung.

It is coming, Old Earth, it is coming tonight!
On the snowflakes which cover thy sod,
The feet of the Christ Child fall gentle and white,
And the voice of the Christ Child tells out with delight
That mankind are the children of God.

On the sad and the lonely, the wretched and poor,
The voice of the Christ Child shall fall;
And to every blind wanderer open the door
Of hope that he dared not to dream of before,
With a sunshine of welcome for all.

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field
Where the feet of the Holiest trod.
This, then, is the marvel to mortals revealed
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed
That mankind are the children of God.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

WOMEN WE'VE MET

The making of patch work quilts is an art whose popularity has been enthusiastically revived during the past few years. However, for Mrs. J. A. Poorbaugh of York, Pennsylvania, there probably has never been a time when she didn't have a quilt "going." First for herself, and now for all of her children.

During the long winter evenings Mrs. Poorbaugh and the girls bring out all the scraps of odd materials which have been saved during the year and sew these patches into designs, some of which her own mother used, and others which she herself has planned.

Each girl in the family has already made for herself a generous supply of quilts of many colors. As a matter of fact, even one of the boys insists that he, at a tender age, did the major part of the work on one quilt.

It would be difficult to picture a pleasanter scene than the Poorbaugh home, or any other home, on a stormy winter's night with everyone busy quilting,—either for pleasure or profit, and taking turns at reading aloud from a good book or magazine.

A New Use is Discovered for the Old Cream Separator

A recent discovery which enables a cream separator, by the addition of a small attachment, to produce a concentrated form of cream almost equal in butterfat to butter itself, was recently demonstrated in the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Surplus milk can now be easily made to provide an adequate amount of butter without churning. This Delshire Cream, as it is known, is going to make a large contribution to the farm home.

It is so easily and quickly made that it can be produced on any farm where there are cows, by anyone, without trouble. Simply by adding a few small parts to any modern DeLaval Cream Separator, this 67 to 75 per cent butter-like cream can be made by running milk, warm from the cow, or reheated to 100 degrees, through such a separator. The cream can be caught in containers, and needs no further treatment or handling except for salting. When allowed to stand in a cool place for a few hours it hardens, and can be molded as butter.

Investigations conducted in various parts of the country during the past few years have revealed the fact that farm families consume much less of dairy products than they should. This is particularly true of butter consumption. It was found that much of the butter substitutes produced in this country, such as oleomargarine, etc., were being used by farmers themselves.

This has had extremely bad effects, for in 1929 it was estimated that the use of butter substitutes in this country was displacing the product of at least 1,000,000 dairy cows, which has been an important cause of the overproduction of dairy products during 1930 and 1931 say the makers of this new device

More important than the economic aspect, however, is the fact that more liberal consumption of dairy products on the farm will provide the most nourishing, healthful and economical food it is possible to obtain.

When the farm families of this country use all the dairy products at home which they can use, they will keep that much more off the market and get correspondingly higher prices for the product they have to sell. In the long run farmers will lose in money, health and enjoyment by denying themselves and skimping in the use of butter, cream and milk.

In the investigations mentioned it was found that the farmers were not entirely to blame for their use of butter substitutes, for in many localities it is practically impossible to secure a supply of good butter at reasonable prices; and in many farm homes the housewife is either too busy or lacks the necessary equipment for making butter.

Delshire Cream is very easy to use in all forms of cooking and baking, combines readily with other ingredients, saves time and yields a fine texture and delicious flavor to the food in which it is used.

Delshire Cream makes a wonderful spread for bread. It contains almost as much butterfat as butter and tastes much the same as butter, although it has a distinctive flavor of its own.

It is not expected that Delshire Cream will have much commercial use as a spread for it cannot be kept in storage over a considerable period without deteriorating, as butter can; but for the farm family who can make Delshire Cream at intervals of once or twice a week and who does not have available a local supply of good butter, such as can be obtained from local creameries at a reasonable price, Delshire Cream offers a happy solution of this problem, which has driven many farm families to the use of butter substitutes, much against their will.

Making Christmas Candies for the Children and Grown-ups

"Confections made with a large percentage of dried fruits are healthful for children", says an article in a current issue of the magazine,"Hygeia" which suggests the following candy recipes for use after meals during the Christmas season.

Apricot Confection

4 tbsp. plain gelatin
1/2 c. cold apricot juice
1/2 c. hot apricot juice
4 tbsp. orange juice
2 tsp. grated orange rind
2 c. sugar
1 c. puree from cooked dried apricots

Soften the gelatin in the cold apricot juice. Add sugar to the hot apricot juice, bring it to a boil, add the gelatin, orange juice and orange rind, and boil slowly for twenty minutes. Remove this from the fire, add the apricot puree and mix it thoroughly. Pour into a wax paper-lined pan and allow it to set. Cut it in the desired shape and roll it in powdered sugar.

Health Sweets

1/4 lb. sweet chocolate — 3/4 c. seedless raisins
2 c. cooked, pitted prunes

Melt the chocolate and stir it in the raisins. Lay the pitted prunes out flat and drop a spoonful of chocolate on each. Chill.

Fruit Balls

1 c. seedless raisins — 1 c. prunes
1 c. dried figs — 1 c. toasted cocoanut

Boil the prunes for ten minutes; drain, cool and remove the pits. Wash the figs and remove the stems. Put the raisins, figs and prunes through a food chopper using a rather fine cutter. Mix it well, stir it frequently. Shape it into balls or little sticks about 1 1/2 inches long, and roll them in toasted cocoanut. These may also be rolled in chopped nuts or sugar.

"It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed."—ROOSEVELT.

The Christmas Season has a different meaning for each person. In this Christmas, more than any other, let us guard against measuring its meaning by possessions or their lack. The spirit of Christmas is something which we need never lose. And the spirit of Christmas is the spirit of sharing. If we have only one loaf of bread we will divide it. If we have nothing to give, we will do for another. "For what we have received and for what we can share we will rejoice this Christmas-tide.

Dr. Lyons Appointed State College Trustee

It is with the greatest pride and satisfaction that we pass on to you announcement of the appointment by Governor of Pennsylvania of Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons as a Trustee of Pennsylvania State College. Dr. Lyons thus becomes the second woman in the State who has ever been thus honored.

Dr. Lyons' long wide experience and untiring efforts in forwarding state-wide activities in the Grange, the W. C. T. U., the Tuberculosis Association, as well as for Pennsylvania State College has made Dr. Lyons appointment particularly appropriate.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Christmas Salad

Drain 1 small can crushed pineapple. In any gelatin recipe substitute pineapple juice for water as far as possible. Add crushed pineapple and strips of pimento. Chill. Serve with mayonnaise mixed with whipped cream.

MRS. F. M. TWINING,
Newtown, Pa.

Marshmallow Gingerbread

1/3 c. lard, melted — 1 1/2 tsp. soda
1 c. molasses — 1/2 tsp. salt
1 c. sour cream — 1 tsp. ginger
1 egg — 1 tsp. cinnamon
2 1/4 cups flour

Mix molasses and sour milk, add egg. Beat well. Sift dry ingredients with moist ingredients. Add melted fat last. Beat well and bake in a slow oven 1/2 hour. When baked dot marshmallows on top and place in oven till marshmallows puff up. It may be served with whipped cream.

MRS. J. C. MCCARNEY,
York, Penna., R. D. No.

What Has Become of Christmas?

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS

WHEN the holiday season is nearing, we are wont not only to look forward but backward, and this year as never before we seem to be counting our miseries. When the New England colonists were having so many hardships and had been observing many days of fasting and discussion they were about to plan for another fast day when in the Assembly one of the plain farmer folk arose, a man of good sense, saying, "The inconveniences we have suffered and concerning which we have wearied heaven with complaints are not so great as we might have expected . . . we are here in full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious, therefore it would be more becoming to show our gratitude to the Divine-being if instead of a fast we would proclaim a day of Thanksgiving."

It seems to take the plain farm folks to give a balance and now when we are getting back from inflated living values to true values we find them seeing clearly and their "mental attitude" right. One of my friends has just returned from a busy tour of Pennsylvania which took her into many homes and she says, "I found cheer among the folks. They said we have little money, but we are getting along. We will pull through."

That brings me to the thought of our merriest holiday and of our search for its true value. Phillip Brooks told us "The future of the race marches forward on the feet of little children. What impressions are we giving them of this best of holidays?

What a wholesome picture Anne Pierce, associate editor of Parents' Magazine gives us when she says "When you are immersed in the welter of ribbons and tissue paper, cards, gifts, tinsel and electric lights and special cookery, that has somehow to our amazement, come to be Christmas, the joy and exhilaration of it tinctured with weariness, do you ever have a fleeting, disquieting vision in the back of your mind of that first Christmas two thousand years ago?

"The hush of a dimly lighted stable (for in the crowded Inn the Child could not be born); the star light of unwonted beauty; the three wise men coming eagerly, noiselessly across the desert bearing their few rare gifts,—priceless chiefly because they symbolized love, praise and remembrance; the warm glow of wonder that diffuses itself through the words of all those who have handed the record down to us. These things made Christmas in the beginning."

"What has happened to Christmas is of course what has happened to our lives in general. It has been caught up in the fast flowing phospherescent current of our electric commercial age, and willy-nilly we find ourselves making a rather laborious gorgeous festival of what was to have been an oasis of peace and refreshment, dedicated to The Child who from immemorial days has been "The Prince of Peace."

"Could we not without breeding unhappiness or disappointment create a truer sense of values by giving more place in our plans to the day's real significance, making more use of the real symbols of Christmas on cards, in gifts and greetings fostering the vision that by its own sheer beauty has drifted down through the years penetrating and coloring song and story, art and poetry, beyond and above all theologies and creeds?"

Plato said, "Wondering inquiry and inquiring wonder are the root of all knowledge." Was it not this 'inquiring wonder" that prompted President Hoover when he called the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and also prompted his Committees in their findings and suggestions for the very best spiritually, mentally and physically for the child? He cannot be at his best if he does not have a knowledge and tenderness of what Christmas really means.

"We wish for you and yours above all else a peaceful Christmas with a fire on the hearth, a candle in the window, a community tree outside, a warm glow about the heart, and children bright-eyed and eager."

Your Shopping Service

WHY not give books to the children this Christmas? After all, nothing is more appreciated than a good book that can be read and re-read, even after the Christmas tree has been taken down, and the toys broken.

"Winnie the Pooh" by Milne, is ideal for the small children. The fascinating illustrations in this book will make a lasting impression on the minds of your children. This book is $1.85 a copy.

No child's library is complete without a copy of the immortal "Peter Pan" by Barrie. The illustrations in this book are unusually attractive and it is only 58c a copy.

"The Boy Scout with Byrd", written by the Scout who accompanied Byrd on his Polar expedition, is a book of real experiences for real boys. $1.75 is the price.

"Uncle Remus Returns"—$1.85—is an excellent suggestion for a boy in grammar school.

(Drop us a line and we will tell you where you can buy these books, or better still, we will place your order for you if you find you do not have time to do your own shopping.)

Club Girl Wins Honors

May Crowell of Buckingham, Pennsylvania, has been announced as the outstanding 4-H Club member of Bucks County, Pennsylvania for the past year. May is the eleven-year old daughter of Mrs. Ralph Crowell, well known to us for the message on roadside marketing which she brought to our 1930 Annual Meeting.

The Woman's Own Program Observed Before and After

Largest number ever in attendance, and the best program!

It is difficult to tell which of the exhibits was most popular. The tables were all surrounded with visitors.

"Your Shopping Service" table was cared for by Miss Louise Drotleff and carried samples of all the different things you have read about from month to month in the Milk Producers' Review. A checker-board cake which was shown had been made in a special cake-pan discussed recently in the "Review." The exact checker-board squares were proof that the pans "worked." The cake was delicious!

Another new venture was the before-the-meeting lunch presided over by Miss Mary Forman and a corps of assistants. When one hurries through the morning duties so as to leave things comfortable for two days at home, to say nothing of long drives, a cup of hot cocoa makes the time until the Women's luncheon more comfortable. Patronage of the cocoa pot was good.

"Foods for School Children" is always a popular exhibit. This year was no exception with Mrs. Madalene Tillman explaining the "little surprises" that make for a keen note of interest in the child's lunch box. The use of two breads in sandwich making, a filling of peanut butter plus cottage cheese, plus milk to make the right consistency; stuffed celery, the uses of brown sugar. And of course, the screw-top mayonnaise jar which may carry safely milk for drinking.

That cook books are still popular was proved by the way the Dairy Council cook-books hied away. Mrs. Overholzer and her helpers explained leaflets and how they are used in schools and adult groups. "Milk Made the Difference" the little animal leaflet, distributed at the literature table "is one of the best teaching leaflets known", says Doctor Mary Swartz Rose, Nutrition Specialist, Columbia University. —H. McK. L.

Suggestions for Diet for the Overweights*

IF YOU ARE VERY MUCH OVERWEIGHT, CONSULT A PHYSICIAN

Four Things To Do To Reduce Your Weight

Physical examination — Exercise — Special diet — Regular health habits

BREAKFAST

Fruit (5% or 10%) — Egg if desired — 1 Thin slice Toast spread thinly with butter — 5% Vegetable if desired — A drink

MID-MORNING LUNCH IF DESIRED—A drink

LUNCH

Soup or egg or cottage cheese — Cracker — 2 (5%) green vegetables — Skim Milk — Dessert

DINNER

Soup — Lean meat or fish or egg or cheese — Cracker — 2 (5%) green vegetables — Drink — Dessert

5% VEGETABLES	10% VEGETABLES	5% FRUITS	10% FRUITS
Lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber, spinich, asparagus, rhubarb, beet greens, celery, cabbage, kale, brussels sprouts, water cress, leeks, cauliflower, sauerkraut, egg-plant, string beans, radishes, dandelion, Swiss chard.	Pumpkin, turnip, squash, beets, carrots, onions.	Grapefruit lemons	Oranges, cranberries, strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, peaches, pineapple, watermelon.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DIET:

Drinks or beverages, skim milk or buttermilk, lemonade, water, clear broth, coffee, tea, cocoa shells and cracked cocoa can be used and not counted as food.

Soups: Skim milk soup with clams, oysters or fish. Clear broth or boullion. Canned tomato soup with broth or skim milk or water. Fresh or canned vegetables (5% or 10%) may be added to the soups but no potato, rice, barley, spaghetti or other cereal, dried peas or beans.

Breads and Cereals: One slice of bread may be exchanged for one potato or 1/2 shredded wheat or 2 triscuits or 3 Uneeda biscuits or educator crackers or 1 small saucer of oatmeal.

Vegetables: Eat 4 green vegetables daily hot or cold, cooked or raw—vary their use in stews, salads, hash, soup They are good for breakfast also. (Canned vegetables are satisfactory.) Salad of uncooked vegetable every day is advisable.

Eggs: One whole egg a day; extra whites may be used in desserts

Meat and Fish: Use lean kinds.

Cheese: Use cottage cheese as the fat has been removed.

Desserts: Gelatin, white of egg, skim milk, fruits, sherbet without sugar. No pie or cake or ice cream or soda.

Mayonnaise dressing should be made with mineral oil instead of olive or other vegetable oils.

Sugar and candy should not be taken in the diet. Instead eat fresh fruits (5% or 10%).

Caution: Be sure each group of food is present to keep a rightly balanced diet when reducing the quantity of food. Lose weight gradually—about 1 1/2 to 2 pounds a week. Eat 3 meals a day Don't fast. Eat sparingly of fat—use the body's fat. Small amounts of sugar or starch for you.

Remember: A medium sized apple has 1/2 ounce of sugar, a banana of the same weight has still more, a medium sized potato (4 ounces) has 2/3 of an ounce of sugar and a 2 ounce piece of bread has over an ounce of sugar

Take daily: Two (2) glasses of skim milk or butter milk. It may be used as a drink or used in or on a food.
Four (4) 5% vegetables
two (2) 5% or 10% fruits.
Six to eight glasses of water.

5% vegetable or fruit means that each 100 grams of vegetable or fruit contains 5 grams of starches and sugar 10 grams in 100 grams is 10%. 100 grams of vegetables measure about 2 heaping tablespoons. A lump of sugar weighs about 5 grams.

Weigh yourself every week and keep a record.

*Reprinted from a Dairy Council leaflet "Diet For the Overweights and Underweights."

Annual Report of the Secretary Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

By I. RALPH ZOLLERS

For the fiscal year ending October 31st.

The following is the statement of our record of stock issues and transfers during the past year as compared with the record for the previous year:

STOCK RECORD—1931
Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

	No.	No. Shares
New stock certificates signed (gross)..	1021	770 4
No. transfers of stock–one man to another	60	48 5
No. certificates purchased.....	30	47 3
No. duplicate certificates issued (supposing originals lost).....	42	31 2
New stock certificates signed (net)....	919	690 7

The gross number of certificates issued as of the closing of the transfer books previous to this meeting is reported as 29,533.

This year the same policy was continued which we followed last year to combine some of the locals; because of the changing conditions since the locals were organized, it seems advisable and practicable to make these combinations with the view of doing better cooperative work.

The new system of setting up the locals on the addressograph system, which carries the membership record of each member, such as address, number of shares owned, certificate number, etc., which we started two years ago has been completed during the year, as well as a new stock record card system.

Our membership at the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1931, is distributed among 227 local units with 157 in Pennsylvania, 29 in Maryland, 23 in New Jersey, 16 in Delaware, and 2 in West Virginia.

The combining of these locals was completed before the different locals held their meetings for the purpose of choosing a delegate to represent the membership at this our 15th annual meeting. We feel that, in practically every instance where the local held a meeting, the attendance was good and an interesting program was given. The Association, through its officers and field representatives, is endeavoring to give all the assistance possible to the locals so that through them the information which the membership should have, as to marketing conditions and policies of the Association, can be secured.

During the past year the Board of Directors has held six regular meetings and one special meeting, all with a very high average attendance.

The Executive Committee has also held meetings at intervals during the year.

The Board of 24 Directors, during the past year, has been made up of:

15 from Pennsylvania
5 from Maryland
3 from New Jersey
1 from Delaware

At the beginning of the year the Board of Directors felt it advisable to increase the number of members on the Executive Board by two.

The Executive Committee of 9 is composed of:

4 from Pennsylvania
2 from New Jersey
2 from Maryland
1 from Delaware

In the first part of this report you were told that 47.3 shares of capital stock have been bought in by the Association. This is done through the revolving fund set aside for this purpose. The stock is bought in at par value from members, who have gone out of the dairy business and are no longer interested in it. The purchase of this stock will only be made as fast as it can be resold to new members.

From time to time, in accordance with the action of the Board of Directors, the office is gradually developing a system of membership records and production records which will be as complete as modern office equipment and machinery can make it.

Annual Report of the Field and Test Dep't

By F. M. Twining

(Continued from page 7)

Plans for 1932

In our program for next year, we do not contemplate any particular change in our present plan of carrying on our work. We shall give our first attention, as heretofore, to check testing, and weighing and as far as possible to the protection of members against every conceivable kind of loss in connection with milk production and marketing.

In connection with this part of our work, we are cooperating with our state testers in laying plans for research and experimental work to be carried on at the Pennsylvania State College on various problems relating to the best methods of taking and handling of milk samples.

We are also laying plans for the inspection of milk plant operations during the intervals between our regular check-up period.

The balance of our time will be given to individual and group problems of members and to the signing of as many new membership contracts as possible.

Penn State Awards 16 Scholarships

Winners of sixteen scholarships which are awarded annually at the Pennsylvania State College were announced recently by President Ralph D. Hetzel. The prizes range in value from $100 to $200. Five awards go to co-eds.

The John W. White scholarship winners are Carl Rolle, Philadelphia; Emma Rutledge, Honesdale; and Lena M. Tomaselli, Clairton.

Winners of the Louise Carnegie scholarships are: Elizabeth C. Bell, Cochranton; Levanda N. Pepple, Johnstown; Horace R. Josephson, Sheffield; and James L. Sommerville, Winburne, all seniors. Milton I. Baldinger, Olyphant; Leon R. Cook, Lawndale; Andrew C. Michel, Imperial; and Benjamin L. Wise, Greensburg, juniors. Sophomores to receive scholarships are Mary McFarland, State College; William D. Balitas, Minersville; William T. Hebel, Liverpool; Herbert J. Minich, St. Marys; and Raymond F. Wagoner, Sunbury.

Lice Eradication

A gang war that is raging constantly and spreading steadily throughout rural America is taking hundreds of millions of dollars out of the pockets of the nation's farmers every year, declares the Rex Research Foundation. These ruthless gangs are the parasites which live on and within farm livestock, causing torture, loss of weight, disease, and death. The most common and one of the most destructive of these blood robbers during the winter season are lice.

Help to prevent winter colds by eating plenty of foods rich in vitamin A. Among these are milk, butter, eggs, leafy vegetables. Cod liver oil once a day is also a help.

The misbehavior of children should never be talked about in their hearing.

The New England Situation

By W. P. DAVIS

(Continued from page 7)

If the association is not manned by able executives, managed by a sound and practical board of directors and supported by a loyal membership, the dealer may find its pressures the weakest of all and make his adjustment to the other pressures by lowering the price.

Contrast to this situation the effect of a strong association, having within its membership all or practically all of the producers supplying a dealer with milk If these producers are active in support of the association, if they create the impression with the country representatives of their dealer that they will give their fullest support to their officers and executive management, then the dealer is likely to conclude that the pressure from the farmers' organization is one of the strongest of all pressures and will make his adjustments at other points, if he has to make any. In actual practice a vigorous attitude on the part of the producers in support of a sound price policy will in most cases so strengthen the hands of the dealer that he may be able to cope with other demands for an adjustment that none will be necessary. To illustrate the point I wish to recall a bit of milk marketing history in New England. Beginning some five years ago western cream began coming into Boston and other New England markets. It increased in volume until February, 1930, when the shipments of western cream from uninspected sources reached an alarming percent of the cream requirements of Boston. At that time milk was being produced within New England in sufficient quantity to supply this cream. Our association presented this situation to the Boston health authorities with the result that the western product was banned by the simple process of withdrawing the temporary permits for shipment which had been issued. This resulted in an immediate increase in cream prices in Boston and assisted greatly in stabilizing the situation which was growing serious through the large amounts of surplus milk which was being produced within our own milkshed.

This sound situation continued for several months and was finally broken down by the efforts of one of the locally owned co-operatives which wanted to get western cream to sell in Boston. It was represented by this co-operative that it did not have sufficient milk to supply its cream needs. There was other milk in New England at that time which could have been turned into cream to supply this need but this co-operative, seeing only its own needs and its own limitations of product, took steps which again let down the bars and permitted the free entrance of western cream from uninspected sources. Since then the shipments of western cream into Boston have increased steadily until in August they constituted more than one half of Boston's total cream supply.

This was an excellent example of a sound situation which was broken by the pressures which broke its weakest link. If New England producers had been organized into one general sales organization the supplies of cream from within its own milkshed would have been utilized first before any cream was allowed to come in from outside. The weakness here was that there was a multiplicity of organizations, each thinking in its own terms. The manager of the co-operative which broke down the cream ban acted in what he believed was the interests of his own patrons. He knew that it was not for the welfare of the dairy industry of New England as a whole but if he could get western cream for resale in Boston a good profit made money for the co-operative and enabled him to return a higher price to his patrons, that is what he was there for. It was the pressure to make money that led him to take action which resulted in the loss of many thousands of dollars to the dairy industry as a whole. So far as I know his action was approved by of the members of his co-operative.

If the dairy industry of New England could have brought, at the time the cream ban was lifted by the Boston Health Department, a general pressure to bear on Boston milk dealers, the health department and others who might have a great influence, our natural milk limits would have been protected and we would not now be in nearly so serious a situation as that which confronts us. Our own association, strong and loyal as it is, could not prevent this disaster. The weak link in New England was that we had several different minds instead of one.

We are endeavoring to remedy this situation by the organization of a central sales agency which will be in a position to utilize first the available supplies of milk and cream within New England. In this proposed organization we will join. The various co-operative units will also join. Some of the proprietary creameries will be purchased and removed from the competitive picture. When this central sales agency is in operation we will be speaking with one mind in New England. Our dairymen will be loyal to the cause, one group of leaders. The vexatious problems which have made some of our best efforts vain for years past will be solved naturally and conclusively. The confusion which exists in the minds of many of our dairymen, due to the multiplicity of aim and of action by the different groups of co-operatives, will naturally disappear.

Did you ever think what a favorable location New England occupies? Bounded on the north by Canada with a tariff wall. On the east and south by the Atlantic ocean from which no milk can be drawn. On the west by the great New York milk shed with its ever increasing demands for milk. What better location could there be for constructive milk marketing? We are filled with confidence and enthusiasm every time we think of this situation.

Long before the white man's foot ever trod New England, a prophetic voice said that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." It is just as true today as it was in those far away times. No strong national or geographical barrier, no resourceful management and directorate, no large reserve fund, no amount of good will from dealers, boards of health and other representatives of the public, can permanently cure the ills to which we are heir. Much we have accomplished. Much more can be done by our association working alone as it has in the past. But the fullest measure of security and prosperity can be secured only when the various co-operative groups in New England join hands in one organization We have high hopes that we will be able to do this in the near future.

We believe that you can save money by using some of your surplus milk at home. It can be made into butter to be used for drinking and in cooking—and it is cheap too, when you consider the price being paid for surplus milk.

National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Holds 15th Annual Session in St. Louis, Mo.

Representatives of 350,000 dairymen delivering milk through cooperative associations met in St. Louis, Mo., November 9,10-11 and 12th, for the 15th Annual Meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

Upwards of 1000 delegates attended and engaged in the business and general educational sessions of the Federation, which were held in the Statler Hotel.

The first days sessions was devoted to three conferences, one for fluid milk and cream marketing, which was under the chairmanship of H R. Leonard, St Paul, Minn., manager of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association. Don N. Geyer, Chicago, Ill., manager-secretary of the Pure Milk Association discussed, at this session, the report of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. Proposed national sales organizations for milk marketing associations, while J. J. Schmidt, Cincinnati, O , general manager French-Bauer, Inc. on two subjects, "Practical Classification of Milk Based Upon Its Usage" and "The Effect of Production Control Plans Upon Various Markets."

A second group dealt with membership programs of cooperative organizations handling milk, butter, cream or other dairy products. Dr C S. Webster, New York, N. Y. of the Dairymens League, lead the discussions on these subjects. A M. Krahe, Chicago, Ill , of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago lead these discussions

John McGill, Jr., Washington, D. C., secretary of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association addressed the session on the subject: "How to convey organization problems to the membership of an association in the absence of permanent locals by means of periodicals or irregular community meetings."

Membership programs in subordinate markets, adjacent to large cities was the subject of an address by I Ralph Zollers, Philadelphia, Pa., secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Miss Vera McCrae, director of the home and health educational department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. also addressed the session.

The editors of dairy papers held a conference on November 9th, with Dewey J. Carter, New York, editor of the Dairymen's League News, as discussion leader.

The responsibilities of the cooperative bargaining associations was discussed on November 10th by C E Hough, Hartford, Conn., general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association and by H. D Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, while I. W. Heaps, Baltimore, discussed the operations of a Basic and Surplus plan, by which an even flow of milk was maintained.

A general open public meeting was held on Tuesday morning, at which the annual address of the president of the Federation, Harry Hartke, Covington, Kentucky, was made.

Kenneth M. Roger, Chicago, Ill., addressed the meeting on Quality Improvement in milk through photographic bacteria.

The annual banquet of the Federation was held on October 10th with Harry Hartke, president, presiding. D. C. Tiederman served as toastmaster and responses were made by W. H Schilling, Washington D. C., member of the Federal Farm Board and by younger members of the dairy cooperatives.

At Wednesday's session addresses were presented by W. H. Bronson, Boston, Mass., statistician New England Milk Producers' Association; by John Brandt, Minneapolis, Minn., president Land of Lakes Creameries, Inc. on the subject, "Interlocking sales agreements which the butter, cheese, and manufacturing groups of the Middle West and the Pacific Coast states have entered into."

John D Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., vice president and general council of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association spoke on the Federal Farm Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act, while William A. Schoenfeld, Corvaltis, Ore., dean of the Oregon Agricultural College made an address on the "Development of the Western Dairy Cooperatives."

The delegates re-elected as directors G. H. Benkendorf of Modesto, Calif.; P. L. Betts of Chicago, Ill.; John Brandt Minneapolis, Minn ; Carl Haberlach of Tillamook, Ore.; R. B. Melvin of Plymouth, Wis.; U. M. Dickey of Seattle, Wash ; J H. Mason of Des Moines, Iowa; W. S Moscrip of Lake Elmo, Minn.; W. P. Davis of Boston, Mass ; Harry Hartke, Covington, Ky.; G. W. Slocum of Milton, Pa.; H. D. Allebach of Philadelphia Pa.; P S. Brenneman of Jefferson, Ohio; T. H. Price of Los Angeles, Calif.; C. F. Dineen of Milwaukee, Wis.; A. E. Engbretson of Astoria, Ore.; D. N. Geyer of Chicago, Ill ; I W Heaps of Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Hough of Hartford, Conn.; N. P Hull of Lansing, Mich.; J. B Irwin of Richfield, Minn.; John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa ; J. R. Smart of Columbus, Ohio; R. Smith Snader of New Windsor, Md ; and Frank P. Willits of Ward, Pa.

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation closed its fifteenth annual session November 12th at St. Louis by re-electing as officers Harry Hartke of Covington, Ky., president; C E. Hough, of Hartford, Conn., first vice-president; John Brandt of Minneapolis, Minn., second vice-president; Frank P. Willits of Ward, Pa., treasurer; and Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 21,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill.

From "Pure Milk" official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, we note that the price of base milk for November was quoted as follows:

"Ninety percent of established bases are sold for November. Therefore, the requirements for November, as one of the three basic months will be to hold 90 percent of established bases although your base will be figured on the 91 days production delivered."

Production reports from all over the milk shed indicate that it is increasing at an alarming rate. Large quantities of surplus will only add to the difficulties of distributors. Members must cooperate to keep the present market situation in proper condition. November prices are quoted as follows:

The price of milk for November will be $2.29 per hundred pounds and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold. Class II milk will be the rest of the basic and the first 10% over basic. The price for Class II milk will be (3.5 fat) 92 score butter, plus 20%.

Class III milk will be the balance of the milk delivered and the price will be 3.5 times 92 score butter, flat.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone plus any additional differential effective on sub-markets.

Dairymens League

Quoting from the Dairymen's League News, official organ of the Dairymen's League, Inc., November 20, 1931 –we note that the average pool price received for all Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone, 3.5 butterfat content, for the month of October was $1.74 per hundred pounds, as compared with $1.75 per hundred pounds during the previous month.

The total pounds of pooled milk received in our plants and plants operated by dealers who have reported, aggregated 244,706,354 pounds. The disposition of this milk was as follows. Class I, 42.81%; Class 2A, 24.47%; Class 2B, .32%; Class 4A, 27.19% and Class 4B, 5.21%.

Production during October is usually less than September. This year however the opposite was true. Members of the association producing over 12 million pounds more milk than they did in the previous month.

Detroit, Mich.

From the Michigan Milk Messenger, official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., we quote the following.

The price of milk for 80 percent of base milk for October was $2.00 per cwt , delivered Detroit, and is based on 3.5 butterfat content.

Milk above 80% base is priced at $1.18 per cwt. for 3.5 milk, delivered at receiving stations.

The price of manufacturing milk is based on the average 92 score New York butter market.

In the Flint, Michigan market, milk for fluid milk consumption was quoted for October at $1.90 per cwt., delivered for 3.5 fat.

In Saginaw, 62% of the milk delivered in September was sold as fluid milk at $1.84 per cwt. delivered. This price is based on 3.5 fat content. Milk not going into fluid milk sales was quoted at $1.18 per cwt.

In Ann Harbor, Mich. October milk based on 80 percent of the base milk was quoted at $1.97 per cwt., 3.5 butterfat content.

Milk above the 80% was sold at $1.18 per cwt.

In the Muskegon market, fluid milk 3.5 percent butterfat, delivered, for October is quoted at $1.85 per cwt. Milk in excess of the base was sold at $1.92 per cwt.

Milk for fluid sales during November remains at $1.85 per cwt. delivered.

St. Paul, Minn.

We quote from the Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin, official organ of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association, which states: "We are paying $1.65 for 3.5% milk, delivered Twin Cities for the month of October.

"The decrease in price (from $1.70 for September) was due almost entirely to the fact that our volume of milk increased 3,474,438 pounds over that produced in September. Every bit of this half million increase had to be made into manufactured products and these prices are below the price we received for market milk. Production on the farms is up 2% as compared to last year."

New England

Quoting from the November issue of the "New England Dairyman" Boston, Mass., official organ of the New England Dairymens Association. We note that in its column, pertaining to "conditions in the market" that "With the change in buying plans, the composite price is no longer available for publication and that comparisons with other months past, cannot be made"

The price, for deliveries, up to the rating, for in August, were as follows, Fluid milk $2.45, for surplus, $1.22 with a net price of $1.88 for all milk. The average butter price was $.283 per pound. September showed a fluid milk price of $2.43 and a surplus price of .325c. During August the percent of Classs II milk was 22.4%.

Production for the month of September was slightly more than the production of the previous month. Production on October 1st was 3.2% below that of the same month last year, the cow population being slightly larger.

Peoria, Ill.

The October milk prices net to members for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. Peoria, quoting from the November issue of "The Milk Producer" official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, are as follows: Base milk, $2.08; Surplus milk, $1.34 per cwt.; 3.5 butterfat content.

There were 1,149,733 pounds of Class III milk on the market this month as compared to 649,357 pounds last month. Class II sales were 45% lower this month than they were in September.

Production in October was 6% higher than in September and 10 below that of October 1930.

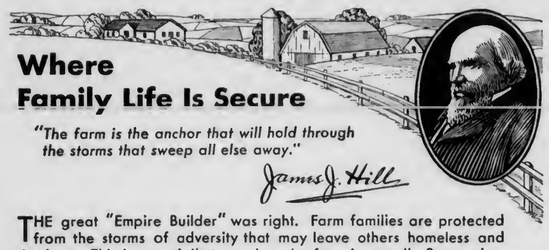
Class I sales in October showed a reduction of 3% over those of September and were 5% higher than October a year ago.

Milwaukee

From the Milwaukee Milk Producer, official organ of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers' Assn., we note that the price for November milk was to be $2.50 per cwt. This was the same as was agreed upon for October. Price cutting by new distributors and by stores were factors making for an unstable market.

Production continues heavy, November being the last month of the base making period. Every herd should be studied carefully to find the least profitable cows, so that she can be gotten rid of.

December and January production has always been higher in previous years and presumably this year will be no exception.



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"The farm is the anchor that will hold through the storms that sweep all else away."

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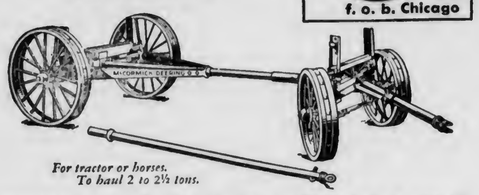

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER has perfected a new all-steel, all-purpose, roller-bearing truck which is a remarkable value at the price — $61 f. o. b. Chicago.

The new McCormick-Deering All-Purpose Truck is designed for hard use behind either tractor or horses. Tractor hitch is regular equipment, horse tongue is available, and the change may be made in a minute. Track is standard, wheelbase adjustable from 84 in. to 126 in., and the truck will take any box, rack, or other standard equipment.

The steel *swivel-reach* coupling makes the truck extremely flexible, taking care of any rough going. Front wheels are *auto-steering*, and they clear the wagon box on short turn. The exceptionally strong wheels are dust-proof, fitted with take-up washers, and with Zerk oiling system. *Roller bearings* (two on each axle) make lightest draft ever found in a wagon.

Every possible detail is right in this sturdy McCormick-Deering truck — it is "all-purpose" in every sense. It will haul anything anywhere for a horse farmer or a power farmer.

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Well packed for shipment, please send cash with order.

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Fifteenth Annual Meeting Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

(Continued from page 2)

Davis, New England Milk Producers' Association; Robert W. Balderston, Executive Secretary, National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.; (full address will be printed in a later issue of the Milk Producers' Review); Thomas Harbison of Harbison Dairies, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. A. Borland, State College, Pa.; W. S. Hagger, Asst. to the Secretary of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; W. W. Oley, of the New Jersey Dept. of Agriculture; Charles W. Holman, Secretary, National Milk Producers' Federation, Washington,

AUGUST A. MILLER
Assistant Secretary and Editor of the Milk Producers' Review

D. C.; and Robert Thatcher, Philadelphia City Bureau of Hospitals, all of whom made very brief addresses.

The entertainment features at the Banquet, were presented by Charles Newton, Marimba Xylaphonist and Vitra Harp Artist and the presentation of a farce under the manner of Gilbert and Sullivan, by Elizabeth Mc. Graham, Editor of the "Home and Health Page" in the Milk Producers' Review, entitled "Pi... and Petticoats", by the members of t... Dramatic Dept. and the members of t... office force of the Dairy Council.

F. M. TWINING
Asst. Treasurer

Second Day's Session

Prior to the opening of the meeting various inspection trips were made by the delegates to different milk and ice cream plants in Philadelphia. About 200 members participated in these trips. This general session was open to the public and addresses were made by R. W. Balderston, National Dairy Council, Chicago, and Dr. Caroline Hedger, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, Ill. (Addresses will be printed in a later issue of the Milk Producers' Review.)

President Allebach made official announcement of the election of the new Board of Directors and after a brief announcement of thanks to those who had been instrumental in preparing the plans and conducting the program of the meeting, the sessions adjourned.

New Low Records In Cold Storage

The 72 licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on September 30, reported 1,434,000 fewer pounds of meat, 3,841,000 fewer pounds of butter and 2,163,000 fewer dozens of eggs than on the corresponding date in 1930, according to the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

While the amount of poultry in storage set a new high record, the total increase is more than cancelled by reductions in amount of fish, beef, veal and mutton in these food warehouses.

The sharp reduction in amount of butter stored, is one of the most unusual features of the September report, officials point out. The total amount is less than one-half of the average for the past 10 years and is a million pounds lower than the lowest previous record.

The figures for September 30, 1931 and for the corresponding date in 1930 are as follows:

	1931	1930
Eggs in shell (doz.)	17,812,427	19,975,756
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	5,315,129	5,426,592
Butter (lbs.)	4,373,765	8,214,711
Poultry (lbs.)	3,476,111	2,372,666
Fish (lbs.)	2,377,286	3,039,971
Game (lbs.)	6,221	2,101
Beef (lbs.)	1,037,256	2,731,697
Veal (lbs.)	58,091	126,839
Mutton (lbs.)	97,936	265,098
Pork (lbs.)	3,091,289	3,040,773

Law Changes Old Custom

Commercial fertilizer has been used by Pennsylvania farmers for more than 75 years, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in a review of recent changes in fertilizer regulations.

Mixed fertilizers, which include the principal plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, have been purchased by farmers since Civil War days, but throughout this period it has been customary to state the nitrogen content in terms of ammonia equivalent.

The 1931 General Assembly, however, amended the existing fertilizer law so that in the future the nitrogen contents will be stated in terms of nitrogen. The difference between ammonia and nitrogen is shown by the following comparisons: 1 per cent of nitrogen equals 1.22 per cent of ammonia; 2 per cent of nitrogen equals 2.43 per cent of ammonia; 3 per cent of nitrogen equals 3.65 per cent of ammonia; 4 per cent of nitrogen equals 4.86 per cent of ammonia; and 5 per cent of nitrogen equals 6.08 per cent of ammonia.

It is advisable to have a good variety of feeds in the grain mixture for your cow. Such a mixture gives a better quality of protein and provides a feed that is relished by the cows.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at .....
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Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinders.....
Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....
Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

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South America Views the Dairy Situation

RAMIRO JOUAN, Manager, "La Vascongada," Buenos Aires, S. A.

The ills of the world effect everyone, everywhere. The farmers are by no means exceptions to the general effect of these ills.

Very few people realize what a big business farming is. Farms in this country represent a total investment of almost $80,000,000,000 making it the largest single business here. In other countries it is equally as large in proportion to the size of the country.

Farmers generally take up Dairy Farming as a side line, because it gives a large return for the investment made. This return has recently dropped during the "depression." This reduction of dairy products has effected the whole world. Dairy farmers everywhere have raised their protest against the general lowering of the prices of their products, but have done little else about it.

Prices are lowered as the demand decreases or more usually as the supply increases. The consumption of milk has not decreased but has increased. The public's knowledge of the value of milk as a food and the numerous by-products which it is converted into are the principle causes for this increase in demand. But when farmers increase their production of milk too rapidly, not allowing the increase in demand to absorb their entire production, causing a reduction of price for the public, manufacturer and themselves. In Denmark, where dairy farming represents 98% of the business, the drop in price has affected the country to so great an extent that the Danish Government has been forced to intervene. It has found it necessary to oblige the farmers to reduce their supply of milk and diverse part of their land to other products. In Europe prices have fallen off about 30%, money being scarce in addition to the over supply of milk. In South America the same condition prevails. In Argentine, the largest milk producing country in South America, the prices there compared with last year are:

Farmers Price per liter (Quart)
1930 10 centavos (4c)
1931 8 centavos (2c)
Retail Price per liter (Quart) bottled
25 centavos (10c)
20 centavos (5c)

The above prices are for the average grade of milk of 3.5% Butterfat. The difference of the American equivalent in proportion to Argentine money is caused by the lower value of Argentine money on the American Money Exchange as compared with its value of 1930. These prices compared with American prices the dairy farmer is better off than producers elsewhere. Taking everything into consideration, the American Dairy Farmer can expect an early rise in price before anyone else because they have less ground to recover.

No one wants these conditions and everyone complains, but few do anything about it, the producer the least of all. If he doesn't do something, there will exist a condition in the milk business, such as there is in the Brazilian Coffee industry. In Brazil coffee is being thrown into the sea by thousands of tons to reduce the now existing over supply of coffee.

Manufacturers try, and to some extent, reduce the cost of manufacturing, by using more efficient machinery and by not forcing his product on their market regardless of cost, thus offsetting any reduction in price. The producer is usually to blame for the reduction of the price of milk. He does not pay much attention to the marketing of his product. A farmer seldom tries to use machinery in producing milk nor does he attempt to regulate any fluctations of its supply.

There are many ways of offsetting a reduction in the price of a product, the best way is to reduce the cost of making it. Machinery is the usual thing to use in obtaining it. It should be used where it will save labor and time, saving the cost of labor and allowing more time to be diversified to some other product which there may be a greater demand for. It also should be used where it will better the quality of the product, for better products are easier to market and they demand a better price. There are many ways of reducing the cost of making a product each representing a different problem to solve, but it can be done and should be done.

The prevention and the stabilization of fluctuation of the price of milk lies in a control of the supply. The control of the supply can only be obtained through the cooperation of producers. They must regulate the increase of milk to the increase of demand and not allow one to overlap the other causing an over supply or under supply. There are many organizations that are trying to do this, but they lack the full cooperation of the farmer and dealer. The farmer tries to produce as much possible and sell it at the best price he can obtain. The dealer controls his production to some extent but takes advantage of any over supply of milk in the market, so that he either makes a greater profit or undersells his competitor. Only when both the farmer and dealer try to understand each other's view point, will they obtain any real mutual benefit. The salvation of the ills of the dairy farmer and manufacturer lies in a willing cooperation of both.

READ

The Milk Producers' Review

Keep Posted on the **Market Conditions**

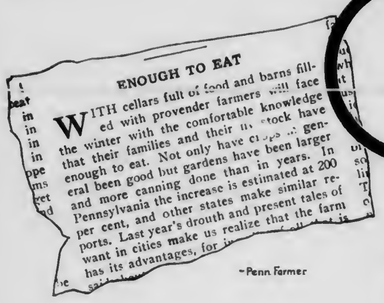
Then Plan Your **Dairy Program**

CHECK YOUR MILK PRICES ON OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

HAVE YOUR WOMEN FOLKS READ THE HOME AND HEALTH PAGE

IT WILL INTEREST THEM

And don't forget the advertisements. Maybe you can save some money—and when you do write them say that you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers' Review.



ENOUGH TO EAT

WITH cellars full of food and barns filled with provender farmers will face the winter with the comfortable knowledge that their families and their [illegible] stock have enough to eat. Not only have crops [illegible] generally been good but gardens have been larger and more canning done than in years. In Pennsylvania and other states the increase is estimated at 200 per cent, and other states make similar reports. Last year's drouth and present tales of want in cities make us realize that the farm has its advantages, for [illegible]

—Penn Farmer

Cows *with* full stomachs *fat* —*and* dairymen with ~~flat~~ pocketbooks—

FEED *for* PROFIT!

WITH a barn full of hay and grain your cows won't go hungry this fall and winter. But how much milk will they produce? What is the most profitable way to use your home grown materials?

Experience shows that cows need the *right variety* as well as the *right amount* of proteins. They need minerals, too, and other elements that are lacking in your home grown materials. Balance what you have—with Amco Dairy Feeds. Supply the ingredients they need for big daily production over a long lactation period.

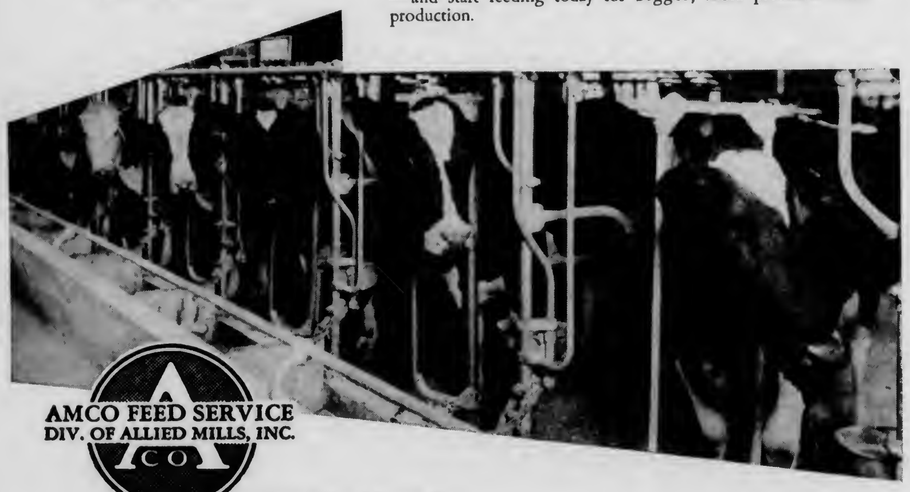
Among the seven Amco Dairy Feeds you will find exactly the feed you need to balance your grains and the kind of roughage you have. All of them are open formula feeds of the very highest quality—and they are priced from 30 to 35% lower today than a year ago.

See your Amco dealer—buy Amco Feeds at the new low prices—and start feeding today for bigger, more profitable milk production.

Seven Quality Feeds

These seven high-quality Amco Feeds are all priced about ⅓ lower today than a year ago.

Amco 12% Fitting Ration
Amco 16½% Sucrene Dairy
Amco 20% Dairy
Amco 20% National Dairy
Amco 24% Dairy
Amco 24% Universal Dairy
Amco 32% Supplemental



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DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.

Dept. H-12, Muncy, Pa.

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Fancy T. B. tested registered Holstein and Ayreshire cows, fresh and close springers from 4 to 6 years old. Registered stock transferred for $120. each delivered in carlots or less; reg. 1st and 2nd calf Holstein and Avreshire heifers. $60 each delivered. Grade and purebred, Guernseys, Jerseys, Milking Short Horn, Grade Holstein and Guernseys, and Brown Swiss Cows, Heifers, Calves at low prices. Can supply any breed of cattle. Also some registered farm horses.

SHEEP

Grade fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in carlots or less bred for spring lambing. All young unblemished sheep with size and quality. Will deliver the fine wools in carlots for $5.75; coarse wools $7.50. Reg. rams, ewes, ram and ewe lambs in all breeds of sheep at attractive prices. Write your wants.

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Windham, Greene County, New York

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For FORAGE CROPS

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FOR BEDDING

(*Anaylsis*)			
Moisture	10.17	Ammonia	1.97
Nitrogen	1.62	Bone Phos.	.31
		Potash	.84

Less dust—More sanitary than straw. Superior in fertilizing value to manure made from shavings. Used at State College.

$6.00 per ton F. O. B. Philadelphia
$5.00 per ton F. O. B. Suffolk, Va.
Terms: Cash with order.

3c additional charge for bags—(70 bags to ton). Full credit allowed on bags returned in good condition. (Freight Prepaid).

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Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
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Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel
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Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - -	$3.00	$3.50	$4.00
Dougle rooms - -	4.50	5.00	6.00

LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER $1.00, $1.15, $1.51

REVISED BASIC PRICE LIST EFFECTIVE JAN. 1st, 1932.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect January 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3½ butterfat and a differential of 4¢ for each tenth point and 2¢ for each half-tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

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(3) To the Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price January 1st. 1932.

Miles		Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3½ milk:
1 to 10	inc.	.266	$2.01
11 to 20	"	.283	1.99
21 to 30	"	.303	1.97
31 to 40	"	.313	1.96
41 to 50	"	.333	1.94
51 to 60	"	.343	1.93
61 to 70	"	.364	1.91
71 to 80	"	.374	1.90
81 to 90	"	.339	1.89
91 to 100	"	.399	1.88
101 to 110	"	.614	1.86
111 to 120	"	.424	1.85
121 to 130	"	.434	1.84
131 to 140	"	.450	1.83
141 to 150	"	.460	1.82
151 to 160	"	.475	1.80
161 to 170	"	.480	1.80
171 to 180	"	.490	1.79
181 to 190	"	.505	1.77
191 to 200	"	.510	1.77
201 to 210	"	.520	1.76
211 to 220	"	.535	1.74
221 to 230	"	.540	1.74
231 to 240	"	.550	1.73
241 to 250	"	.566	1.72
251 to 260	"	.566	1.71
261 to 270	"	.576	1.70
271 to 280	"	.581	1.70
281 to 290	"	.596	1.68
291 to 300	"	.600	1.68

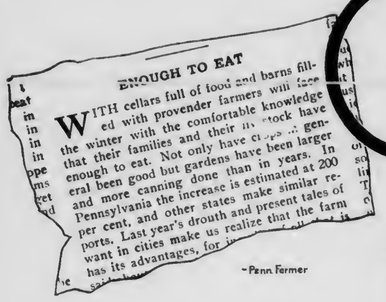
NOTICE

In addition to the reduction of 8¢ per hundred in basic price as quoted above, it was also agreed that 50% of the established basic quantity be paid for at basic price during the month of January 1932. All the rest of the milk purchased above that amount will be paid for at surplus price.

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Brubaker, President. S. Kaiper Potter, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued December 21, 1931.



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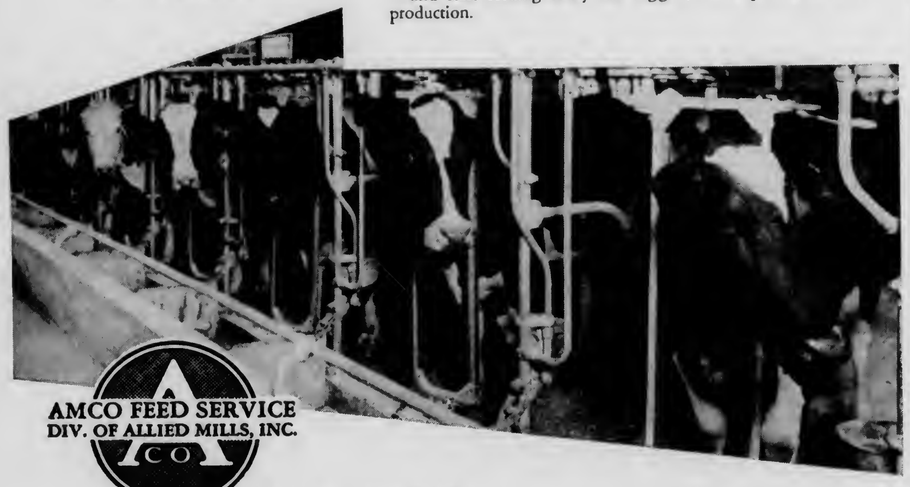

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.

Dept. H-12, Muncy, Pa.

CATTLE

Fancy T. B. tested registered Holstein and Ayreshire cows, fresh and close springers from 4 to 6 years old. Registered not transferred for $120. each delivered in carlots or less; reg. 1st and 2nd calf Holstein and Ayreshire heifers, $60. each delivered. Grade and purebred, Guernseys, Jerseys, Milking Short Horn, Grade Holstein and Guernseys, and Brown Swiss Cows, Heifers, Calves at low prices. Can supply any breed of cattle. Also some registered farm horses.

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Windham, Greene County, New York

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For Every Agricultural Use
For WHITEWASH
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PEANUT HULLS
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Moisture	10.17	Ammonia	1.97
Nitrogen	1.62	Bone Phos.	.31
		Potash	.84

Less dust—More sanitary than straw. Superior in fertilizing value to manure made from shavings. Used at State College.

$6.00 per ton F. O. B. Philadelphia
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CRUMB'S Chain Hanging **STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
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Winthrop W. Dunbar
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REVISED BASIC PRICE LIST EFFECTIVE JAN. 1st, 1932.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect January 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

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The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price January 1st, 1932.

Miles		Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3½ milk:
1 to 10	inc.	.266	$2.01
11 to 20	"	.283	1.99
21 to 30	"	.303	1.97
31 to 40	"	.313	1.96
41 to 50	"	.333	1.94
51 to 60	"	.343	1.93
61 to 70	"	.364	1.91
71 to 80	"	.374	1.90
81 to 90	"	.389	1.89
91 to 100	"	.399	1.88
101 to 110	"	.414	1.86
111 to 120	"	.424	1.85
121 to 130	"	.434	1.84
131 to 140	"	.450	1.83
141 to 150	"	.460	1.82
151 to 160	"	.475	1.80
161 to 170	"	.480	1.80
171 to 180	"	.490	1.79
181 to 190	"	.505	1.77
191 to 200	"	.510	1.77
201 to 210	"	.520	1.76
211 to 220	"	.535	1.74
221 to 230	"	.540	1.74
231 to 240	"	.550	1.73
241 to 250	"	.556	1.72
251 to 260	"	.566	1.71
261 to 270	"	.576	1.70
271 to 280	"	.581	1.70
281 to 290	"	.596	1.68
291 to 300	"	.600	1.68

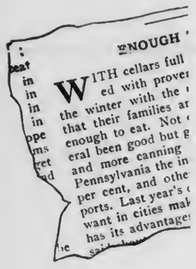
NOTICE

In addition to the reduction of 5¢ per hundred in basic price as quoted above, it was also agreed that 50% of the established basic quantity be paid for at basic price during the month of January 1932. All the rest of the milk purchased above that amount will be paid for at surplus price.

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Wentz President. S. Raper Gotwals Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bl'd'g.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued December 31, 1931.



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Amco 20% Dai
Amco 20% Nat
Amco 24% Dai
Amco 24% Uni
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THE NAME
PA
Write for
EUGENE E.

REVISED BASIC PRICE LIST EFFECTIVE JAN. 1st, 1932

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect January 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

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BASIC price January 1st, 1932.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price per qt.
3.	$2.51	5.4
3.05	2.53	5.45
3.1	2.55	5.5
3.15	2.57	5.55
3.2	2.59	5.55
3.25	2.61	5.6
3.3	2.63	5.65
3.35	2.65	5.7
3.4	2.67	5.75
3.45	2.69	5.8
3.5	2.71	5.85
3.55	2.73	5.85
3.6	2.75	5.9
3.65	2.77	5.95
3.7	2.79	6.
3.75	2.81	6.05
3.8	2.83	6.1
3.85	2.85	6.15
3.9	2.87	6.15
3.95	2.89	6.2
4.	2.91	6.25
4.05	2.93	6.3
4.1	2.95	6.35
4.15	2.97	6.4
4.2	2.99	6.45
4.25	3.01	6.45
4.3	3.03	6.5
4.35	3.05	6.55
4.4	3.07	6.6
4.45	3.09	6.65
4.5	3.11	6.7
4.55	3.13	6.75
4.6	3.15	6.75
4.65	3.17	6.8
4.7	3.19	6.85
4.75	3.21	6.9
4.8	3.23	6.95
4.85	3.25	7.
4.9	3.27	7.05
4.95	3.29	7.1
5.	3.31	7.15

NOTICE

In addition to the reduction of 5¢ per hundred in basic price as quoted above, it was also agreed that 90% of the established basic quantity be paid for at basic price during the month of January 1932. All the rest of the milk purchased above that amount will be paid for at surplus price.

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Gilbach, President Ralph Zollers, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued December 31, 1931.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect January 1, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

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The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price January 1st, 1932. December surplus price.

Miles	Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Class 1 Test	Class 1 Per 100#
1 to 10	inc. .268	$2.05	3.	$0.80
11 to 20	" .282	2.04	3.05	0.82
21 to 30	" .303	2.02	3.1	0.84
31 to 40	" .313	2.01	3.15	0.86
41 to 50	" .323	1.99	3.2	0.88
51 to 60	" .342	1.96	3.25	0.90
61 to 70	" .364	1.94	3.3	0.92
71 to 80	" .374	1.92	3.35	0.94
81 to 90	" .389	1.94	3.4	0.96
91 to 100	" .399	1.93	3.45	0.98
101 to 110	" .414	1.91	3.5	1.00
111 to 120	" .424	1.90	3.55	1.02
121 to 130	" .434	1.89	3.6	1.04
131 to 140	" .450	1.88	3.65	1.06
141 to 150	" .460	1.87	3.7	1.08
151 to 160	" .475	1.86	3.75	1.10
161 to 170	" .485	1.85	3.8	1.12
171 to 180	" .490	1.84	3.85	1.14
181 to 190	" .505	1.82	3.9	1.16
191 to 200	" .510	1.82	3.95	1.18
201 to 210	" .520	1.81	4.	1.20
211 to 220	" .531	1.79	4.05	1.22
221 to 230	" .540	1.79	4.1	1.24
231 to 240	" .550	1.78	4.15	1.26
241 to 250	" .560	1.77	4.2	1.28
251 to 260	" .566	1.76	4.25	1.30
261 to 270	" .576	1.76	4.3	1.32
271 to 280	" .581	1.75	4.35	1.34
281 to 290	" .596	1.73	4.4	1.36
291 to 300	" .600	1.73	4.45	1.38
			4.5	1.40
			4.55	1.42
			4.	1.44
			4.65	1.46
			4.7	1.48
			4.75	1.50
			4.8	1.52
			4.85	1.54
			4.9	1.56
			4.95	1.58
			5.	1.60

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Gilbach, President Ralph Zollers, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued December 28, 1931.

REVISED BASIC PRICE LIST EFFECTIVE JAN. 1st, 1932

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect January 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4¢ for each tenth point and 2¢ for each half-tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC price January 1st, 1932.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price per qt.
3.	$2.51	5.4
3.05	2.53	5.45
3.1	2.55	5.5
3.15	2.57	5.55
3.2	2.59	5.55
3.25	2.61	5.6
3.3	2.63	5.65
3.35	2.65	5.7
3.4	2.67	5.75
3.45	2.69	5.8
3.5	2.71	5.85
3.55	2.73	5.85
3.6	2.75	5.9
3.65	2.77	5.95
3.7	2.79	6.
3.75	2.81	6.05
3.8	2.83	6.1
3.85	2.85	6.15
3.9	2.87	6.15
3.95	2.89	6.2
4.	2.91	6.25
4.05	2.93	6.3
4.1	2.95	6.35
4.15	2.97	6.4
4.2	2.99	6.45
4.25	3.01	6.45
4.3	3.03	6.5
4.35	3.05	6.55
4.4	3.07	6.6
4.45	3.09	6.65
4.5	3.11	6.7
4.55	3.13	6.75
4.6	3.15	6.75
4.65	3.17	6.8
4.7	3.19	6.85
4.75	3.21	6.9
4.8	3.23	6.95
4.85	3.25	7.
4.9	3.27	7.05
4.95	3.29	7.1
5.	3.31	7.15

NOTICE

In addition to the reduction of 5¢ per hundred in basic price as quoted above, it was also agreed that 90% of the established basic quantity be paid for at basic price during the month of January 1932. All the rest of the milk purchased above that amount will be paid for at surplus price.

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Allbach, President Ralph Zollers, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued December 31, 1931.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect January 1, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

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(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price January 1st, 1932. December surplus price.

Miles		Basic quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Class 1 Test	Class 1 Per 100#
1 to 10	inc.	.262	$2.08	3.	$0.80
11 to 20	"	.282	2.04	3.05	0.82
21 to 30	"	.303	2.02	3.1	0.84
31 to 40	"	.323	2.01	3.15	0.86
41 to 50	"	.333	1.99	3.2	0.88
51 to 60	"	.343	1.96	3.25	0.90
61 to 70	"	.364	1.98	3.3	0.92
71 to 80	"	.374	1.96	3.35	0.94
81 to 90	"	.389	1.94	3.4	0.96
91 to 100	"	.399	1.93	3.45	0.98
101 to 110	"	.414	1.91	3.5	1.00
111 to 120	"	.424	1.90	3.55	1.02
121 to 130	"	.434	1.89	3.6	1.04
131 to 140	"	.450	1.88	3.65	1.06
141 to 150	"	.460	1.87	3.7	1.08
151 to 160	"	.475	1.86	3.75	1.10
161 to 170	"	.480	1.85	3.8	1.12
171 to 180	"	.490	1.84	3.85	1.14
181 to 190	"	.505	1.82	3.9	1.16
191 to 200	"	.510	1.82	3.95	1.18
201 to 210	"	.520	1.81	4.	1.20
211 to 220	"	.534	1.79	4.05	1.22
221 to 230	"	.540	1.79	4.1	1.24
231 to 240	"	.550	1.78	4.15	1.26
241 to 250	"	.556	1.77	4.2	1.28
251 to 260	"	.566	1.76	4.25	1.30
261 to 270	"	.576	1.76	4.3	1.32
271 to 280	"	.581	1.75	4.35	1.34
281 to 290	"	.596	1.73	4.4	1.36
291 to 300	"	.600	1.73	4.45	1.38
				4.5	1.40
				4.55	1.42
				4.6	1.44
				4.65	1.46
				4.7	1.48
				4.75	1.50
				4.8	1.52
				4.85	1.54
				4.9	1.56
				4.95	1.58
				5.	1.60

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Allbach, President Ralph Zollers, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued December 28, 1931.

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect January 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price January 1st, 1932.			December surplus price.	
Test per cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100#	Price per qt.	Class 1 Per 100#	Per qt.
3.	2.56	5.5	1.37	2.95
3.05	2.58	5.55	1.39	3.0
3.1	2.60	5.6	1.41	3.05
3.15	2.62	5.65	1.43	3.1
3.2	2.64	5.7	1.45	3.1
3.25	2.66	5.7	1.47	3.15
3.3	2.68	5.75	1.49	3.2
3.35	2.70	5.8	1.51	3.25
3.4	2.72	5.85	1.53	3.3
3.45	2.74	5.9	1.55	3.35
3.5	2.76	5.95	1.57	3.4
3.55	2.78	6.	1.59	3.4
3.6	2.80	6.	1.61	3.45
3.65	2.82	6.05	1.63	3.5
3.7	2.84	6.1	1.65	3.55
3.75	2.86	6.15	1.67	3.6
3.8	2.88	6.2	1.69	3.65
3.85	2.90	6.25	1.71	3.7
3.9	2.92	6.3	1.73	3.7
3.95	2.94	6.3	1.75	3.75
4.	2.96	6.35	1.77	3.8
4.05	2.98	6.4	1.79	3.85
4.1	3.00	6.45	1.81	3.9
4.15	3.02	6.5	1.83	3.95
4.2	3.04	6.55	1.85	4.0
4.25	3.06	6.6	1.87	4.0
4.3	3.08	6.6	1.89	4.05
4.35	3.10	6.65	1.91	4.1
4.4	3.12	6.7	1.93	4.15
4.45	3.14	6.75	1.95	4.2
4.5	3.16	6.8	1.97	4.25
4.55	3.18	6.85	1.99	4.3
4.6	3.20	6.9	2.01	4.3
4.65	3.22	6.9	2.03	4.35
4.7	3.24	6.95	2.05	4.4
4.75	3.26	7.	2.07	4.45
4.8	3.28	7.05	2.09	4.5
4.85	3.30	7.1	2.11	4.55
4.9	3.32	7.15	2.13	4.6
4.95	3.34	7.2	2.15	4.6
5.	3.36	7.25	2.17	4.65

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., W. D. Nichols, President. Ralph Goldsborough, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued December 29th, 1931.

INTER-STATE

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-ST ...ATION, Inc.

Vol. XII — Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., Januar — No. 9

Cornell University Library, New York State College of Agric., Ithaca, New York.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council*

C. I. COHEE, Executive Secretary

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council has felt keenly during the past year its responsibility, as a service organization, to adapt its activities completely and swiftly to the conditions existing among the public, to whom it has carried a health message for eleven years.

Fitting the 1931 Program to the Times

The economic depression of 1931 has seriously lowered the income, and consequently the purchasing power of the public. The problem which has presented itself has been one not alone of emphasizing the food value of milk, but of showing that milk is an economical food. Large numbers of families are having to pare expenses drastically to live within our income. Numerous others are unemployed and dependent upon welfare organizations and must stretch five or even three dollars to meet their food needs for a week. Can this public still include milk on their buying list? If so, how? The answer to these two questions has occupied the foreground of the year's activities of the Dairy Council.

Keeping Milk on the Poor Man's Buying List

Nutritionists are in agreement that food budgets in being drastically lowered, suffer the danger of ceasing to furnish balanced diets. Double caution must be observed if the health of the family is to be protected. Early in the fall of 1930 the Dairy Council began a study to determine the minimum cost at which a family of five could secure an adequate food supply. The outcome of this study was the preparation and publication of a booklet "Feeding a Family of Five for Eight Twenty-Two Per Week." It contained suggested menus, a weekly market list, short-cuts in the preparation and selection of low-cost foods, and a collection of economical recipes.

Response to this booklet was instantaneous. The morning following the newspaper announcements of its publication, there was one request a minute by telephone, all of the wires in our office being commandeered for this single use. In the four days following, two thousand individual requests for copies were received by mail or telephone.

A total of 48,000 copies of this low-cost food budget have since been distributed, largely through cooperating organizations. A second low cost food budget booklet, revised to meet present lowered food costs and to incorporate further experience of relief agencies in low-cost feeding, is now under preparation.

Free Milk at School Breakfasts for Children of Unemployed

Between one and two thousand half pint bottles of free milk a day was the Council's contribution during last winter, to the vast breakfast feeding program which was conducted through the avenue of the Philadelphia Public Schools by the Lloyd Committee for Unemployment Relief. During the past fall, as soon as it began to be evident that there would be acute need for relief measures, machinery was evolved within the Philadelphia public school system, which ultimately provided eight thousand breakfasts for needy school children. School lunch-rooms, class-rooms, even basements and empty buildings were utilized for this emergency.

Use of Low Cost Foods Demonstrated

It is necessary to use more cereals in the extremely low-cost diet than would be ordinarily recommended, as cereals provide bulk in a cheap form. For this reason, the preparation of such cereals as corn meal mush, and oatmeal, served with milk, have been the foods chiefly demonstrated in the Philadelphia Health Centers. Since the economic depression, cereals have been varied with other low-cost dishes which include milk.. Effort has been made to emphasize the protective importance of milk particularly to the low cost diet. Nutrition specialists have pointed out that milk is an economical food, as one quart, at a cost of approximately eleven cents in Philadelphia furnishes an adult with more than half the day's essential food needs and far more than half of the child's.

School Program Being Conducted Without Interruption, Despite New Phases of Council Work

The new phases of Council work which have been developed during the past year in answer to needs arising out of the

(Continued on page 10)

We Extend

to all our readers

Hearty Greetings

and

Best Wishes

for a

Happy New Year

The Opportunity of the Depression Low-Cost Diet Planned

R. W. Balderston, National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.

The milk producers and distributors of this country are daily brought face to face with social responsibilities which, if properly utilized, can be turned into opportunities for future business.

Because of the fundamental importance of milk in the diet of children, milk distributors have been called on to make large contributions toward the distribution of free milk during the past two years. However, numberless dealers have continued for many months to deliver their product to consumers with children long after the income of the family had either been cut off or curtailed because of unemployment. This donation has been made in a generous spirit of service. If to this substantial contribution of milk that will need to be made again this winter, there is added education which will emphasize the economy of milk and its products, the dairy industry has an opportunity to turn this service to its own future advantage. It is now recognized that this charitable activity, which is an emergency matter, can be made to build a permanent increase in consumption.

1920-21 Revealed Malnutrition

During the depression of 1920-21 the attention of the American people was called to impairment in child health due to malnutrition during the period of economic distress. This resulted in a permanent movement for proper food habits. Due in large measure to the efforts of this campaign, in which the Dairy Councils took a leading part, we now have in this country a nation-wide program of child health education which has built up an ever-increasing consumption of milk and its products.

In the past year it has been demonstrated by the dairy industry, through its Dairy Councils, that the depressed years of 1930-31, distressing as they are, can be used to inaugurate a movement which, in the next ten-year period, will result in a definite increase in the consumption of dairy products for the whole family.

Methods Utilized in 1920-21

In order to determine the present possibilities perhaps it would be well to review briefly the educational method that developed in the period of depression that immediately followed the war.

The findings that revealed the poor physical condition of the young men enlisting for the Great War resulted in a survey of the health condition of the children of the land. Every one remembers the shock that was caused by the reports that from one-fourth to one-third of the children of school age in the United States were suffering from malnutrition, due largely to bad food habits. Nutrition classes swept the country. A primary measure of all these classes was teaching children to include more milk in their daily diet. The serving of mid-morning and mid-afternoon milk in every nutrition class was a routine.

One Quart of Milk Accepted as Standard for Children

Correction of physical defects and interesting under-nourished children in a practice of proper health habits, including the use of one quart of milk a day, started a health movement in this country which has now become of first importance in the program of every school for every school child. During that period and in the subsequent years emphasis has been placed chiefly upon the food value of milk for children.

Many demonstrations, both with animals and children, have been made. It is unnecessary to relate them here as they are familiar to most of you. In the last few years the importance of milk in the diet has been further emphasized with regard to its bearing on the development of sound teeth.

In the ten years since 1921, experiments and studies have piled up evidence so that today no one questions the food value of milk for children. The use of milk through the growing period is accepted by all scientific and health leaders.

Schools Promote Milk Drinking in Health Programs

While the rule of one quart of milk every day for every child is accepted, it is far from being an accomplished fact. However, there are in the United States today, 800,000 school teachers, the majority of whom are emphasizing the habit of regular use of milk by children with

(Continued on page 6)

December Price Conference

A conference with the sales committee of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers, was held in the offices of the Association in Philadelphia on December 30th, to consider market conditions and to adjust a sales program in connection with the present economic situation.

After a careful study of the market situation, the production and consumptive rate of the milk supply, it was finally agreed that a reduction in the price paid to producers by cooperating buyers be 5c per hundred lbs. beginning January 1st, 1932; that is $2.51 per cwt. f. o. b. Philadelphia, for 3% milk and $1.93 per cwt. delivered at receiving stations in the 50 to 60 mile zone.

It was further agreed that beginning with the month of January, 1932 the percentage of basic milk paid for at basic price will be represented by 90% of the established basic quantity, the remaining 10% to be paid for at the current monthly surplus prices.

Cheap Paints Waste Money

Professor Robb Gives Requirements of Good Outside Material. Labor is Largest Single Item of Cost

Cheap paint is poor economy; since labor is the largest single item in painting a building, says Professor B. B. Robb of the New York state college of agriculture. The safest way to get good paint is to buy from a reliable manufacturer who is not afraid to print the formula of the paint on the label. Home mixing does not insure quality for it is just as easy to adulterate ingredients as it is to adulterate paint, he says.

With high-grade paint Professor Robb suggests several steps that make a satisfactory job. Mix thoroughly; use two coats of paint and thin the first, or priming coat with equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil; brush the paint out well; do not paint when the temperature is below fifty degrees Fahrenheit; and above all, do not paint damp wood.

A good formula for a high grade white lead paint is: for the pigment sixty to sixty-five per cent white lead, twenty-five to thirty per cent zinc oxide, and ten per cent inert materials to aid in brushing and suspension. The color is included in the ten per cent The vehicle should contain ninety per cent pure raw linseed oil and ten per cent dryer and thinner. Paint of this quality is called house paint. It can readily be cheapened in both price and quality by adding extenders and by diluting the linseed oil with fish oil or water or both When such a paint is cheapened until the price is sufficiently low it is often called barn paint. But the requirements for paint on the barn are the same as for a house, as both, reminds Professor Robb, are exposed to exactly the same weather conditions.

Repaint in Time

Repainting should not be postponed until the old coating has flaked badly and much bare wood is exposed. The old coating serves as the foundation for the new covering, and if it is badly chipped and broken, customary methods of repainting do not result in a first-class appearance and a durable repaint job.

Make Cows Pay

Good dairy cows, well fed and cared for, will make money even under somewhat adverse market conditions. Test your cows this winter and get information on the working ability of each one. Then weed out the losers.

Institute of Cooperation to Hold 1932 Session in New England

The eighth annual sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation will be held in 1932 at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

The academic courses which will be conducted jointly by the Institute and the University will open July 18 and run four weeks.

The open sessions of the Institute will be held during the week of August 1.

In addition to the general morning sessions open to the public and the special open conferences during the afternoons of that week, the Institute will conduct also a number of round-tables on important problems of the cooperative movement which will be limited to a very small attendance at each round-table.

The Institute recently elected the following officers and trustees to serve for the ensuing year: C. E. Hough of Hartford, Connecticut, chairman; Paul S. Armstrong of Los Angeles, California, vice-chairman; M. S. Winder of Chicago, Illinois, vice-chairman; Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary; and I. W. Heaps of Baltimore, Maryland, treasurer.

Trustees: Paul S. Armstrong of Los Angeles, California; J. J. Brennan of Sacramento, California; W. P. Bullard of Albany, Georgia; Tait Butler of Memphis, Tennessee; C. F. Cavallaro of Jan Jose, California; E. R. Downie of Kansas City, Missouri; A. W. Gilbert of Boston, Massachusetts; Wiley M. Giffin of Fresno, California; Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C.; C. E. Hough of Hartford, Connecticut; C. E. Huff of Chicago, Illinois; H. G. Keeney of Omaha, Nebraska; Leroy Melton of Greenville, Illinois; John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; J. S. Montgomery of South St. Paul, Minnesota; C. O. Moser of New Orleans, Louisiana; L. B. Palmer of Columbus, Ohio; S. D. Sanders of Seattle, Washington; W. H. Settle of Indianapolis Indiana; J. W. Shorthill of Omaha, Nebraska; A. H. Stone of Dunleith, Mississippi; L. J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio; Dan A. Wallace of St. Paul, Minnesota; R. A. Ward of Portland, Oregon; M. S. Winder of Chicago, Illinois; Charles A. Ewing of Decatur, Illinois; John H. Snively of Winter Haven, Florida; O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, Kansas; James E. Lemmon of Morristown, South Dakota; Quentin Reynolds of Springfield, Massachusetts; H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, New York; Harry P. Cooper of Indianapolis, Indiana; H. G. Lucas of Brownwood, Texas; and the president of the American Farm Economic Association when elected.

The Institute is an educational enterprise supported by all of the general farm organizations, the major agricultural cooperatives and a number of important branches of federal and state governments.

Charles Schwab, known all over the world as the "steel master," tells a story of a neighbor who wanted to sell him a cow.

"I've got a cow I want to sell you, Charlie," the neighbor said.

"Yes? Would she fit into my Guernsey herd?"

"No, I dunno as she would."

"Has she got anything to recommend her?"

"Well, I dunno as she has."

"Does she give lots of milk?"

"No, I can't say as she gives lots of milk, but Charlie, I can tell you this. She's a kind, gentle, good-natured old cow and if she's got any milk she'll give it to you."

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

Quoting from the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., we note that the price for 3.5 milk, delivered in Detroit during November, applicable to 80% of the base production, was $1.85 per cwt., delivered.

Milk in excess of the 80% brought $1.04 per cwt. 3.5 test, delivered country receiving stations. This price is based on the Chicago butter market.

A new base is being established by producers which will become effective on January 1, 1932.

In the Flint, Mich., market, the milk actually sold as fluid milk brings $1.90 per cwt. Milk above fluid sales is figured according to average 92 score butter price in the New York market.

At Jackson, Mich., the price for 3.5 milk was $1.55 per cwt. The proportion of fluid milk was figured at $1.84. Manufactured milk as the base, was figured at $1.08 and that outside the base, at 85 cents.

All base milk at Ypsilanti brought $1.98 per cwt., 3.5 test, during November.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., base milk for November, 3.8 test, 77.91 pounds of each 100 pounds of the 80% base, went as fluid milk sales at $2.15, and 22.09 pounds went at the surplus price of $1.04.

Dealers reduced the price of milk to the consumer one cent a quart effective November 11th. The price of $2.15 therefore represent an average price for the month.

Chicago, Ill.

Quoting from "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, we note that December prices for milk are quoted as follows:—

The price of Class I milk for December will be $2.29 net per hundred pounds and will apply to 90% of the basic milk sold.

Class II milk will be the rest of the basic and the first 10% over basic which will be paid for at the rate of 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter plus 20%.

Class III will be the balance of milk delivered and the price will be 3.5 times 92 score butter, flat.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective at sub-markets.

November manufactured milk will be in two classes. Class II is rest of basic and first 10% over base and the price of 3.5 times Chicago butter plus 10% or $1.23 net. Class III is the balance of the milk delivered and the price of 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago, flat, or $1.04 net. The November average butter price was $.2969 cents.

Dairymens' League

Quoting from the "Dairymens League News", official organ of the Dairymens League Cooperative Association, New York, and from general releases by the League, we note the unsatisfactory conditions which have confronted that association during the past month.

Unsatisfactory trade conditions have seriously affected milk prices to producers as well as distributors in the New York City and Buffalo markets.

On December first it was announced by the League, "that economic conditions and the cost of production did not justify a reduction at this time, nevertheless, with a growing demand for milk in bottles, on account of recent public discussions of the unsatisfactory conditions in the distribution of loose milk, has made it necessary for the association to meet the conditions that existed and therefore beginning December first, 1931, it will sell milk to stores on a basis so that stores can resell this milk at about 11 cents a quart, plus a 3 cent deposit for the return of the bottle. The general delivered price for bottled milk on the street remaining at 14 cents a quart."

Unsatisfactory marketing conditions have also affected the League in the Buffalo, N. Y. area. Editorially the League News says: "Certainly no one can argue that producers can receive a fair price for milk produced under prevailing standards for protection of public health when that product retails at 5 or 6 cents per quart."

In its mid-month issue the Dairymens League News, announced the November price for fluid milk to its farmers at $1.71 per hundred pounds, in the 201 to 210 mile zone, 3.5 butterfat. The price paid the producer was $1.63 cents per cwt., the difference being made up in operating expenses and deductions for certificate of indebtedness. The latter being 8c per cwt.

New England

From the New England Dairymen, official organ of the New England Dairymens Association, December issue, we quote as follows: October prices continued at the same level as September or Class I, while Class II moved up 7 cents per cwt., due to advanced butter prices.

The following prices are quoted for October, Fluid milk $2.43; Surplus $1.47 per hundred pounds.

Deliveries of milk in October were 7% higher than in September but production dropped off in November. Production conditions have been very favorable for greater production this year. From the peak however, production has dropped about 10 pounds per day per dairy during the last half of November.

Peoria, Ill.

The November prices, net to the producer, as quoted by the "Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, Peoria, Ill., for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. Peoria, was $2.08 for base milk and $1.21 per cwt. for surplus.

The total production during November was classified as follows: Class I and Ia, 56%; Class 2, 9%; Class 3, 35% of the total.

Lower butter prices in November accounted for 9 cents of the drop in surplus prices.

Production in November was lower than in October, due largely however to the fact that October was a 31 day month and November a 30 day month.

Milwaukee

The price paid for fluid milk, according to the Milwaukee Milk Producers' official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, was reduced on December 1st, 1931, to $2.20 per cwt., a decline of 30 cents from the price effective in November.

"Sniping and price cutting of various kinds has been practiced by several dealers, particularly by those who do not abide by our two price plan.

"We don't know how production will run in December but it would seem to be a personal problem with each producer. He must ask himself whether or not he must force his cows to high production or even buy more cows.

"Does it pay to increase production and lower the average price? A question that every producer may well ask himself."

For November the leading producers report fluid milk sales ranging from 60.02% down to 45% of their supplies.

Dairying Becomes Major Enterprise

The modern era of dairying in Pennsylvania began about 1890, states Secretary of Agriculture John A McSparran in a review of the developments in this industry which now accounts for more than 40 per cent of the farmer's cash income in the Commonwealth The invention of the Babcock butterfat test in 1890 laid the foundation for this enterprise. Soon afterwards, came the tuberculin test and various experiments in scientific feeding and breeding.

A splendid illustration of this evolution in modern dairying, and a very creditable showing, is found in the records of the Pennsylvania State College dairy herd, as McSparran points out. During the seven year period beginning with 1891, the 29 cows which then made up the herd, averaged 4720 pounds of milk and 226 pounds of butterfat, annually An increase in both annual milk production and butterfat yield is shown for every five-year period to date and during the last year, the 74 cows which make up the herd now, averaged 10,090 pounds of milk and 392 pounds of butterfat, an increase of more than 100 per cent in average annual milk production, and 75 per cent in annual butterfat yield. The yearly averages by five-year periods are as follows:

Period	Average No. of cows	Milk (lbs.)	Butterfat (lbs.)
1891-95	29 65	4720 1	225 70
1896-00	28 17	5001 8	243 46
1901-05	30 91	5283 9	290 99
1906-10	38 46	5372 3	294 56
1911-15	47 40	5773 9	278 94
1916-20	59 80	7478 1	390 61
1921-25	61 38	8293 1	334 94
1926-30	66 92	8656 1	350 92
1930-31	74 40	10090 0	391 90

Rural Cooperative Statistics

The Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board has published comprehensive statistics on farmers' marketing and purchasing associations for the year 1931, affording comparisons with previous years. The following table has been constructed by this Department from the mimeographed releases of the Farm Board:

Year	No. of Associations	Volume of Business	Membership
1913	5,424	$635,829,000	651,185
1925	10,803	2,400,000,000	2,700,000
1928	12,000	2,500,000,000	3,100,000
1931	11,950	2,400,000,000	3,000,000

Gross figures for membership are given above. It is generally thought that, correcting for duplications, about 2,000,000 persons are members of cooperatives.

It is explained that consolidations of some associations account for part of the decrease in the number of the associations for 1931 as compared with 1930, and that those that have ceased functioning have frequently been locals doing a small volume of business, whose members could deal directly with cooperatives at larger centers because of better transportation and communication The low price levels obtaining in 1931 account mainly for the drop, in terms of dollars, in the volume of business transacted. These figures appear to indicate that farm cooperatives have until recently been fairly stable in the midst of difficult economic conditions.

Club Cow Sets High Milk and Fat Mark

Richard Prutsman, of the Jackson 4-H calf club in Tioga county, has made an unusually high record with his 2-year-old Holstein in her first lactation period, J. F. Keim, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College announces. This cow produced 17,487 pounds of milk and 6508 pounds of butterfat. Total receipts amounted to $350 66 and the feed cost was $148.27. The record was made under the supervision of the local dairy herd improvement association.

The Challenge

Secretary Hyde's stand in an effort of rehabilitation, stated in his annual report to the President, is, in substance, a challenge both to the farmers and to the Congressmen who are supposed to represent them The correct statement that surpluses cannot be forced on unwilling markets, not even, inferentially, by the export debenture or the equalization fee.

Agriculture was inflated during the war Deflation has been so slow that the world markets are still overstocked. The Farm Board was organized to help with deflation by fostering cooperative organization It was shunted into just such paper plans as Secretary Hyde now warns against, artificial stabilization which encourages more surpluses. That experience itself should be sufficient warning. Apparently it is not. The congressional dockets are demanding more experiments, and even the Big Three farmer organizations are again calling for the debenture and the equalization fee.

American agriculture will have to adjust itself to a declining export trade even when the depression is ended. The adjustment involves two major factors, voluntary reduction of acreage and abandonment of marginal farms. As Secretary Hyde wisely points out, this is not defeatism; it is merely facing the facts. (Editorial from the Ledger, Philadelphia, 12-10-31.)

Don't Let Your Milk Freeze

EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN MILK FREEZES

A number of factors enter into the matter of the correct weighing, sampling and handling of frozen milk. It even has a detrimental effect on the volume of consumption.

1. Producers Lose in Weight and Test

Aside from the frozen milk and cream particles that adhere to milk cans and lids, and become lost, there is an appreciable loss from the icy slush that remains to the weighing vats. This icy slush increases and decreases in the weight vat in accordance with the temperature of the milk and makes accurate weighing impossible.

It is also a well recognized fact that it is impossible to accurately sample frozen milk for butterfat test. A survey made by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on a number of dairies showed that an average test of 4 per cent. on days when milk was **not frozen,** was reduced to 3.4 per cent. for the same samples, when the milk was allowed to freeze. It is evident therefore, that a true sample of milk cannot be obtained unless the frozen milk be completely thawed before samples for butterfat tests are taken.

2. Buyers Lose in Handling Frozen Milk

A considerable loss of time results in the handling of frozen milk. Weighing is greatly slowed down because of the retention of frozen icy slush in the weigh tank. Frequent readjustments of the weigh scales is necessary and at that it is difficult to obtain true weights.

Frozen milk also exerts a detrimental effect on the appearance of the milk, which may lead to losses, such as decreased consumer consumption.

3. Consumers Lose in Quality of Milk

Milk that has once been frozen never recovers its original quality. Particles of the milk curd become changed in character after freezing. Some of these particles separate and frequently adhere to the glass milk containers and convey the impression to the consumer that the milk has been tampered with.

WHERE IS MILK MOST LIKELY TO BECOME FROZEN?
EVIDENTLY AT THE FARM

The proof is evident Milk delivered by the same truck will have some dairies that **never have frozen milk,** no matter how cold the weather may be, while on the other hand, there are others that almost always have frozen milk when the weather temperature gets below the freezing point.

Keep your milk from freezing
It will save you money.

F. M. Twining, Director,
Field and Test Department.

Build Up the Woodlot

This is a good time to reconstruct the producing units of the farm The woodlot is included in this group To sell the prize trees when prices are low is destructive To remove the weeds and culls from the woods is constructive work This will aid in developing more and better timber for the time when it will sell at a premium

In educating consumers to the liberal use of dairy products, health has the strongest appeal for children while longevity, efficiency, beauty and "preservation of the characteristics of youth" are the most effective appeals for adults.

Letting Timber Grow

Let the timber grow, is the advice of the United States Forest Service to owners of farm woodlands who can not find a market in advance of cutting. Thinning dense stands of young timber, cutting needed fuel and timber for home use is entirely practical. And where markets are to be had for fuel wood, posts, or timber the woodlot will help pay some of the farm bills. But there is loss of both timber and labor if trees are cut and the wood remains unsold until it begins to decay

The best place to have your timber is in the living tree, says the Forest Service The tree keeps on growing into more and better timber likely to be more salable when market demand is favorable.

Slight Upward Trend Reported in Agricultural Prices

The farm price of eggs, wheat, buckwheat, oats, apples and wool increased somewhat during November while the price of corn, potatoes, hay and livestock dropped, records in the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate

While not extensive, the upturn in prices was sufficient to increase the price index from 91 on October 15 to 94 on November 15. This means that the prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their principal products, now stand six points below the level prevailing from 1910 to 1914

Taking the country as a whole, present farm prices are 29 points under the pre-war level This situation coupled with the fact that the prices which farmers must pay for commodities purchased are 23 per cent above the 1910-1914 average, means that the U. S. farmer's pre war dollar today is worth only 58 cents. The proximity of the Pennsylvania farmer to markets and his emphasis upon dairying and poultry keeping, are reflected in his pre war dollar being worth 76 cents today, 18 cents more than the U. S average.

The following table gives the November 15 and October 15, 1931, and November 15, 1930 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania, with pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Nov. 15 1931	Oct. 15 1931	Nov. 15 1930	Nov. 15 average 1910-1914
Eggs per dozen	367	33	45	34
Butter per lb	335	33	42	33
Wheat per bushel	59	49	80	95
Buckwheat per bushel	58	37	93	69
Corn per bushel	45	48	53	69
Oats per bushel	32	30	46	46
Potatoes per bushel	45	50	1 15	67
Apples per bushel	60	55	1 05	64
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5 50	5 80	7 10	6 20
Hogs per 100 lbs	6 00	6 50	9 60	7 94
Calves per 100 lbs	7 80	8 10	10 60	8 36
Lambs per 100 lbs	5 60	5 90	6 80	6 22
Chickens per lb	190	196	200	126
Turkeys per lb	28	28	30	18
Hay per ton	11 40	11 50	8 10	15 78
Wool per lb	19	18	23	22
Index on farm prices:				
United States	71	68	103	100
Pennsylvania	94	91	*	100
Prices farmers pay:				
United States	124	126	142	100
Farmers purchasing power:				
United States	58	54	73	100
Pennsylvania	76	72	*	100

*Not available.

Says Breeding Efficiency Betters Milk Production

Attention should be paid to the regularity with which individual cows are breeding since low average production in the dairy herd is cause for alarm, asserts J. W Bartlett, dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"When calves are not being born to the herd on the basis of 90 per cent or better each year specific records of breeding should be studied," he declares. "Low breeding efficiency may be due to faulty nutrition of either the cows or the sire, to lack of exercise of the sire, or to other organic disturbances.

During the winter months cows lose the effects of summer sunshine and green feed and become more susceptible to breeding troubles. When irregular breeding occurs a qualified veterinarian should examine each cow for physiological disturbances, since frequently animals will become regular breeders after one treatment when they otherwise might remain sterile indefinitely. If any abortion has occurred, however, sterility may result."

Professor Bartlett urges that the sire, too be examined if irregularity in breeding is noted. Faulty feeding that may result in keeping him too fat, lack of sufficient exercise, or a steady diet of silage may cause the bull to become sterile.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc. West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, through its official organ "The Milk Producers' Review", extends to its entire membership, as well as to its readers generally, its best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

While we have been struggling through a period of general depression during the past year, let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and do, cooperatively, those things which will tend toward greater financial success during the coming year.

This no doubt will need some extra effort. The productions of our cows must be observed, see that there are no boarders in the herd; feed economically and by such prescribed method, insure greater yield per cow. Care for your milk properly so that when it reaches the consumer it will be pleasing to the taste and tend toward increased consumption.

The better your product may be the greater will be the disposition of the consuming public to use it.

If these various conditions having to do with the production and marketing of your milk supply are observed, we have no doubt but that your success as a dairyman will be greater, on the whole, than was the case in the year just closed.

So far this winter the farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed have been favored with relatively good weather conditions. There has been but little hard freezing, except in some of the mountain sections, where some snow has fallen. Its been a good fall to clean up odds and ends about the farm buildings and considerable work of this class has been done.

Dairymen should take advantage of such times to make things snug for the winter. Protect their cowstables and cow sheds from the rigor of the colder weather yet to come.

It will pay you well to protect your cows from the chill winds and the snow and cold rain storms. This kind of work will pay for itself in the volume of milk returned.

If you have not already performed this kind of protective work, do so at once.

The general milk markets in many sections of the country are unsatisfactory.

Fluid milk production in general is showing more profits than other farm products and there is a tendency to overdo it. Economic conditions do not warrant heavy production and, even though fluid milk production may be more profitable than other farm crops, if the boarder cow is not eliminated from the herd the dairyman will find that he is producing milk at a loss. Care for your cows properly but don't crowd a weak market with excess milk. To do so, may result in the breaking of your market. Cull unprofitable producers.

President Allebach's "Market Conditions" in this issue of the Review, should have your careful attention.

Ice

Right now we should give some real consideration to the necessity of an ice supply for summer use, on the farm.

The season for harvesting ice is close at hand and with the growing demand for milk of low bacteria content and also from the standpoint of protecting the summer's milk from souring all important factors from the dairymens standpoint as well as the need for ice in many uses on the farm, during the hot weather, it would seem to be desirable, that, at this time one give the matter serious consideration.

Of course there are ice houses and ice houses—elaborate and otherwise, but a satisfactory ice house can be built at little cost. If you do not know just how to go about constructing one consult your county agent who can no doubt, supply you with the information necessary in your own particular section.

January Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during January, 1932, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for January, 1932, and until further advised, will be $2.51 per hundred pounds, or 5.4 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, will be $1.93 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during January, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Control of Production Is Necessary to Success

In a release by the Federal Farm Board, James C. Stone, president of the Board is quoted as follows: "Stabilization involves selling as well as buying and producers must face this fact. Many people have thought stabilization means to hold the prices permanently higher than they would otherwise be. This cannot be done without control of production."

DECEMBER BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	31½	30½	29
2	31½	30½	29
3	31½	30½	29
4	31½	30½	29
5	31½	30½	29½
7	32	31	29½
8	31	30	29½
9	31	30	29½
10	31½	30½	29½
11	31½	30½	30
12	31½	30½	29¾
14	31½	30½	29½
15	32	31	28¾
16	32	30½	29
17	31½	30½	29
18	31½	31	29½
19	32	31	29½
21	32	31	29½
22	33	32	29½
23	32	31	29½
24	32	31	29½
26	32	31	
28	32	31	29½
29	32	31	28½
30	30	29	27
31	29	28	27

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. Allebach

Milk marketing conditions in most of the large centers are in a very serious condition. Neighboring markets have been forced to reduce prices, placing them below the prices in our own district. In our own market, the Philadelphia Milk Shed, many conditions are confronted with two serious problems. First, because of the general unsatisfactory economic conditions with its curtailment of the buying power of the public, which has reduced sales of milk to a considerable extent and second, by an increase in production which set in about mid-December and has resulted in flooding the market with milk.

We have steadily warned our producers through the columns of the Milk Producers Review, cautioning them not to increase their production and avoid the conditions that now confronts us, and, it has now reached the point where something drastic must be done to bring the full force of the situation to our membership.

With the market unsatisfactory, action had to be taken and a price conference with our cooperating buyers was called on December 30th, to consider what steps could be taken to correct this unsatisfactory situation.

Distributors felt that a drastic reduction in the price of milk to the producer would curtail production and by passing this reduction to the consuming public, consumption might be increased. Your officers and sales committee, however, were opposed to such a program.

Naturally, with low milk prices prevailing all around us, the buyers of milk in this market insisted on a lower price to our producers, but after surveying the situation from all angles, it was finally agreed that the price paid for our basic milk be reduced 5c per hundred pounds, starting January 1st, 1932 and that only 90% of the established basic quantity is to be paid for at basic price and the balance of the milk produced be paid for at the current surplus price.

This action, I feel, is a real warning to all producers, that unless they curtail the production immediately, (at least 10% below their present production) no doubt something more drastic will have to be done in the very near future. No producer should endeavor to raise his production at the present time by buying more cows. If you cannot even up to your basic, better let well enough alone.

During the year 1931, up until the middle of December, 1931, our producers did a wonderful piece of work by keeping their production each month below that of the same month during 1930. Starting with December 15, your production suddenly mounted considerably above the amount produced previous to that time. If this increased production continues for any length of time, with the present economic conditions in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, and to speak more plainly, the consumers inability, or unwillingness to buy the amount of milk they bought in the previous year, will produce large surplus of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. Therefore we are placing the facts plainly before you and it is up to our producers to act, and to act immediately if you want to save your present market for your milk.

Butter Market

From the standpoint of stocks, all dairy products are in fairly strong position. Butter in cold storage, says the Domestic Dairy Markets Review, published by the United States States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its issue at the close of December.

Butter in cold storage warehouses the first of December amounted to 42,297,000 pounds, was less than half the quantity on hand a year previously when stocks totaled 88,000,000 pounds. The December 1 stocks were in fact only about half as large as the five year average for December 1st of 83,600,000 pounds. While this in itself is a supporting factor withdrawals from storage have been much lighter than in 1930, a condition that has been more or less discouraging to butter dealers.

Stocks of American cheese on December 1st, of 60,600,000 pounds were 10,500,000 pounds less than a year previous and about 6,000,000 pounds higher than the average. Thus storage stocks of both butter and cheese are much below surplus of a year ago, but it must be remembered that current production is much heavier and that owners of storage goods must move these in competition with fresh goods which are available in ample supply.

The markets on the whole can be described as nervous and unsettled but there have been little wide ranges of prices. 92 score butter, solid packed, on which the surplus price is based opened the month at 30½ cents, at times 31 cents and toward the close of the month touched 32 cents, but sagged during the closing days to 28 cents.

Cattle in 54 Townships Await Tuberculin Test

All the cattle in fifty-four townships located in seventeen counties are on the waiting list for the tuberculin test, according to a report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Forty-two countries are now "modfied accredited" meaning that the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to a negligible amount. In three additional counties, all the cattle have been tested, so that accreditation will likely be realized within a short time.

Over 1,100,000 cattle in Pennsylvania are now under supervision in the bovine tuberculosis eradication work. A total of 62,460 cattle were tested during October, and of this number only 1,792, or less than three per cent reacted.

Keep in touch with progress— ATTEND

The Penna. Farm Products Show and Agricultural Week
Harrisburg, Penna.
January 18-22, 1932

The New Jersey Farm Products Show and Agricultural Week
Trenton, N. J.
January 26-29, 1932

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for December, 1931, represent those to be paid by cooperating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of December is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by cooperating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers will use it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions or payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
December, 1931
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
1	$2.56	5.5
2	2.58	5.55
3.05	2.60	5.6
3.1	2.62	5.65
3.15	2.64	5.7
3.2	2.66	5.7
3.25	2.68	5.75
3.3	2.70	5.8
3.35	2.72	5.85
3.4	2.74	5.9
3.45	2.76	5.95
3.5	2.78	6.0
3.55	2.80	6.0
3.6	2.82	6.05
3.65	2.84	6.1
3.7	2.86	6.15
3.75	2.88	6.2
3.8	2.90	6.25
3.85	2.92	6.3
3.9	2.94	6.3
3.95	2.96	6.35
4.	2.98	6.4
4.05	3.00	6.45
4.1	3.02	6.5
4.15	3.04	6.55
4.2	3.06	6.6
4.25	3.08	6.6
4.3	3.10	6.65
4.35	3.12	6.7
4.4	3.14	6.75
4.45	3.16	6.8
4.5	3.18	6.85
4.55	3.20	6.9
4.6	3.22	6.9
4.65	3.24	6.95
4.7	3.26	7.0
4.75	3.28	7.05
4.8	3.30	7.1
4.85	3.32	7.15
4.9	3.34	7.2
4.95	3.36	7.25
5.		

DECEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.38	2.95
3.05	1.40	3.0
3.1	1.42	3.05
3.15	1.44	3.1
3.2	1.46	3.15
3.25	1.48	3.2
3.3	1.50	3.2
3.35	1.52	3.25
3.4	1.54	3.3
3.45	1.56	3.35
3.5	1.58	3.4
3.55	1.60	3.45
3.6	1.62	3.5
3.65	1.64	3.5
3.7	1.66	3.55
3.75	1.68	3.6
3.8	1.70	3.65
3.85	1.72	3.7
3.9	1.74	3.75
3.95	1.76	3.8
4.	1.78	3.8
4.05	1.80	3.85
4.1	1.82	3.9
4.15	1.84	3.95
4.2	1.86	4.0
4.25	1.88	4.05
4.3	1.90	4.1
4.35	1.92	4.1
4.4	1.94	4.15
4.45	1.96	4.2
4.5	1.98	4.25
4.55	2.00	4.1
4.6	2.02	4.35
4.65	2.04	4.4
4.7	2.06	4.4
4.75	2.08	4.45
4.8	2.10	4.5
4.85	2.12	4.55
4.9	2.14	4.6
4.95	2.16	4.65
5	2.18	4.7

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
December 1931

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lbs.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.266	$2.08
11 to 20 "	.293	2.02
21 to 30 "	.313	2.01
31 to 40 "	.333	1.99
41 to 50 "	.343	1.98
51 to 60 "	.353	1.96
61 to 70 "	.374	1.95
71 to 80 "	.389	1.94
81 to 90 "	.399	1.93
91 to 100 "	.414	1.91
101 to 110 "	.424	1.90
111 to 120 "	.434	1.89
121 to 130 "	.450	1.88
131 to 140 "	.460	1.87
141 to 150 "	.475	1.85
151 to 160 "	.480	1.85
161 to 170 "	.490	1.84
171 to 180 "	.505	1.82
181 to 190 "	.510	1.82
191 to 200 "	.520	1.81
201 to 210 "	.545	1.79
211 to 220 "	.540	1.78
221 to 230 "	.550	1.77
231 to 240 "	.556	1.76
241 to 250 "	.566	1.75
251 to 260 "	.576	1.75
261 to 270 "	.581	1.75
271 to 280 "	.596	1.73
281 to 290 "	.600	1.73
291 to 300 "		

DECEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	$0.80
3.	$ .05	0.82
3.05	.1	0.84
3.1	.15	0.86
3.15	.2	0.88
3.2	.25	0.90
3.25	.3	0.92
3.3	.35	0.94
3.35	.4	0.96
3.4	.45	0.98
3.45	.5	1.00
3.5	.55	1.02
3.55	.6	1.04
3.6	.65	1.06
3.65	.7	1.08
3.7	.75	1.10
3.75	.8	1.12
3.8	.85	1.14
3.85	.9	1.16
3.9	.95	1.18
3.95	4.	1.20
4.	4.05	1.22
4.05	4.1	1.24
4.1	4.15	1.26
4.15	4.2	1.28
4.2	4.25	1.30
4.25	4.3	1.32
4.3	4.35	1.34
4.35	4.4	1.36
4.4	4.45	1.38
4.45	4.5	1.40
4.5	4.55	1.42
4.55	4.6	1.44
4.6	4.65	1.46
4.65	4.7	1.48
4.7	4.75	1.50
4.75	4.8	1.52
4.8	4.85	1.54
4.85	4.9	1.56
4.9	4.95	1.58
4.95	5.	1.60
5.		

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1929		
October	2.03	—
November	1.96	—
December		—
1930		
January	1.74	—
February	1.41	—
March	1.45	—
April	1.51	—
May	1.39	—
June	1.46	—
July	1.51	—
August	1.51	—
September	1.89	—
October	1.74	—
November	1.40	—
December		—
1931		
January	1.11	—
February	1.11	—
March	1.13	—
April	1.03	—
May	.92	—
June	.90	—
July	.97	—
August	1.08	—
September	1.24	—
October	1.45	—
November	1.20	—
December	1.20	—

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929			
April	$ .41	7 35	2 81
May	3 29	7 1	2 71
June	3 29	7 1	2 71
July	3 29	7 1	2 71
August	3 29	7 1	2 71
September	3 54	7 6	2 96
October	3 54	7 6	2 96
November	3 54	7 6	2 96
December	3 44	7 4	2 87
1930			
January	3 29	7 1	2 71
February	3 29	7 1	2 71
March	3 29	7 1	2 71
April	3 29	7 1	2 71
May	3 29	7 1	2 71
June	3 29	7 1	2 71
July	3 29	7 1	2 71
August	3 29	7 1	2 71
September	3 29	7 1	2 71
October	3 29	7 1	2 71
November	3 29	7 1	2 71
December	3 29	7 1	2 71
1931			
January	2 89	6 2	2 31
February	2 89	6 2	2 31
March	2 89	6 2	2 31
April	2 89	6 2	2 31
May	2 89	6 2	2 31
June	2 89	6 2	2 31
July	2 89	6 2	2 31
August	2 89	6 2	2 31
September	2 56	5 5	1 98
October	2 56	5 5	1 98
November	2 56	5 5	1 98
December	2 56	5 5	1 98

Dec. 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	$2.76
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Hat and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	
Bregenzer-Daines			2.76
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.67
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B. less .9 cts.	4.00	2.46
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less .30 cts.	4.00	
Wilmington, Del.			2.19
Receiving Stations		3.70	1.95
Ancelma, Pa.	41 50	3.70	2.21
Bedford, Pa.	261 270	3.70	2.19
Bridgeton, N. J.	81 40	4.00	1.95
Byers, Pa.	41 50	3.70	2.18
Carnegie, Pa.	261 270	3.70	2.01
Goshen, Pa.	51 60	3.70	2.18
Huntingdon, Pa.	201 210	3.70	2.19
Kelton, Pa.	51 60	4.00	2.19
Kimberton, Pa.	41 50	3.70	2.02
Lambeburg, Pa.	41 50	3.70	2.08
Mercersburg, Pa.	181 190	3.70	2.18
Nassau, Del.	131 140	3.70	2.18
Oxford, Pa.	51 60	3.70	2.18
Red Hill, Pa.	51 60	4.00	2.21
Ringoes, N. J.	51 60	4.00	2.02
Rushland, Pa.	31 40	3.70	1.99
Waynesboro, Pa.	181 190	3.70	2.21
Williamsburg, Pa.	221 230	3.70	2.19
Yerkes, Pa.	31 40	3.70	
Zeglersville, Pa.	41 50	4.00	1.58
		A	1.00
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.		
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.		

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less .06 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		Total combined payment for butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note I for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
			I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.04	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.08	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.08	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.10	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.12	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.21	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.32	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.36	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.40	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.44	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.48	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.52	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.56	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.60	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.64	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.68	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.72	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.76	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.80	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.00		1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

NOTE (1) **Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V**

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, qualifying one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

CLASS I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1931 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET

CLASS III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN DECEMBER.

CLASS V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements are not met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is 50,001 or over.
(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met.

The butterfat differential and bacteria premiums are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II.

The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II, These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II, These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

** There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE DEPRESSION

R. W. Balderston, National Dairy Council

(Continued from page 1)

steadily increasing results. This emphasis, however, has been with children and particularly young children, as is shown by a recent survey of the "Consumption of Milk and Dairy Products in Metropolitan Boston" made by Frederick V. Waugh.

Adults Do Not Set Example for Children

The health movement has had the support and cooperation of the parents but these parents have not been supplying the same teaching to their own food habits as shown by the same survey.

The survey indicates that in a cross-section of the population of Boston 88% of the children up to 5 years old were regular milk drinkers. During the school age the percentage gradually dropped to 73% for the early school years and 70% for the later school years, but of the adults only 28.6 were drinking any milk regularly and 62.3 never drank milk. This shows that adults have not adopted food habits based on new nutrition information. Furthermore, teaching emphasis has not been placed on the importance of adequate amounts of dairy produce in the diet of adults. It is only recently that there has been research that led to conclusive data on the absolute necessity of sufficient milk in the diet of the adult for protective health purposes.

Young Adults Interested in Economy

The present depression is much more far-reaching than 1920-21 and every one interested in the unemployed is seeking ways to provide adequately for the whole family. That drastic measures are necessary is shown by the reports of the toll that is being exacted from young adults. One leading insurance company has shown that their disability claims alone have increased 300% during the past year, due to the results of depression.

The plight of the adult is being stressed as perhaps never before within our memory. Necessity makes every one awake to eliminating everything not absolutely needed and open to all suggestions that show the way to make the dollar go farthest. The younger group of wage earners are for the first time paying attention to the food dollar. Heretofore within their experience the question of three meals a day has never been a serious problem.

Low-Cost Diet Planned

Last winter it was brought to the attention of the National Dairy Council that the economy of dairy products was not generally recognized by those planning low-cost diets. The reasons given were that dairy products were too expensive and that dependent families would not use them. To demonstrate this was a misconception, the National Dairy Council last winter prepared a low-cost diet for an average family of five with three children, including in it adequate amounts dairy products. In January 1931 in Chicago, this market order cost $8.75. Its purpose was to show that a very economical adequate diet could be planned that would include dairy products in such a way that the average family would enjoy the meals.

Low-Cost Diet Tested

The Dairy Council in Louisville decided to test this theory in practice. Six families of two adults and three children were selected in three different sections of the city. They used this budget for a period of ten weeks with enough variations in dishes to keep it from being monotonous. In Louisville the price of milk was low enough to use twenty-eight quarts of milk and two pounds of butter.

Results of Demonstration

The results of the Louisville demonstration was everything that those who initiated it had hoped. The children were examined by a leading pediatrist and the adults by one of the leading physicians at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. At the end of the ten-weeks' period, the physicians reported marked improvement in general nutrition. All persons below average made substantial gains. The families reported the meals palatable and satisfying. All enjoyed drinking milk and using dishes in which milk was included. The mothers reported the use of more dairy products simplified their marketing problems. Several of the adults gave up drinking coffee entirely although money for coffee was provided in the budget.

This same demonstration was repeated in St. Louis in two different sections of the city with two families of larger size—one family for one week and one family for two weeks—with the same gratifying results.

Milk the "Best Buy"

The National Dairy Council has a chart which will be sent to any one interested. This chart expresses in a very graphic fashion why milk is the best food we have and why diets build around dairy products will produce such results. In the budget used in Louisville, twenty-eight quarts of milk, two pounds of butter and one pound of cheese furnished all the calcium, 85% of the phosphorus, 18% of the iron, 61% of the protein, 35% of the energy and a margin above the requirement of vitamin A. It is interesting to compare the results of this demonstration with the report of a survey of diets of 102 families in New York City. The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, in cooperation with a number of other welfare organizations, made a careful survey of the diets of 102 families for one week. The first survey of this kind was made by the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor in 1914. The purpose of the present one was to find out to what extent the teaching of nutritionists of these various organizations had been put into practice during the 14 years. In 1914 the results of the survey showed the average diet to be lacking in calcium and calories, phosphorus and iron.

Use of Milk a Matter of Education

The authors of the 1914 study noted a striking correlation between the total calcium in the diet and the amount spent for milk and cheese. They concluded, "It would seem as though every family should be using at the rate of at least ¼ of a quart of milk per man per day to provide the calcium requirements of that family" and that "More milk should be provided whenever there are small children, as nearly as possible a quart of milk a day for every child."

In the survey just reported 20 of the families were those who had been directly influenced by nutritionists. The report states that whereas in 1914 only 10% of the food money was spent for milk and cheese, in 1928 those families influenced by nutritionists were spending 25%. It further shows that those families that had increased their expenditure for milk and cheese 150% were getting their total food and a much better diet at practically no increase in cost. In other words, the use of the recommended amounts of milk and cheese in their diets was coincident with a decrease in the cost of an adequate diet. This study proved also that the use of dairy products by adults was a matter of education.

Another interesting phase of this report refers to the amount of vitamin A required in the diet. It was shown that those families having the highest number of vitamin A "units" were those whose health was good. The report says, "Would it not be wise then to recommend that as far as possible, diets contain from five to ten thousand units of vitamin A, the higher amount being provided wherever possible." They continue, "This can be easily accomplished by including such foods as milk, eggs and butter."

Opportunity of the Present Depression

It is well known that the serious detriment to health caused by economic depressions does not appear until long after the depression is over. The information just published from the report of the A. I. C. P. indicates that if the welfare organizations of the country will provide an adequate diet for the mass of dependent families this winter, the country will be able to avoid the terrific increase in disease and mal-nutrition which follows as a result of people living for long periods of time on insufficient and inadequate food. In Chicago a few weeks ago, Dr. McCollum made this statement:

> "You won't do anybody any good by keeping them alive on a diet that inevitably brings them to a woeful state of health, and that's bound to come unless diets are balanced.
>
> "I should recommend first of all, that no cut be made in the milk supply for this winter. Milk is one of the most valuable foods we have and poor families especially need it to maintain health."

How Can This Be Done?

The lessons from the two studies just reported are self-evident:

1. That when at least one-fourth of the total food money is used for milk and cheese the food dollar is spent to the best advantage.
2. That butter should have a place in the low cost diets because of its excellent contribution of vitamin A.
3. That the recommended changes in the buying habits of the low income families was accomplished through nutrition education.
4. That the health of the families was improved.
5. That dairy products in the diet are the wisest economy.

The dairy industry has never had a better opportunity to tell of the importance of its products. The average consumer as well as organizations spending public money, wishes to make the dollar go as far as possible.

The public is receptive today to any economy appeal because of necessity.

A budget using adequate quantities of dairy products has been tested. The fact that the recipes are easy to prepare and palatable, and that milk as a drink is combined in a way people like, has challenged the old objections to milk in the diet and proved them false. One National Dairy Council food budget leaflet and those prepared by various Councils locally have been requested by thousands of housewives. Many of them have used these with success.

No great increase in adult consumer demand will be accomplished unless men and women are taught to like the flavor of milk and to enjoy using more milk dishes. The Dairy Council is now stressing in all of its adult material the di... ways in which the food value of ... of milk may be included in an adult ... The basis of this adult program ... drink some milk each day.

Expected Results of Use of P... Opportunity

If the present emergency is used ... only to stress the economy of milk ... do this in such a way that people ... enjoy the use of milk, there is every ... to believe that a basis will be laid fo... permanent increased family consump... of milk and its products. This increa... consumption will carry over into ... times. Interest should not be limite... dependent families. Again referring ... the Boston survey, it is evident that ... question of an adequate consumption ... all groups in the community divided ... the basis of income, is not a matter ... sufficient funds with which to buy ... but a matter of education. In all gro... up to the very rich there is often a ... opportunity for increased consumer ... mand. Let us concentrate on plac... before the general public the fact ... they can purchase in the product we ... a food which, if used in sufficient qua... ties, will practically insure a balan... diet for all members of the family. L... us present it so that they will learn ... like milk and its products.

This is a wide opportunity for ... industry. Dairy Council has 19 regu... Council units covering over 400 cities ... ganized to do this type of education ... to promote increased consumption ... have here in Philadelphia the largest ... one of the oldest of these units. Throu... its contacts and its splendid corps ... trained workers it is in a position to ... this message into the homes of your com... munity in a convincing manner.

The per capita consumption of dair... products in Philadelphia is relatively hi... compared with less favored centers ... the country as a whole. This situation ... doubly fortunate to you of Philadelph... and surrounding markets.

First—in maintaining during this pe... of low incomes a favorable attitude in ... housewife toward an adequate consum... ion of dairy products; and

Second—in safeguarding child healt... and adult efficiency in this time of stre...

October Sets High Mark in Bovine T. B. Testing

A new monthly record for the numb... of tuberculin tests applied to cattle ... the United States was established ... October, 1931, by Federal, State, a... local veterinarians. The tests reported ... for the month totaled 1,326,562, whereas ... the previous high mark made last Marc... was 1,325,912 tests. Several States made ... notably large contributions to the new ... record. Minnesota was first with 233,4... cattle tested. In New York the numbe... was 153,593, in Illinois 127,907, and in ... Iowa 127,208.

"Most of these tests are being applied ... under the modified accredited area plan ... explains Dr. A. E. Wight, who is in charg... of tuberculosis-eradication work for the ... United States Department of Agriculture. ... A modified accredited area is one in which ... the degree of infection has been reduced to ... not more than one-half of 1 per cent of the ... cattle population. On December 1, 128 ... counties in the United States were so re... cognized by the Department of Agricul... ture. This number is 42 per cent of all ... counties in the country.

Prevent Dairy Stable Moisture

A. M. Goodman of Cornell Gives Explanation of Dampness Tells How to Stop It

A cow breathes out approximately five and a half quarts of water each 24 hours, and a herd of twenty cows would breathe out 110 quarts, or 27½ gallons, of water in 24 hours, according to Professor A. M. Goodman of the agricultural engineering department at Cornell University.

In that section of the stable where most of the stock is kept, and where the walls are well insulated so that heat does not escape easily, the heat from the animals keeps the stable walls and ceiling warm with the result that the moisture does not condense. However, in that part of the stable where only small amounts of animal heat are given off, as in box stalls and calf pens, or where heat may escape readily, as through bare mow floors or single boarded or concrete walls, the air is chilled and deposits its moistures.

It may seem strange that around the calf pens where only a small animal breathes out moisture, the walls are so much wetter than around the dairy herd where so much moisture is breathed out. The stable air is continuously in motion because the air around the cows is heated by their bodies and as it is heated it expands. In the cold box stalls and calf pens, the air is continuously cooling and as it cools it contracts. Thus the air heats and expands and is lighter around the cows, and cools and contracts and becomes heavier in the pens, he explains.

Another cause for unnecessary moisture is hay chutes which are left open. The warm, moist, light air is forced to rise up these chutes and if the loft siding is tight, this air will usually leave its moisture on the siding and on the under side of the roof.

What is the effect of all this moisture? It causes soggy, mouldy, decaying timbers,—warped ceiling and siding,—swollen and sticking doors and window sash, and a miserable place in which to work and keep live stock.

The condition of these damp, unhealthy stables can be entirely corrected by proper ventilation, says Professor Goodman. Mimeographed Bulletin 110, which tells how to build a simple ventilation system at a low cost, may be obtained free from the department of agricultural engineering, college of agriculture, at Ithaca New York.

Spot 220 Cull Cows in Dairy Herd Tests

Keystone dairymen who are members of testing associations continued to weed out unprofitable cows in October when they sold 220 "boarders", C. R. Gearhart, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension staff, reports.

Sixty-seven associations tested 23,613 cows during the month. There were 2684 cows producing more than 40 pounds of butterfat each and of this group 729 exceeded 50 pounds. Of the heavy milk producers 3521 gave more than 1000 pounds and 1768 passed the 1200-pound mark.

West Chester association, in Chester county, led all along the line with 705 cows tested, 169 in the 40-pound group, and 167 milking better than 1000 pounds for the month. Second highest number of cows tested was reported by the Coventry association, also of Chester county, and the same group had the second highest number of 40-pounds cows, 116. Cumberland No. 1 was second in number of 1000-pound cows with 154.

Dairy Cows Produce More With Water Always Handy

Dairymen who want the most milk and butterfat from their cows should arrange to let them drink as much water as they want when they want it, says T. E. Woodward, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Woodward, who is senior dairy husbandman in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, has completed experiments to determine the relation of methods of watering dairy cows to their water consumption and milk production. The tests were run both in warm and cold weather and included both high-producing and low-producing cows. The results of watering twice a day and once a day were compared with results obtained when the cows had free access to water.

In these tests, according to Mr. Woodward, the cows drank more water when watered only twice a day than when they had water at will or when watered only once a day, but their production was highest when they had water at will. The production of the cows in this experiment averaged 2.8 per cent more milk and 2.1 per cent more butterfat when given free access to water than when watered only twice a day; and when watered twice a day they produced 1 per cent more milk and 1.4 per cent more butterfat than when watered only once a day.

Mr. Woodward also reports that the increase in milk production as a result of more frequent watering was more marked in the case of the good producers than in the case of the low producers.

"When dairy cows are on pasture they usually have access to drinking water at all times, but when they are stabled the number of times they are permitted to drink may vary considerably. Some farmers set up individual drinking cups in the stalls, which make it possible for the cows to drink at will, whereas other dairymen turn the cows out of their stalls to drink, either once or twice a day.

"From these experiments it appears that 'water at will' is the most desirable method of watering all dairy cows. Free access to water is more advantageous in warm weather than in cold weather and also more advantageous to high-producing cows than to low-producing cows."

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producer' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of November, 1931:

No. Tests Made	6061
No. Plants Investigated	38
No. Membership Calls	24
No. Calls on Members	364
No. Herd Samples Tested	585
No. New Members Signed	12
No. Cows Signed	90
No. Transfers Made	12
No. Meetings Attended	75
No. Attending Meetings	2345

A black bass will not "strike" a dead minnow. The more the minnow wriggles, the more apt it will be to tempt the appetite of the bass, but Mr. Bass wants no dead ones.

Human beings are pretty much the same way. We want that which is hard to get but that which is within our reach, attracts us not at all.

—"Tawcocrams."

Milk Exhibit at Penna. Farm Products Show

Dairymen of Pennsylvania will be particularly interested in the announcement that the 1932 premium list for the milk show held in conjunction with the State Farm Show at Harrisburg has been materially enlarged and now offers a total of 79 individual prizes.

The show will have three new and unusual features as follows:

1. A new class has been provided for milk from herds free of both Bang's Disease and Tuberculosis.
2. A new class has been included for farmer-retailers.
3. Each of the raw milk classes has been subdivided into three groups according to the size of the milking herd.

Dairymen should carefully read the premium list to insure that they submit their samples in the proper class and group. The grouping of small herds for one series of prizes, and the large herds for another series will place all dairymen on a more equal footing to compete for prizes.

The main purpose of this show is to stimulate interest among dairymen in the production of quality milk. The quality of the milk is measured by the bacteria count, the sediment test, and the flavor and odor. This means that all inspection, are recorded and scored. The score card at the termination of the show is then mailed to each contestant to inform him of the quality of his milk.

In addition to other advantages, dairymen should be interested in exhibiting a sample so that they may obtain a laboratory report of the effectiveness of their sanitary practices.

To produce a sample of milk with a low bacteria count, it is very necessary to treat all milk equipment to boiling water temperatures, to wash the cows clean, particularly around the udder, and to cool the milk immediately after drawing and keep it cold until it reaches Harrisburg when it will be immediately placed in cold storage.

Club Members to Enter Farm Show

Both boys and girls who are members of 4-H clubs will participate in the sixteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 18 to 22, says A. L. Baker, state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College.

Among the activities for the week will be a club camp, judging contests, and exhibiting. All club members exhibiting at the show will be eligible for the camp, while the corn and potato judging contests will be open to teams of three members each from any county conducting club work.

Exhibits will include baby beeves, fat lambs, celery, chickens, capons, eggs, potatoes, corn, dairy cows and calves, honey, canned fruits and vegetables, clothing, and miscellaneous home economics displays.

Farm Forestry Pays

One-third of all farms in the United States yield as much as $220 worth of timber per year, the United States Department of Agriculture says. An exhibit from the Forest Service shows that the annual farm forest crop is worth $395,000,000. Timber not only pays in dollars and cents, but it is like a bank account upon which the owner can draw in times of stress. Its uses range from farm buildings, telephone poles, repairs, and fuel on the farm, to saw logs, cross-ties, pulpwood, posts, and poles.

Heifer Calf Valued at $100. To Be Given Away at Holstein Breeders' Banquet

The Guest of Honor at the Annual Meeting and Luncheon of the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey to be held at Hotel Hildebrecht, Trenton, on Thursday, January 28th, will be a real member of the bovine nobility in the person of Miss T. O. P. Valentine.

She is one of the "blossoms" of Blossom Hill Farms, owned by M. J. Sheridan, Jr., of Lebanon, the donor of this gift.

As bovine society goes, she is one of the aristocrats and can boast a pedigree among the finest of the breed. Her dam has made seven successive year records in the Blossom Hill herd. Her best record is on twice a day milking in the Cow Testing Association when she made 16,136 pounds of milk and 523 pounds of fat. Her next best record, comparatively speaking, was on three time milking in Advanced Registry work when she made over 18,000 pounds of milk. Another year she made 17,199 pounds in Class C, etc. etc. All records were made standing in stanchions with exactly the same ordinary care as given the entire herd.

Miss Valentine's sire is Triune King Valentine whose five nearest dams average 1195 pounds of butter from 25,228 pounds of milk (av. 3.78%). His first dam averages 3.95% and is a 1038 pound cow with 21,000 pounds of milk. His next dam, Oak Dale Burke De Kol made 1313 pounds of butter (1050 pounds of fat) from 26,246 pounds of milk (av. 4%).

Miss Valentine will be the center of attraction at the Products Show. She is a real American Beauty; innocent, modest, charming, glorifying, the greatest of all life savers—the gentle dairy cow. And listen boys, "She will be **given away** to the holder of the lucky luncheon ticket. This is a chance for someone to win the love and loyalty of an aristocratic debutante member of the female smart set who will really share your troubles and help you over life's difficulties. If she should prove unfaithful, however, you can sever the union without even the formality of a divorce.

Mr. James G. (Jimmie) Hays of East Lansing, Michigan, will address the luncheon, which will be open to everyone.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of November, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	2771
Sediment Tests	3743
Meetings	19
Reels Movies	0
Attendance	1023
Bacteria Tests Made	11 pl.
No. Miles Traveled	26,711
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	8

During the month 74 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations 61 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 216,038 farm inspections have been made.

Good Care Needed

The winter season calls for good care and feeding of the dairy cows. Careful attention should be given to proper balancing of rations, to the water supply, and the general cow comfort. Profit dollars increase with attention to details.

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McC. GRAHAM, Editor

Do You Fear the Wind?

Do you fear the force of the wind,
The clash of the rain?
Go face them and fight them,
Be savage again.
Go hungry and cold like the wolf,
Go wade like the crane;
The palms of your hands will thicken,
The skin of your cheeks will tan,
You'll grow ragged and weary and swarthy,
But you'll walk like a man!

HAMLIN GARLAND

WOMEN WE'VE MET

We want to tell you about a woman we talked with the other day. It wouldn't be fair to tell you her name. Or where she lives, except that it happens to be in one of the poorest sections of Philadelphia.

Her husband has not been able to find any work for a year, except for a few odd days last summer helping on an ice wagon. And the afternoon we saw her, the gas was about to be cut off because of the unpaid bill. And the only heat ever in the house came from such empty boxes as her husband could gather from the back-doors of neighborhood stores. "And of course", said this woman, "there are more people wanting boxes this winter, so they're harder to get."

As for food, the city's relief committee has been staving off starvation by sending her each week a food order for five dollars. With less than seventy-five cents, she must provide three meals a day for her husband, and three children, and herself. And, of course, they can have no garden with just a few late vegetables to help eke things out. Nor an occasional egg, even though the hens aren't laying much.

"We'll get along somehow", she said. "You'd be surprised how far you can make a little go when you have to. See these carrots?" She held up a bunch. "They only cost a few cents, but with some potatoes they make a right filling meal. And if we go to bed early enough we don't need a light."

"It's my husband that it's hard on. He's never been lazy. And he just naturally can't sit around. He's always wearin' out his shoes just hunting work or gathering up firewood. But things will be better soon,—I'm sure they will."

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Baked Beans

1½ pints beans—soaked overnight
1 pint strained tomatoes
2 tablespoons syrup
Salt and pepper to taste
Place slices of bacon on top of beans
Bake four hours. Add water.

MRS. PAULINE RICHEL,
R. D. No. 8, York, Penna.

Nut Cake

1 cup butter
1½ cups sugar
2½ cups flour
½ cup milk
1 c. shellbarks
3 eggs
1½ tsp. baking powder

Beat butter and sugar into light cream. Add beaten eggs, then flour sifted with baking powder. Add milk and nuts to a rather firm batter, and bake in a paper-lined dish in a steady oven thirty-five minutes.

MRS. AMOS BRYAN,
Perkasie, Penna.

Problems With The 'Teen-Age Child*

DR. CAROLINE HEDGER

The adolescent or 'teen-age period is not understood by the American parent. It is the second most rapid growth period in the child after birth.

There is a steady growth between 12 and 15 years. I have never found a child at this age who was really lazy. They are not very active, but there are reasons why they cannot be. This growth is fatiguing. These children are tired and you have little realization of how tired some of them are unless you try the rational procedure of resting them.

This growth so rapid and fatiguing is, necessary. I do not believe you get the most perfect proportions of the child or the best development unless you give this child a chance to fulfill his hereditary pattern of health. There is a great deal we do not know about growth. We do not know how much is hereditary, but we know that diet has a tremendous amount to do with it.

A child must be given a chance to make his best possible growth as rapidly as he can. That means conservation for growth and that is not done. In fact, exactly the opposite is done. The tall child looks older than he is and you expect of him what he looks, and he is exactly the child who cannot give what he looks. He has used up his stuff making this growth, and it is all wrong. If a child is shooting up an inch every month, do not demand of that child everything under the sun while he is doing that growth. Give him a little chance to do the thing that's going to bring him to perfection. That means that this child's growth is to be appreciated. You should express pride in that child's achievement in growth. Let up on his program so that this growth can be carried out properly.

This growth is based on nutrition. I have come to the conclusion that growth in perfection is based in some way, on nutrition, which means that you should bring this child of yours up to the age of twelve years with some extra meat on his bones. Nutrition is the basis for growth of the child through this period.

Another type of instability results from this rapid growth, and that is the lack of relation between this tall body and the small heart, which during the first years of adolescence is not very adequate. Later in the teens it becomes adequate, but during these early years the narrow heart of the adolescent shows instability. Think how easily they blush. They often faint, not because they are sick or have heart disease, but because they cannot pump enough blood in to the brain to keep it going.

You put children into high school just at the peak of this period. Indifferent to medical inspection, you put them into athletics to win for the school and not to conserve the child. No child must be put in track or team without medical inspection, by a doctor who knows. This service must be paid for by parents through taxes, or otherwise. No child must go into competitive athletics without normal urine. No child must go into track and team without nutrition plus.

You see before you your boy or girl suddenly grown into manhood or womanhood. I want to discuss this with you under two heads.

First, the development of the primary sex cell in the individual. This is hereditary material which has come down to each child. That material matures and the child is capable of parenthood. Reproduction, as you know, is closely alive with nutrition. Parenthood satisfies some of the deepest needs of our human life, and gives you and your children a chance at working immortality. You are alive because there is no break in the chain of life back of you. You are alive because your parents were alive. Half of our make-up is thorugh our parents; one-quarter from our grandparents and one-eighth through our great-grandparents, which gives us all absolute immortality in the past.

Secondly, the development of the secondary sex characteristics bring about the perfection of the individual. These secondary chemical changes have to do with the perfection of the individual.

Emotional instability is a temporary thing and if these children were properly prepared for this period these emotions would be much less unstable and might be avoided if people had a greater responsibility for the change taking place. It is the job of the parents and not the school to prepare each child for this change. It has to be begun with the first question asked. Truth is the main thing.

Sometime in this period things go all wrong unless we set that child on his own two feet and cut the last threads of control. You cannot offer to throw him out to sink or swim. You are responsible as parents when this change comes. The thing for you is to recognize this moment.

The bringing of the child under the law and under the criticism of the group is an absolute necessity, and as I see it there are several different groups that have to be on the conscience of the parents.

The play group! You cannot sit down and have everything quiet after dinner with your children. There has to be a place where they can play. The kitchen isn't the most comfortable place in the world, but it often has to be used. This is not the age to have them sitting around with their noses in books. Not only should the child play with the group, but the child in this period has to learn to play with the group of the opposite sex. This takes a good deal of community effort.

*Extracts from a talk delivered at the morning session of the Women's Program at the Annual Meeting of the I. M. P. A. in Phila., November 17th, 1931.

Goodbye Old Year!

We want also to say to the passing year—"Goodbye, Old Year!"

We ought to give thanks for the calendar, which draws a line, even though imaginary, between an old year and the new, and thus helps us to put the old year definitely behind us. The old year has collected its toll from us, and we've taken some toll from it; let us dismiss it and look with hope and faith to the new year.

What we would like to say is put much more forcefully and graphically by Carl Sandburg in his poem, "The Prairie."

I tell you the past is a bucket of ashes
I tell you yesterday is a wind gone down
sun dropped in the west.
I tell you there is nothing in the world only
an ocean of tomorrows, a sky of tomorrows.
I am a brother of the cornhuskers who say
at sundown:
Tomorrow is a day.

(From an editorial in the current issue of "Farmers Wife.")

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has looked for the best in others and given the best he had.—MRS. A. J. STANLEY.

Your Shopping Service

L. E. D.

1 A lightening mincer for 25c is all its name implies. Parsley, spinach and cabbage can be minced with lightening rapidity, to say nothing of the excellent way it will cut noodles.

2 Twenty-five cents is being asked for a glove and stocking drier that can be hung in any room in the house for it looks much like an ordinary clothes hanger although it is only half as big as one. A pair of gloves and a pair of stockings can be dried at the same time on this clever "gadget."

3 No longer will you run the risk of having lumpy cream sauce if you use a "Nifty-Sifter." This sifter, made of rustless tin wire, which makes it practically indestructable, can be used for preparing gravies, sauces, cake batter, etc. It sifts by squeezing the handle and allowing the receptacle to open and shut. Thirty-five cents is being asked for this handy kitchen utensil.

(Orders for the articles described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be secured.)

Honey may be substituted in any cake recipe, cup for cup, for sugar if one-fourth of the liquid called for is omitted. This makes a moist cake which keeps fresh almost indefinitely.

It is dangerous to diet away more than two pounds a week unless under a doctor's care.

Cream soups are a simple way of using left-over vegetables and of meeting the day's milk need.

Rich desserts, such as pastry, should never be given to young children. Pie fillings may be baked separately for them, in individual dishes.

Are We Good Savers as Well as Good Spenders?

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS

The American people are credited with being good spenders, but they also say of us if we roll up a due bill we find a way of rolling up dollar bills to pay it.

Perhaps we have been too good spenders and have therefore had to face some added anxieties and severe worries the past few months. But New Year brings a new beginning and it is never too late to take up for ourselves or the children, new ventures, and this is to be our Thrift Year.

We have long looked to Benjamin Franklin as the Apostle of Thrift as he gave us his experience of "paying too much for his whistle." So around his birthday this month we center our teaching and celebration on this topic. The Young Men's Christian Association, feeling their aim was to build character in men, saw that if they could teach their members thriftiness, many of the fleshy ills would be cured. The movement is fifteen years old and they have a 10 point creed which it seems anyone might keep if they have some will-power, and it is good all the year 'round. It reads thus:

Work and Earn
Make a Budget
Record Expenditures
Have a Bank Account
Carry Life Insurance
Own Your Home
Make a Will
Invest in Safe Securities
Pay Bills Promptly
Share with Others

We do not like to think of anyone exceeding us, as a nation, so if we need any spur to help spread thrift teaching we might find it in the recorded figures of different countries—when we are told that of every one thousand people in:

Switzerland	544 are savers
France	346 " "
England	302 " "
United States	99 " "

Again if we need another spur that we or our children become not dependent and that we have patience in this Thrift teaching, we might look at these figures:

"Take one hundred healthy men who are now twenty-five years of age. At the age of sixty-five:

36 will be dead
1 will be rich
4 will be fairly well-to-do
5 will be working for a living
54 will be dependent on friends, relatives, or charity."

Roosevelt warned "Extravagance rots character. Train youth away from it. If you would be sure you are beginning right, begin to save." While Sir Thomas Lipton urged, "If it were possible to inject the quality of saving into every boy, we would have a great many more real men."

The next big item in our Thrift program is investment. Money earned and saved must in turn earn for the owner. The story is told of a ten dollar gold piece which was given to a little girl by her uncle 83 years ago. She treasured it as a keepsake for fifty years. After her death it was given to another little girl whose father suggested that it was about time this ten dollars was put to work that it had been loafing long enough. He figured out that if this gold piece had been put to work in a savings bank for the first little girl it would now be worth $1200.

Not money alone to save, but time—yes, and health. I am thinking of the fifteen minutes a day spent—saved—in reading. What an education! Does education pay? Quoting from "Outline of Thrift Education" by Florence Tarnard, we are told by Dean Everett W. Lord, Boston University College of Business, that a high school education is worth $33,000 to a graduate. The amount seems big; but here are his statements:—

"Consider first the untrained man. He goes to work as a boy at 14 and reaches his maximum income at the age of 30. This maximum is on the average, about $1200 a year. Since his income is largely dependent on physical strength and manual dexterity, it falls off at the age of about 50 or earlier, perhaps to a point below the level of self support. More than sixty out of every one hundred untrained workers are dependent upon others for support at the age of 60. The man's total earning from 14 to 60 is about $45,000. The significant point is that not more than $2000 is earned during the four years that would have given him a high school education."

"Second, take the high school graduate. He goes to work at 18, having lost the portunity to earn the $2,000 during this period that the untrained man earned. But starting at 18, he passes the maximum income of the untrained man in seven years, rises steadily to his own maximum $2200 at 40 years and continues at that level for the rest of his active life. His total earnings from 18 to 60 are about $78,000. The $33,000 more then earned by the entrained man represents the cash value of a four years' high school course."

Need we pursue this farther? Earning figures are even higher for technical school trained young people. Saving time not only for money earned, but the cultural effect, the power to enjoy, are beyond computing.

"The habit of thrift proves your power to rule yourself. It's lovely to be able to walk, to run, to carry your own grip, to get along without flunkies, to eat moderately, sleep hard, breathe deeply, and look everybody in the eye with a look which says you can take care of yourself."

"You are on the way to prosperity when you get more joy putting a dollar in the bank than you get spending it."

My Neighbor Says:—

Soak frozen potatoes in cold water before cooking.

To soften rough hands rub them with lemon juice.

Put frozen eggs in fresh spring water to which 1 tbsp. of salt has been added.

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.

It is our desire to pay a tribute to the Agricultural Extension Service men and women in our "Inter-State" territory. Never an issue of "Home and Health" goes to press without our being indebted to some home demonstration or county agent for at least pointing the way to the source where part of the material has been found. For their unfailing co-operation, we give them our thanks. And because of the worthiness of their splendid work, we speed them on to still greater growth in usefulness.—THE EDITOR.

Telling You Something You Already Know

Down in Kentucky the Pioneer Nursing Service, whose nurses ride horseback to reach their patietns scattered through mountain regions, has drawn the eyes of the rest of the country.

Anyone who travels for a while with members of the agricultural extension service realizes that we have our own Pioneer Service, in an only slightly different garb. The one ministers to the sick, the other to the well.

Many years ago, particularly in southern states, the old "Farmers Institute Picnic" might have been called a forerunner of agricultural extension work. On this day families, in hordes, travelled from miles around to hear the speakers in the "Men's Meeting" and the "Women's Meeting", and to picnic together.

MISS VENIA M. KELLAR
State Home Demonstration Agent of Maryland

In one tent a nutritionist would be demonstrating to the women the right way of making raised bread, while in the other, the men would be gathered about an exhibit of various fertilizers for different kinds of soils. Elsewhere, a doctor looked at the children's tonsils. And after the day was over, the staff from the State Department of Agriculture folded up their tents like Arabs, and pushed on to some other county. And it would be a whole year before they came again.

MISS MARION BUTTERS
Asst. Dir. Extension Service of New Jersey

What a contrast today! You probably see your own county demonstrator every few weeks,—it's certainly your own fault if you don't. There are probably one or more demonstration classes in progress most of the time. In these classes you may learn anything from upholstery to interior decorating and gardening.

You expect your home demonstrator to be able to answer any question about any of your household problems at a moment's notice, and she usually can. She frequently travels from one end of the county in the morning, where she has talked to a group about raising early vegetables, to the extreme other end of the same county in the evening, where one of her 4-H Clubs is finishing up a class in home nursing. And on the way she has stopped to help Mrs. Jones determine the proper height to have her new kitchen sink installed so that she won't have to stoop when she washes dishes.

MISS PEARL MacDONALD
Nutrition Specialist, Extension Service of Delaware

MISS LORA M. PINDER
Acting Director, Home Economics Extension Service of Pennsylvania

Like the family physician, they are always on call. And no one ever heard of a country demonstrator who couldn't be reached by telephone after office hours.

There's a kinship which grows up between a fine type of home demonstrator and the rural community she serves. The community is her family. And she belongs to all. Often this kinship deepens with the years. If you could hear the way in which a certain county in Maryland speaks of their home demonstrator, who has been with them for eleven years, you'd envy a person who was loved by so many people. But you'd realize that she had earned that affection.

Hot water, strong soap, hard rubbing, wringing, and drying in strong direct heat all help shrink knitted woollen materials. Knitted woollens should never be ironed.

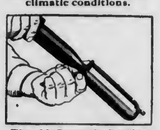
See the NEW

McCormick-Deering MILKER

AMONG the remarkable features of the new McCormick-Deering Milker, assuring the highest efficiency, are:

Simplicity of design and operation.
Every part easily accessible for washing and cleaning.
Patented vacuum pump with replaceable cylinder.
Vacuum tank of entirely new principle of design.
Positive, fully enclosed, no-oil, no-spring pulsator (operates efficiently regardless of temperature).
Positive vacuum regulator and vacuum gauge.
Anti-freeze stall cocks.
Two-piece, easily-cleaned, teat-cup assembly of the right size, shape, and weight for efficient, rapid milking.
One-piece sanitary pail cover.
High-grade rubber parts.
Rust-resisting aluminum pail.
Engine or motor drive.

The fully enclosed, no-oil, no-spring pulsator is positive in action and operates successfully regardless of climatic conditions.



The McCormick-Deering two-piece teat-cup assembly consists of a high-grade flexible rubber liner and metal shell. Note how easy the teat cup is taken apart, which makes it sanitary and easy to wash.

1831 McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL—1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated
PHILADELPHIA HARRISBURG BALTIMORE

EVERGREENS
Broad Leaf flowering shrubs
Rhododendrom Maximum and Mountain Laurel
Choice Plants that must be seen to be appreciated 2 to 3 feet, 25 for $8.00, per 100 —30.00. 12 to 18 inches, per 100—$12.50. Carload lot prices on request.
Well packed for shipment, please send cash with order.
THE TENNESSEE EVERGREEN COMPANY - - - DOEVILLE, TENN.

Special Offering In COWS

Fancy high grade T. B. and blood tested mixed loads of Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein close springers or straight loads of Jerseys for $75 per head delivered.

These cows are from 3 to 6 years old, weigh from 850 to 1100, good producers, good square udders, in fact no blemished ones, and you will get just what you order. List of satisfied customers who have had several loads gladly furnished. Am shipping these cows direct from Missouri on order. Buy them at wholesale prices and you will want more.

LEWIS H. FURGASON
WINDHAM, GREENE CO., N. Y.

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - -	$3.00	$3.50	$4.00
Double rooms - -	4.50	5.00	6.00

LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER $1.00, $1.15, $1.50

Hog-Cholera Wave Subsides

The prevalence of hog cholera which during the autumn months was unusually severe in some parts of the country, is showing signs of abatement, according to the Division of Hog-Cholera Control of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces.

Although for a time hog cholera threatened to cause losses as serious as in the severe outbreak in the fall of 1926, the prompt use of anti-hog-cholera serum saved many herds that without it would have been lost. The financial inability of some farmers to have the serum used was a hindrance, but broadly speaking, says the bureau, the swine industry has again been saved from depletion through the timely use of the serum treatment.

Facts of Interest

The total value of all field crops produced in Canada in 1931 is estimated at $431,251,000 of which wheat accounts for $108,786,000; oats, $76,461,000; barley, $15,015,000; hay and clover, $13,961,000; grain hay, $22,130,000 and the balance is distributed over several other crops.

In 1832, a bushel of wheat was worth less than a dollar but the bushel would pay for three days' work. Now it takes three bushels of wheat to pay for one day's work.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

(Continued from page 1)

economic situation, have been conducted in addition to, rather than supplementing, the Council's previous large public and parochial school program.

As these additional activities have been undertaken without an augumented staff, it has laid a heavy burden upon the personnel whose daily schedules are filled months ahead. During the month of October alone 117,110 pieces of literature were issued, from our Council office.

New Emphasis Placed Upon Adult Work

Adults as the direct purchasers of foods represent, under present conditions, the strategic group to be reached with information on safe low-cost food budgeting. Therefore, the Council has welcomed the increasing opportunities which have been offered of carrying this message to adult groups. The Council offices have been used on almost every Saturday morning, during this fall, for meetings of leaders of such adult groups. Numerous engagements have been filled with adult clubs.

The Council Looks Into the Future

The fundamental soundness of the Dairy Council program of health education, has been thoroughly demonstrated in the two years of economic depression, through which industry has been passing. Conferences with leaders in the industry both in Philadelphia and in the secondary markets of the Philadelphia Milk Shed, have resulted unanimously in the industry urging the greatest possible expansion of Dairy Council activities as the most sound method of maintaining and increasing milk consumption.

What the future holds forth can best be determined in the light of experience in the past. Certainly the economic situation has resulted in the public giving greater consideration to the use of staple foods in the diet. The importance of milk as an economical food in addition to its value from a nutritional standpoint, has been fully demonstrated. The lesson learned on economical feeding, during this period of economic stress, should be a very lasting one. If a minimum amount of milk is essential during the most trying of times, certainly there will be a tendency to increase milk consumption with the return of more prosperous circumstances.

Large groups of welfare workers, teachers, nurses and others interested in public health, are now stressing as never before the importance of milk, both as an economical and a protective food. Dairy Council work in the future must necessarily be conducted so as to utilize, to the fullest extent, these volunteer organizations. Council work is therefore being adapted to cooperate in an advisory capacity with these large groups. The greatest promise that we have for the future is not the teaching of the importance of milk in the diet, to the individual child in the schools, or to the individual adult, but rather the planning of projects and the preparing of literature and other aids for the leaders of these groups, who are most effective teachers of the health program.

STATISTICS

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION

No. of personal contacts	540
No. of stories	
No. of talks	2,376
No. of lectures	167
No. of movies	72
No. of food demonstrations	191
No. of performances of plays	279
No. of rehearsals	625
No. of short plays put on without Dairy Council direction	
No. of people reached	
Children 702,200	
Adults 43,682	
Total No. reached	745,883

PUBLICITY

No. of pieces of literature dist.	769,027
Movies in schools & organizations	430
Approximate attendance	44,733
Mechanical devices (days)	2,855

QUALITY CONTROL

Number of inspections	34,928
No. sediment tests	36,811
No. meetings	82
Reels movies	31
Attendance	10,083
Miles travelled	314,570
No. man days, fairs & exhibits	1281/2
Bacteria tests	61,788
Total number inspections to date	213,267
Dairies discontinued by Dealers	1,112
Dairies reinstated by Dealers	827

(Visits to over 1400 dairies were made for the purpose of assisting dairymen in maintaining their markets or to prevent losses from rejected milk.)

*Report delivered at annual meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

Plow Under in Spring

Nearly all the growth made by sweet clover in the fall of the first season is in the roots. Sweet clover depends largely on the previous season's root growth for the top growth the second year. Because of the food supply stored in the roots, sweet clover is able to survive fall plowing and start growth early in the spring. If it has 3 or 4 inches of growth before plowing in the spring this operation will kill the plants and they will not return as weeds in the cultivated crop.

Keep Dairy Records

Keeping records on the milk and butterfat production of dairy cows is especially important when prices are low. All poor producers should be weeded out of the herd as soon as detected. Serious losses may thus be prevented.

Farmers in forty-five Ohio counties suggested lower taxes, higher prices, and more cooperation among farmers as their idee of farm reliaf.

Mulch Strawberry Bed

When the ground has frozen several inches of straw can be applied as a mulch to the strawberry bed for best results. The rows should be covered with 5 or 6 inches of wheat straw as soon as the first real cold weather occurs. Two to three tons of straw per acre should be sufficient to give the plants proper insulation against alternate freezing and thawing during the winter.

Club Boy Works for Truck, Wins Prize

Donald DeRemer, of Shinglehouse, had no way to take his purebred Holstein calf to the Potter county 4-H club round-up at Coudersport. He went to a neighbor, engaged a truck for $8, and agreed to pay the farmer by working Saturdays and holidays.

Donald's calf got a ride and at the round-up of about 80 animals won first prize. Now, the calf is eligible for another ride, to Harrisburg, where she will be exhibited at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, January 18 to 22.

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Type of Body ..... Motor No. ..... Truck .....
Serial No. ..... Serial No. ..... Motor No. .....
Capacity .....

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Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
Incorporated
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Representing over 21,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Use the same protein feed, when feeding timothy with pea silage to dairy cattle, as when feeding clover with corn silage.

Cut Posts for Fences

Posts for rebuilding fences can be made now, piled on end, and allowed to season until spring. Select the wood that will last longest in the ground. Black locust, catalpa, black walnut, butternut, white oak, sassafras, and hart cherry are all good trees for this purpose. Sound dead chestnut is also desirable.

Fruit to Win Prizes

Fruit growers at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in January will share in a large prize fund. Several varieties have been added to the unusual standard list of apples. Commercial packs will receive special attention. County exhibits will receive larger amounts as well as a larger number of prizes at the coming show.

Raise Best Heifers

Raise heifer calves from only the very best cows, Penn State dairy specialists recommend. "Keep down numbers but improve quality" is a good New Year's resolution for the Keystone dairyman.

The total production of butter in Canada for the first ten months of 1931 was 273,332,314 pounds, an increase of 38,819,845 pounds over the corresponding period in 1930, or 16.5 per cent.

Cull the Poor Cows

Low producing cows and heifers from poor dams should not be carried through the winter. It is a better and more profitable practice to dispose of these animals which do not pay their board bills and either sell the surplus feed or retain it to supplement a possible shortage next year.

It costs about $120 to grow an acre of potatoes by modern methods; to make costs, the grower must have 400 bushels to the acre for a thirty-cent market, or 240 bushels on a fifty-cent market.

College Poultry Team Wins Judging Trophy

Penn State's poultry judging team returned from the Coliseum Poultry Show at Chicago last week with a large silver loving cup, mate of the one awarded to a similar team a year ago.

Scoring 1155 points out of a possible 1500 the Penn State student judges won the exhibition judging contest. Members of the team are Wayne M. Hartranft, Reading; Harold J. Gardner, Factoryville, and John W. Kennedy, Landenburg. Dr. Dean R. Marble, of the poultry husbandry department, coached the team. In total score, which included the placings in exhibition judging, production judging, and written examination, the Penn State team was fifth among nine teams.

Hartranft was first in production judging and sixth in total score among individuals, and Gardner was first in exhibition judging and tenth in total score. Each man won a gold medal and a cash award. Last year the college won the production judging contest at the Chicago show, the team being coached by Professor E. W Callenbach.

An interesting booklet on the uses of Formaldehyde, as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been printed by the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. This booklet treats of the uses of its product for grain smut control, seed potato treatment, treatment of soil for vegetable seeds and miscellaneous other uses. Mention the Milk Producers' Review in writing for a copy of this booklet, which may be obtained without cost.

The Leghorn breed of chickens was first introduced into the United States in 1835.

Protect Farm Machinery

With lower prices making it necessary for farmers to economize, they are turning to the care of machinery as one way to reduce expenses. Surveys have shown that housed machinery lasts just about twice as long as that which is exposed to the weather, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Many farmers unable to put all their implements under cover are taking the next best method of protecting them from rust and other weather damage. This is by oiling metal parts. Implements such as plows, cultivators, and disks must have their working surfaces shiny to do good work and greasing them prevents rust. Intricate parts of machines, such as the knotter on a binder, may be kept from rusting by spraying or swabbing with oil. Machine oil or used crankcase oil is good for this.

Careful cleaning will help preserve some implements, even if they are left out in the weather Grain and dust often collect in corners in drills, grain boxes, and combines Cleaning these out helps prevent their rotting.

Sam was charged with theft and his lawyer decided to put him on the witness stand.

"Sam, if you tell a lie you know what will happen I suppose?" queried the judge.

"Yes, such," replied Sam. "I'll go to hades and burn for a long time."

"Quite right," chuckled the judge. "And you know what will happen if you tell the truth?"

"Yes, such," said Sam. "We lose de case!"

Don't forget the Farm Products Shows in Harrisburg, Pa., and Trenton, N. J. A little time spent in looking over the exhibits may prove valuable to you.

Live Stock for Sale

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Then Plan Your
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CHECK YOUR MILK PRICES ON OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS
(See page 5)

HAVE YOUR WOMEN FOLKS READ THE "HOME AND HEALTH PAGE"

IT WILL INTEREST THEM

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1932

MILK PRODUCTION ON FEBRUARY 1, 1932

Milk production per cow on February 1, as reported by crop correspondents, was lower than has been reported for that date in any year since 1928, but the low production appears to have been due in part to the cold wave that was affecting the Central and Southwestern States and parts of the West about the first of the month. There are, however, indications that recent declines in the prices received by farmers for milk are causing them to feed their cows less intensively than usual at this time of the year, particularly in some of the northeastern fluid milk areas where the price of feed is now high compared with the price of milk. Grain feeding is also low in those areas most affected by the 1931 drought.

On February 1, the 32,700 herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.30 pounds of milk per cow per day, compared with the unusually high average of 13.53 on February 1, 1931; 13.09 on February 1, 1930 and an average of 12.34 on February 1 during the previous 5 years.

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DAILY MILK PRODUCTION OF MILK COWS IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
February 1, 1932, with comparisons 1/

STATE	Feb.1,1927-1926	Feb.1,1930	Feb.1,1931	Feb.1,1932
Me.	13.0	14.3	13.3	13.5
N.H.	16.3	17.3	16.0	14.6
Vt.	13.7	14.4	15.0	14.9
Mass.	16.7	18.6	17.1	18.0
R.I.	16.7	18.5	20.3	16.9
Conn.	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.4
N.Y.	14.3	14.9	15.9	14.2
N.J.	16.9	18.8	19.2	19.5
Pa.	15.7	17.0	17.3	15.7
N.ATL.	14.99	16.04	16.48	15.32
Ohio	13.8	14.8	14.9	14.1
Ind.	12.7	13.4	13.9	13.3
Ill.	12.8	14.6	14.2	14.5
Mich.	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.5
Wis.	15.1	15.6	16.9	15.8
E.N.CENT.	14.38	15.22	15.64	15.10
Minn.	15.5	16.4	16.5	16.6
Iowa	11.8	13.4	14.2	14.2
Mo.	8.1	7.8	8.7	8.3
N. Dak.	11.0	12.3	12.3	11.7
S. Dak.	10.3	11.5	13.6	11.9
Nebr.	11.5	12.5	13.8	13.0
Kans.	12.1	13.0	12.3	12.9
W.N.CENT.	11.23	12.61	13.61	12.85
Del.	13.2	13.6	13.3	13.7
Md.	13.2	15.3	14.6	15.8
Va.	10.0	10.3	9.9	10.0
W.Va.	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.9
N.C.	10.9	9.8	10.5	10.0
S.C.	9.0	8.5	10.6	8.9
Ga.	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.2
Fla.	6.6	6.4	5.8	7.8
S.ATL.	10.02	10.05	10.30	10.16
Ky.	10.1	9.7	9.1	8.4
Tenn.	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.5
Ala.	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.8
Miss.	6.5	7.2	7.1	6.9
Ark.	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.3
La.	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.1
Okla.	9.4	8.9	10.7	9.8
Tex.	8.0	8.7	8.7	8.3
S.CENT.	9.32	9.46	8.64	8.30
Mont.	10.4	10.8	10.3	11.2
Idaho	14.1	14.9	16.3	15.1
Wyo.	9.0	11.5	10.8	11.2
Colo.	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.8
N.Mex.	9.2	9.6	10.4	10.4
Ariz.	16.5	14.2	14.8	14.2
Utah	13.6	13.8	14.3	14.5
Nev.	13.0	14.6	10.1	9.7
Wash.	15.0	16.6	16.3	15.4
Oreg.	13.0	14.3	13.4	13.5
Calif.	14.3	13.7	17.6	16.0
WESTERN	13.16	14.27	14.63	13.97
U.S.	12.34	13.09	13.53	12.90

1/These are not estimates of production but merely averages as calculated by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by crop correspondents by the number of milk cows in these herds. For February 1932 the record includes 22,664 herds and 188,759 cows. For the less important dairy states the numbers reported are not sufficient to provide reliable indications of changes.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect February 1, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price February 1st, 1932.				January surplus price
Miles	Basic quantity	Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Class 1 Test / Per 100#
1 to 10	Inc.	.263	$2.01	3. / $0.56
11 to 20	"	.283	1.99	3.05 / 0.58
21 to 30	"	.303	1.97	3.1 / 0.60
31 to 40	"	.313	1.96	3.15 / 0.62
41 to 50	"	.333	1.94	3.2 / 0.64
51 to 60	"	.343	1.93	3.25 / 0.66
61 to 70	"	.364	1.91	3.3 / 0.68
71 to 80	"	.374	1.90	3.35 / 0.70
81 to 90	"	.389	1.89	3.4 / 0.72
91 to 100	"	.399	1.88	3.45 / 0.74
101 to 110	"	.414	1.86	3.5 / 0.76
111 to 120	"	.424	1.85	3.55 / 0.78
121 to 130	"	.434	1.84	3.6 / 0.80
131 to 140	"	.450	1.83	3.65 / 0.82
141 to 150	"	.460	1.82	3.7 / 0.84
151 to 160	"	.475	1.80	3.75 / 0.86
161 to 170	"	.480	1.80	3.8 / 0.88
171 to 180	"	.490	1.79	3.85 / 0.90
181 to 190	"	.505	1.77	3.9 / 0.92
191 to 200	"	.510	1.77	3.95 / 0.94
201 to 210	"	.520	1.76	4. / 0.96
211 to 220	"	.535	1.74	4.05 / 0.98
221 to 230	"	.540	1.74	4.1 / 1.00
231 to 240	"	.550	1.73	4.15 / 1.02
241 to 250	"	.556	1.72	4.2 / 1.04
251 to 260	"	.566	1.71	4.25 / 1.06
261 to 270	"	.576	1.70	4.3 / 1.08
271 to 280	"	.581	1.70	4.35 / 1.10
281 to 290	"	.596	1.68	4.4 / 1.12
291 to 300	"	.600	1.68	4.45 / 1.14
				4.5 / 1.16
				4.55 / 1.18
				4.6 / 1.20
				4.65 / 1.22
				4.7 / 1.24
				4.75 / 1.26
				4.8 / 1.28
				4.85 / 1.30
				4.9 / 1.32
				4.95 / 1.34
				5. / 1.36

By order of the Board of Directors

H E Hallenbeck, President

J Ralph Graham, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued January 28, 1932

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect February 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

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The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price February 1st, 1932.			January surplus price	
			Class 1	
Test Per cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100#	Price per qt.	Per 100#	Per qt.
3.	$2.51	5.4	$1.14	2.45
3.05	2.53	5.45	1.16	2.5
3.1	2.55	5.5	1.18	2.55
3.15	2.57	5.55	1.20	2.6
3.2	2.59	5.55	1.22	2.6
3.25	2.61	5.6	1.24	2.65
3.3	2.63	5.65	1.26	2.7
3.35	2.65	5.7	1.28	2.75
3.4	2.67	5.75	1.30	2.8
3.45	2.69	5.8	1.32	2.85
3.5	2.71	5.85	1.34	2.9
3.55	2.73	5.85	1.36	2.9
3.6	2.75	5.9	1.38	2.95
3.65	2.77	5.95	1.40	3.0
3.7	2.79	6.	1.42	3.05
3.75	2.81	6.05	1.44	3.1
3.8	2.83	6.1	1.46	3.15
3.85	2.85	6.15	1.48	3.2
3.9	2.87	6.15	1.50	3.2
3.95	2.89	6.2	1.52	3.25
4.	2.91	6.25	1.54	3.3
4.05	2.93	6.3	1.56	3.35
4.1	2.95	6.35	1.58	3.4
4.15	2.97	6.4	1.60	3.45
4.2	2.99	6.45	1.62	3.5
4.25	3.01	6.45	1.64	3.5
4.3	3.03	6.5	1.66	3.55
4.35	3.05	6.55	1.68	3.6
4.4	3.07	6.6	1.70	3.65
4.45	3.09	6.65	1.72	3.7
4.5	3.11	6.7	1.74	3.75
4.55	3.13	6.75	1.76	3.8
4.6	3.15	6.75	1.78	3.8
4.65	3.17	6.8	1.80	3.95
4.7	3.19	6.85	1.82	3.9
4.75	3.21	6.9	1.84	3.95
4.8	3.23	6.95	1.86	4.0
4.85	3.25	7.	1.88	4.05
4.9	3.27	7.05	1.90	4.1
4.95	3.29	7.1	1.92	4.1
5.	3.31	7.15	1.94	4.15

By the Board of Directors

W. D. Aldebach, President J. Ralph Zoller, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg, City.
Issued January 28, 1932.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect February 16th, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

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(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price February 16th, 1932.			
		Basic Quantity	
Miles		Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk
1 to 10	inc.	.268	$1.71
11 to 20	"	.283	1.70
21 to 30	"	.303	1.68
31 to 40	"	.313	1.67
41 to 50	"	.333	1.65
51 to 60	"	.343	1.64
61 to 70	"	.364	1.62
71 to 80	"	.374	1.61
81 to 90	"	.389	1.59
91 to 100	"	.399	1.58
101 to 110	"	.414	1.57
111 to 120	"	.424	1.56
121 to 130	"	.434	1.55
131 to 140	"	.450	1.53
141 to 150	"	.460	1.52
151 to 160	"	.475	1.51
161 to 170	"	.480	1.50
171 to 180	"	.490	1.49
181 to 190	"	.505	1.48
191 to 200	"	.510	1.47
201 to 210	"	.520	1.46
211 to 220	"	.535	1.45
221 to 230	"	.540	1.44
231 to 240	"	.550	1.43
241 to 250	"	.556	1.42
251 to 260	"	.566	1.41
261 to 270	"	.576	1.40
271 to 280	"	.581	1.40
281 to 290	"	.596	1.38
291 to 300	"	.600	1.38

By order of the Board of Directors

W. D. Aldebach, President J. Ralph Zoller, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued February 15th, 1932

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect February 16th, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ a cwt. for handling charge at terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

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The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price February 16th, 1932.

Test Per cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100#	Price Per qt.
3.	$2.14	4.6
3.05	2.16	4.65
3.1	2.18	4.7
3.15	2.20	4.75
3.2	2.22	4.75
3.25	2.24	4.8
3.3	2.26	4.85
3.35	2.28	4.9
3.4	2.30	4.95
3.45	2.32	5.
3.5	2.34	5.05
3.55	2.36	5.05
3.6	2.38	5.1
3.65	2.40	5.15
3.7	2.42	5.2
3.75	2.44	5.25
3.8	2.46	5.3
3.85	2.48	5.35
3.9	2.50	5.4
3.95	2.52	5.4
4.	2.54	5.45
4.05	2.56	5.5
4.1	2.58	5.55
4.15	2.60	5.6
4.2	2.62	5.65
4.25	2.64	5.7
4.3	2.66	5.7
4.35	2.68	5.75
4.4	2.70	5.8
4.45	2.72	5.85
4.5	2.74	5.9
4.55	2.76	5.95
4.6	2.78	6.
4.65	2.80	6.
4.7	2.82	6.05
4.75	2.84	6.1
4.8	2.86	6.15
4.85	2.88	6.2
4.9	2.90	6.25
4.95	2.92	6.3
5.	2.94	6.3

By order of the Board of Directors

H. S. Adelsberger, President Ralph Allen, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued February 15th, 1932

Milk Producer

INTER-STATE

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTE... PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Vol XII — Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., February, 1932 — No. 10

Farm Management Dept.
New York State College of Agric.
Farm Management Bldg.
Ithaca, New York

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show—Harrisburg, Pa.

Probably no greater interest in affairs agricultural has ever been exhibited, no greater interest taken in the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show than that of 1932, held in Harrisburg, Pa., during the week of January 18th, 1932.

From the standpoint of the Exposition, every available space was taken for exhibition purposes and some talk is being heard as to its enlargement, particularly for the display of allied farm products and for further space for mechanical equipment, allied with the industry.

The spacious new Farm Products Show Building, in use for only two years, is already showing its inadequacy for display purposes. The amount of space allotted for show purposes was filled to overflowing and many exhibitors found their applications for space, were received too late for acceptance. All the space had been sold.

The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show is a great triumph for him. No other industry has an exposition so extensive or so commanding in public attention. It is a great educational project. No person curious to know something of the results and processes of agriculture will pass up so enchanting an opportunity to learn, as this Farm Show affords.

In addition to its value, as a Farm Show, is the opportunity given to our producers to attend meetings of the various agricultural associations in the State — Some 30 agricultural groups held meetings during the week, to consider problems of their own particular interest and in many cases, held annual meeting, with elections of officers to serve for the coming year.

At this particular exposition there was a generous display of all classes of farm animals, for which prizes were awarded, fruit and vegetables displays which also competed for prizes and the many outstanding exhibits of equipment designed for economic use on the farm.

There were exceptional exhibits of dairy cattle, animals competing for prizes—horses, hogs, chickens, etc. The display and the judging of these animals for prizes was a demonstration which attracted hosts of visitors.

There were also competitions for fluid milk and butter.

The formal opening of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, was held on Monday evening, in the spacious judging pavilian, where over 5,000 persons attended. After the meeting had been lead in prayer by the Reverend Dorsey Miller of Harrisburg, Pa., John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania made an address of welcome, and introduced Gifford Pinchot, governor of the Commonwealth, as the next speaker. The governor expressed his happiness at the attendance at the Show at this particular opening meeting. That there was so much here for the farmers observation, this being the largest show that has ever been held.

He commended the Farm Products Show Commission for the efficient work they had done in making this great show the success that it is. He spoke of the important nature of the various exhibits

(Continued on page 7)

Editorially a Harrisburg newspaper comments on the Farm Show, as follows: "There is something tremendous about it all. One senses that here is an annual demonstration of the Agricultural trend of the State. That is also true of the character of the visitors among whom are the substantial men and women of the farms, who also are the undisputable factors in our form of civilization.

"A lot of foolish ideas, which one day prevailed about the farm and the farmer, have long since passed into the discard. Agriculture with its billions or more of wealth in Pennsylvania lands and its millions in farm machinery and live stock, is right up front with the industries of the State and this Farm Show, which each year has been growing in dimensions and importance demonstrates the advanced ground which agriculture has taken.

"Because the farmer has been slow getting his cooperative efforts into action, he has not been getting the attention he well deserves in the remedial and corrective legislation of the State. He feels that he is over taxed. He thinks he believes he deserves a better deal on rural electrification. He is not grouchy over these matters but he is becoming aware of his political strength and his economic importance from pleading, from this time forward."

Inter-State Directors Hold Meeting in Harrisburg

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., was held in Harrisburg, Pa., during the period of the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show on January 18th, 1932.

President Allebach called the meeting to order. Following a roll call of directors, which showed a full attendance, Secretary I. R. Zollers, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. The secretary made a formal report of the association's activities, while F. M. Twining, director of the Field and Test Department, who announced that the department had signed up 42 new members to the association. A number of complaints regarding unsatisfactory weighing and testing had been received during the month and had for the most part been satisfactorily adjusted. Some special testing work is still under investigation. In instances some farmers were found to be anxious to introduce some individual method of check testing.

C. I. Cohee, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, reported on recent developments in Dairy Council work, and cited in particular the Council's new "Feeding a Family of Five" booklet in which various low cost diets were outlined and were being largely distributed.

A joint report made by Messrs. Tussey and Tallman, members of the Board, who had attended the meetings of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, which they found highly educational and an important factor in the welfare of the Dairy Industry.

Frederick Shangle, vice president of the Association made a report on conditions existing in the Trenton, N. J. markets and the satisfactory feeling regarding the local units of that territory.

Robert W Balderston, executive secretary of the National Dairy Council and formally secretary of the I. M. P. A., in making an informal address said that the campaigns that they have been trying to put over were "that farmers should not overproduce and thus make it possible for cooperating dealers to get out of the mire. Consumption of milk is lower, due to economic conditions, and consumers can't pay for their milk."

President Allebach, in reviewing market conditions said, market conditions are serious. In our neighboring markets prices are lower. Some milk has been sold at retail for 4 cents a quart. Basic prices are as low as $1.10 per cwt. in some markets, and 70% of basic milk is not unusual. In New England prices have dropped to 5c a quart to the producer, with a 10c retail price and chain stores selling at 8c per quart. Chicago retail prices have dropped from 12c to 11c per quart retail. In our market we have reduced the basic quantities 10% and reduced the base price 5cents per hundred lbs.

Unless the markets come back and butter prices advance we cannot atabilize prices of milk. We cannot afford to get our milk prices above the butter parity. If we get above that parity for milk some drastic action will be necessary to bring the milk market on an even keel.

The above drawing illustrates the condition portraying our milk marketing situation in the Philadelphia Milk Shed
Producers should study this illustration and produce milk only in accord with the consumptive demand and thus stablize your market
The design comprised a part of the exhibit in the booth of Philadelphia Inter-State and Pittsburgh District Dairy Councils at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

Our secondary markets are both good and bad. We must keep production down. It is well to use more milk at home on the farm. This applies to butter as well.

With a surplus of milk from our own producers and milk from nearby territories clamoring to get into our market and more who want to come, it will be necessary for our producers to "watch their step."

Sell your boarder cows and do your best to keep production down to the needs of your market.

The situation is critical and will have to be handled carefully if we hold our market and our price.

Following some further discussion regarding specific market conditions, the meeting adjourned.

After the general meeting of the Board an executive session of the Board was held, at which the Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton made a formal report of the association's financial affairs, which report was approved

Due to the resignation of J. A. Poorbaugh, York County, Pa., as a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the Board of Directors under the By-Laws of the Association, filled the vacancy on the Board by the election of Chester H. Gross, Manchester R. D., York County, to fill the unexpired term.

The Present Situation and Future Outlook in Dairying

F. P. Weaver, State College, Pa.

A decline of five per cent in the consumption of fluid milk in New York City during the last year, when for the past decade consumption had been increasing annually at the rate of about four or five per cent, indicates that the present dairy situation is tied up closely with the business situation. Not only is the per capita demand for milk dependent to some extent upon business conditions but the price obtained for milk and the cost of many of the items which enter into milk production are likewise closely associated with movements in the general price level and with the general level of business activity.

In discussing the present situation and outlook it will therefore be necessary to review the status of general business activity as well as the position of the dairy industry in relation to its own cyclical movements.

During the last year Mr. Leonard P. Ayers of the Cleveland Trust Company has supplied the country with an index of business activity from 1790 to the middle of 1931. A comparison of this index with the index of the general price level indicates that the idea that high business activity is necessarily associated with high prices is erroneous. There have been a number of periods in the history of the country when business was in a severe depression while prices were relatively high, and many other periods of low prices when business was booming. Even more significant than this fact is the observation that in most periods of depression business recovery was not brought about by a rise in prices but rather by a reduction in costs of production, which made business possible at the prices which then prevailed. Any rise in prices which accompanied the business recovery did not usually come until six to nine months after the recovery in business began, and sometimes even later. It would seem reasonable to infer that such business recovery as may come in the next year will not be brought on by a fundamental change in prices to a higher level but rather in spite of the low prices.

Another factor in the price situation which is worthy of consideration is the relation of prices to the world monetary gold supply. International trade and commerce are such integral parts of our business set-up that world trade conditions seem to affect vitally the business conditions in our own country. Inasmuch as gold is the only medium which is universally accepted for international payments, even by those countries that are not at present on a gold basis, it is quite evident that prices on a gold basis cannot long depart from their normal relationship to the world's supply of gold which is available for monetary uses. It should not be difficult to understand why a surplus supply of monetary gold in this country might be quite important in supporting higher prices when other countries with whom we normally trade extensively have supplies of gold inadequate to support a price level that makes it profitable for us to trade with those countries.

The history of English prices over three quarters of a century, and English prices during that period represent international prices more closely than those of any other country, have followed closely the rate of change in world monetary gold supply, other than during the war. Prices remained at about the same level when gold supply increased 3.1 per cent a year. When gold increased at a slower rate prices fell, and when gold was increased at a more rapid rate prices rose Since with the pound sterling off the gold basis the dollar is becoming more and more the basis of international transactions, it is quite probable that the buying power of the dollar will be governed largely by the relative supply of gold in the world. Estimates of world gold production for the next ten years made by the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations Financial Committee indicate that so far as can now be foreseen there will be enough gold by 1940 to support a level of prices approximately only 83 per cent of the level from 1910 to 1914. Unless some unforeseen event changes the trend which seems to have been operative since 1920, the general trend for the next 8 years will probably be downward. This will not mean that prices will decline constantly during the period but rather that such prices as will occur will be less than the declines which may be expected.

A third factor of importance in estimating the outlook for general business activity during the next year is the type of business depression which grips the country at present. A look at Mr. Ayers' chart indicates that after the War of 1812, the Civil War and the World War, the only three wars in which the United States engaged which were financed by inflationary methods, there were violent periods of depression of short duration in 1819, 1865 and 1920. From these depressions recovery was prompt and very rapid because in each case the country was confronted with an acute shortage of houses, office buildings and factories for the manufacture of goods for peace time uses. The demand this created led to periods of industrial prosperity which lasted eight years after Civil War period, 8 years after the World War period. Such a long period of construction inevitably leads to over expansion. This led to the panic of 1873, and a depression which lasted until 1879. No one can predict with safety the end of the depression which set in during 1929, but it seems quite evident that there is much surplus housing and surplus capacity in the factories and office buildings of the country with which the population will have to catch up before another prolonged period of super normal activity is due. This does not mean that there can be no improvement in business until the end of a 5 or 6 year period, but such recovery as will come will probably be of the character that is due to demands for textiles, automobiles and similar goods which wear out rapidly rather than of the vigorous and prolonged type which comes from extensive construction operations along with busy mills and other factories.

The status of the dairy industry in its own cycle of over and under expansion, which seems to be characteristic of all livestock enterprises, is quite well depicted in the unpublished report of the dairy committee of the Appalachian Outlook Conference held at State College in October 1931. I shall quote quite largely from that report, adding such additional information as will bring it up to date.

"Northeastern dairymen are going into the coming winter with their barns and silos well filled and with the prices of purchased grain the lowest in years. The price of milk is high, relative to most other Northeastern farm products such as potatoes, apples, wheat, etc. In response to these conditions Northeastern dairymen have been increasing their herds and are quite generally planning to keep still more cows next year. In addition to

(Continued on page 6)

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Dairymen's League

Quoting from the Dairymens' League News, official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., (N. Y.) and from official releases during the month, we note that the gross pool price for 3.5 milk delivered during December, in the 200-210 mile zone, was $1.475 per hundred and the net pool price, paid to producers, less certificate of indebtedness and operative expenses, was $1.34. The gross pool price for November was $1.765 and the cash payment for that month was $1.68.

Since October first the sale price for Class I milk has gone down $1.11 in the New York City market and has also declined in other markets.

Unsatisfactory markets continue in many of the League markets and it has been confronted with cheap milk competition, particularly in the "dipped milk" marketing areas.

The League sold during December, 54.54% of its supply as Class 1; 40 76% of its supply as Class 2A; .26% as Class 2B; .01% as Class III; 4.14% as Class 4A and .29% as Class 4B, representing milk handled in its own plants. The total League poundage handled in December aggregated 209,488,446 pounds.

Chicago Market

The following prices for January milk are noted from "Pure Milk" official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill.

"The price of milk for January will be $1.98 net per hundred pounds and will apply to 90% of the basic milk sold. The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat.

"All prices apply to 3.5 milk f. o b. country plants or platforms, within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective at sub-stations.

"The December marketing price was in two classes, Class II is rest of basic and the first 10% over base, and the price is 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter plus 20% or $1.20 net. Class III is the balance of the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter flat or $1.02 net."

The official government report for 92 score butter for December was 29.16 cents.

Peoria, Ill.

The December price, of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, reported from "The Milk Producer", official organ of that association, was $2.08 per cwt. for base milk and $1.19 per cwt. for surplus milk, based on 3.5 butterfat milk.

The December production was 10 per cent lower than that of December a year ago, and 9% higher than that of November.

There were 143 less shippers on the market this December as compared to December 1930, and 25 less shippers in December as compared to November.

The usage of milk on the market for December was as follows: Class I and IA, 54%; Class 2, 7% and Class 3, 39%.

New England

In the December 15th special issue of the "New England Dairyman", official organ of the New England Milk Producer's Association, Boston, Mass., we note the milk marketing conditions are unsatisfactory, in fact, the worst in years, but there is hope for constructive action in the near future.

One large distributor cut the retail price 2½ cents per quart and a further cut of 1 cent to the producer. This would bring the price to the producer down to 5 cents a quart, a reduction of two cents from the November price. With such outside support as we can secure from business interest and public and semi-public officials we may be able to avert further catastrophes.

The associations price for rated milk, to producers, for December, was 5 cents per quart, a reduction of two cents from that of November. The dealers price to stores was reduced to 7 cents and the over the counter price was 8 cents, a reduction of 3 cents over November. The house delivery price of dealers for December was 10 cents. Three and a half cents below that of the previous month.

From the same issue of the "New England Dairyman", we also note the dispute between buyers of milk and the producers, in order to arrive at equitable prices. A Board of Arbitration will also consider the question as to prices paid in October and November.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the January issue of the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, we note that another ten cent cut would become effective on January 1st, 1932. The December price was $2.20 per cwt. while the January price has been fixed at $2.10 per cwt.

For December the leading distributors report sales ranging from 57 percent down to 44 per cent. of the milk received average prices paid ranged from $1.79 to $1.69 per 100 pounds. The retail price is now at 9 cents per quart and the Milwaukee Milk Producer says in this connection "They have given the consumer cheaper milk and reduced the farmer's buying power to the point where he cannot buy the city's products"

Detroit, Mich.

From the Michigan Milk Messenger, official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Michigan, we note that milk prices slide to lower levels. "The December price, f. o. b. Detroit for fluid milk was fixed at $1.80 per hundred pounds. All milk sold or manufactured milk is figured at $1.02 per cwt., f. o. b. country receiving stations.

"Each cooperating distributor is paying a base price for the usual 80%, which is figured according to the percentage of milk sold in their individual case. Therefore the base price will not be a uniform one for all dealers."

Cow Mother of Five in Ten Months

The story of a cow which has produced five heifer calves in 10 months was told by G. B. Goodhart, Orangeville, Wisconsin. The cow is a grade Guernsey, owned by Stanley Howe, a farmer living one mile north of Orangeville. On February 4, 1931, she gave birth to twin heifer calves, and on December 4, produced triplets. All the calves are healthy. The cow, according to Mr. Goodhart, fills a 16-quart pail daily with milk which tests 5 per cent butterfat.

Prune Fruit Trees Now

This is the ideal time to prune fruit trees. The cold is not so intense as later in the season. If this work is done during dry weather fewer accidents will occur than in wet weather. The general vigor of the tree as well as the previous season's growth can be determined more easily when the work is done early. Pruning to suit the needs of the trees can be accomplished best under these conditions.

Uncle Ab says that if the air were always filled with music, there would be a great sale for ear muffs.

ederation Buys Temple of Agriculture

The National Cooperative Milk Pro- ers' Federation has purchased the operty at 1731 Eye Street, N.W., Wash- n, D. C., from the Temple of Agri- ulture, Inc. This property was acquired 1919 from the William A. Slater Estate establish an agricultural office head- arters in Washington, D. C., for such gricultural organizations that might esire to use it.

For a time the Temple was in the care a Board of unincorporated Trustees. ater a special housing corporation was reated, known as the Temple of Agricul- ure, Inc. This corporation held title to he property, and it was managed by a oard of six Trustees, two of whom were lected respectively by the National ooperative Milk Producers' Federation, he Farmers Educational and Coopera- ive Union of America and the Pennsylva- ia State Grange.

The property consists of a fifty foot rontage in a block which for the past two r three years has been designated as a art of the first business zone of the District of Columbia. It consists of 7,746 square feet, on which is a substantial four tory structure which has 26 rooms, and a large ball room which in times past has eated from 250 to 300 people. During the last few years a great many improve- ents have been made in the interior, and the building is probably in better condition han at any time since it was acquired for gricultural uses.

Butter Supply of Cleveland Must Come From T.B. Free Sources

Cleveland, Ohio, has a new city ordinance requiring that butter sold in the city must come from the milk of cows that have passed the tuberculin test. The ordinance became effective January 1, 1932, according to information received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cleveland officials anticipate no serious opposition to the enforcement of the new ordinance. Tentative arrangements have already been made for the proper labeling of butter from tuberculin-tested sources so that it may be readily identified. It is understood that the term "tuberculin-tested source" means an area in which the dairy herds have been tested under Federal and State supervision and which is officially designated as a "modified accredited area", that is, an area in which not more than one-half of one per cent of the cattle are tuberculous.

Penn. Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs Elects Officers

H. E. Robertson, York, was elected president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs at the annual meeting in the Farm Show Building held in Harrisburg during Farm Show Week. Charles A. Rowe, Yardley, was chosen vice-president, and Raymond Arnolds, Milan, was selected secretary-treasurer.

Sixteen directors were elected. They are Alvin K. Rothenberger, Lansdale; W. G. McDougall, Grove City; John A. Bell, Jr.; Pittsburgh; Earl W. Garland, Buffalo Mills; S. M Crom, Espyville Station; J. B. Henderson, Hickory; Ivo V. Otto, Carlisle; J. H. Silvis, Greensburg; Wilmer A. Twining, Wycombe; Harry Metzler, Lancaster; C. S. Chaffee, Ulster; H. O. Kimmel, Shelocta; Dr L. M. Thompson, Montrose; John B. Moore, Friedens; William S. Erdley, Lewisburg, and H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa.

Placing Thermometers

To avoid arguments about how cold or how hot it is hang your thermometer on the north side of the house in a sheltered place, such as a porch, and be sure it is an inch or two away from the wall. The United States Weather Bureau has found that it gets the most accurate records of temperatures by exposing the Weather Bureau thermometers of which there are about 4,000 over the country in a covered or screened inclosure of wood slats which keep off rain, sun, snow, and radiation and also allow free air circulation.

Officers Elected by "Co-op" Federation

The Farmers Co-operative Federation met during the Farm Show period in the State Farm Show Building and re-elected officers, all of whom live near Pittsburgh.

M. C. Black, manager of the Allegheny County Co-operative Association, was made president; S. L. Simmons, vice-president; Key Wilson, secretary; C. P. Shenot, treasurer; Leland Wilson, R. F. Glen, John Schnader and R. K. McEwan, directors.

Don't Let Your Milk Freeze

EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN MILK FREEZES

A number of factors enter into the matter of the correct weighing, sampling and handling of frozen milk. It even has a detrimental effect on the volume of consumption.

1. Producers Lose in Weight and Test

Aside from the frozen milk and cream particles that adhere to milk cans and lids, and become lost, there is an appreciable loss from the icy slush that remains in the weighing vats. This icy slush increases and decreases in the weight vat in accordance with the temperature of the milk and makes accurate weighing impossible.

It is also a well recognized fact that it is impossible to accurately sample frozen milk for butterfat test. A survey made by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on a number of dairies showed that an average test of 4 per cent, on days when milk was **not frozen,** was reduced to 3.4 per cent, for the same samples, when the milk was allowed to freeze. It is evident therefore, that a true sample of milk cannot be obtained unless the frozen milk be completely thawed before samples for butterfat tests are taken.

2. Buyers Lose in Handling Frozen Milk

A considerable loss of time results in the handling of frozen milk. Weighing is greatly slowed down because of the retention of frozen icy slush in the weigh tank. Frequent readjustments of the weigh scales is necessary and at that it is difficult to obtain true weights.

Frozen milk also exerts a detrimental effect on the appearance of the milk, which may lead to losses, such as decreased consumer consumption.

3. Consumers Lose in Quality of Milk

Milk that has once been frozen never recovers its original quality. Particles of the milk curd become changed in character after freezing. Some of these particles separate and frequently adhere to the glass milk containers and convey the impression to the consumer that the milk has been tampered with.

WHERE IS MILK MOST LIKELY TO BECOME FROZEN? EVIDENTLY AT THE FARM

The proof is evident—Milk delivered by the same truck will have some dairies that **never have frozen milk,** no matter how cold the weather may be, while on the other hand, there are others that almost always have frozen milk when the weather temperature gets below the freezing point.

Keep your milk from freezing—
It will save you money.

F. M. Twining, Director,
Field and Test Department.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of December, 1931:

No. Tests Made	6733
No. Plants Investigated	40
No. Membership Calls	153
No. Calls on Members	413
No. Herd Samples Tested	642
No. New Members Signed	64
No. Cows Signed	545
No. Transfers Made	20
No. Meetings Attended	15
No. Attending Meetings	641

Beet Pulp for Dairy Cows

Most dairymen think it is necessary or at least desirable to soak beet pulp before feeding it to cows. Investigators at the United States Dairy Experiment Station at Beltsville, Md., found that dry beet pulp gave as good results as the soaked beet pulp. In the experiment the cows were watered twice a day. The beet pulp when fed whether wet or dry was mixed with the grain ration. The ration containing the dry beet pulp was fully as palatable as that containing the wet pulp. The cows when fed the dry pulp ate as much hay and gave as much milk as when fed the wet pulp. The gains in weight were a little greater when the cows received the wet pulp than when they were fed dry pulp.

Herd Improvement Associations Cut Dairy Farm Costs

How dairy herd improvement associations aid farmers in periods of low milk prices, largely through providing them with accurate records for use in feeding, culling and breeding their dairy herds, is revealed in the annual report of E. J. Perry and K. S. Morrow, extension service dairymen of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Their report says 17 herd improvement associations in New Jersey are being carried on with the cooperation of the state and county extension services. Enrolled in these associations are 365 herds and 9,431 cows. The associations hire testers who visit each farm to test the percentage of butterfat given the cows. The testers work out records of milk, fat tests and feeds as guides for feeding and management practices.

"Proof that these associations are showing dairymen how to reduce production costs, a great need in these times of low milk prices, is found in the fact that during 1931 the average production for cows in herd improvement associations was more than 8,500 pounds of milk and 313 pounds of butterfat," Mr. Perry asserts. "The average production for all New Jersey cows is estimated to be only 6,000 pounds of milk and 230 pounds of butterfat.

"Our records further show that cows giving 9,000 pounds of milk a year return three times the profit of cows producing only 4,500 pounds of milk. One association herd had 26 cows which gave from 9,500 to 4,200 pounds of milk each. Losses on the low producing cows were wiping out profits of the heavy producers until culling measures, based upon association records, were carried out. Herd improvement association records are especially desirable in these times because the milk and butterfat production of individual cows varies so much that the dairyman is working in the dark unless he has actual records."

The report of the extension dairyman says that instructions in the management of their 851 head of purebred dairy animals, valued at $130,000, was given to 461 New Jersey 4-H Dairy Club members. Of these animals, 300 were milking cows that produced an annual individual average of 9,100 pounds of milk and 351.6 pounds of butterfat at the average age of three years and ten months.

The report also shows that work on the appraisal and conservation of herd sires resulted in the saving of 103 valuable bulls from premature slaughter, the construction of 50 safety bull pens, the scoring of 56 sires and the rescoring of 200 others.

The giving of advice in the production of clean milk and its proper handling in order to control bacteria was another project carried on during the year.

Miscellaneous activities in dairy extension included judging cattle at 7 fairs, promoting official testing of purebred herds for production, cooperation with county and state dairy breed associations, conducting dairy tours, assisting the state dairy committee in studying needs of the New Jersey dairy industry, and advisory work on dairy cattle feeding.

Choose Good Sire

The dairy sire should be from ancestors with greater producing capacity than the cows in the herd. Choose the sire with great care. Unless proved or from good producing ancestors, his daughters cannot develop into good cows.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

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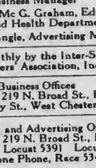
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."



We are again warning our producers that the milk market, not only in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, but throughout the country is in a more or less critical condition.

Prices have declined in many milk marketing areas, both to the producers and the consumer and with the area of depression still with us, large consumptive increases are not anticipated in the near future.

Producers should make every effort to produce milk on a most economical basis. Know your herd—and if a cow does not show you a profit she may be the means in carrying your milk check "in the red." That is at a loss.

If you have a boarder cow in your herd, dispose of her. Keep only such cows as will show you a profit. If you have to dispose of half your herd—it may result in showing you a profit. Use your surplus milk on the farm. It's cheap at present surplus prices and can be turned into butter, for your own use. It can be fed to your calves, your chickens and incidentally use an ample supply yourself—it will aid materially in your own health and that of your family.

Generally unsatisfactory business conditions are still very pronounced, in fact, they seem to be world wide, in scope. When will there be some recovery?

All we seem to need, in order to break up this generally termed depression is confidence—confidence in our selves, in our neighbors and in our business transactions. We must curb our needs, our demand for things that are beyond our pocketbooks.

We must adjust ourselves to the new condition of affairs. Maybe it will be hard to do. I'll grant you that it is, but under the circumstances there is nothing else to do.

But if we all cooperate we will surely find a brighter day ahead of us, and let us hope that it will not be far distant.

Lets put our shoulders to the wheel—and go get it.

Keep Farm Records

This is the time of the year to start the new farm account books. Last year 1157 farmers kept such books in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State College agricultural extension service. This was a gain of 200 over 1930.

February Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during February, 1932, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for February, 1932, and until further advised will be $2.51 per hundred pounds, or 5.4 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, will be 1.93 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during February, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Cups Awarded for Record Producing Herds and Cows

One thousand thirty-six Pennsylvania dairymen were honored by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the annual banquet in Harrisburg for owning herds that averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat in dairy Herd Improvement Associations in 1931.

Ninety-four of these herds averaged over 400 pounds of butterfat, 237 between 350 and 400 pounds and 705 between 300 and 350 pounds of butterfat. H. A. Snyder of Montoursville owned the highest herd with an average production of 15,004 pounds of milk and 547 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Snyder received the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs' award for having the highest producing Holstein herd.

The Mercer Sanitarium herd, Mercer, won the trophy presented by the Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association for the highest Jersey herd average. Robert Bamford, Midway, received the award for the Jersey cow making the highest record for her breed. Butter Boys' Fair Buttercup No. 647098 owned by the Pennsylvania State College won the award for the highest Register of Merit record in the Jersey breed in 1931.

Dundee Farms owned by Miss Eleanor Chalfont, Sewickley, received the Guernsey Trophy for the highest Guernsey average in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in 1931. In the Ayrshire awards Robert H. Eno, Honesdale, won the trophy awarded for the high herd of the breed in Dairy Herd Improvement work. Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, owned by Mrs. R. R. Fritsche, received the award given by the National Ayrahire Breeders' Association for the best record under the Herd Test plan, and Penshurst Farms, owned by Percival Roberts, Jr., of Narberth, was second.

Grow Good Legumes

Clover and alfalfa improve the soil and produce valuable crops. Careful selection of seed, liming the soil where needed, choice of a good nurse crop, sowing at the right time, and applying manure or fertilizer are recommended practices in growing good crops.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

The market condition in most large centers in the United States is still unsa... We have as yet had no report as to production in our territory as a result of the re... duction in our basic price, which took effect January first. The reduction of $.05 per hundred on basic price and ten per cent off the established basic quantity. We are continuing this same plan for the month of February, hoping that our producers have taken due warning and have reduced their production in accordance with demand and that they will continue to keep it below their production of last year.

The general buying power of the public, I believe, is probably no worse than last year, but certainly it is no better and according to reports there is being less milk sold this year, than there was last year at this time, therefore our basic quantity is too large.

The market will only consume a certain amount of liquid milk. This amount must be distributed among the producers as nearly equally as we can, according to their power to produce. The only thing we have to go by is the basic quantity they have established in the past years. When consumption falls off, each one will have to take his or her share of that curtailment and that will have to be deducted from his basic quantity. So, in reducing your basic quantity ten per cent should have been a notice to you that the consumption of milk had fallen off somewhere near five per cent more than it was last year, or that our basic quantity established was at least ten per cent more than the liquid milk sales.

In order to hold our present market conditions it is essential that everyone keep his production below his present basic amount, at least ten per cent, unless he is willing to accept the surplus price for the balance of it and that price according to the butter market will be very low.

Butter

The month of January has been featured by a sharp break in the butter market which resulted in prices reaching 21c for 92 score butter on January 27th. This month followed a full month of steady declines. The break actually carries back to late December. The net reduction in prices during the period was 12c and while, at the moment, there is a tendency for prices to recover, the January average will not only be 7c below the December average of 30½c, but will be the lowest January average since 1904.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for January showed butter holdings in cold storage as aggregating 26,550,000 lbs. as compared with 63,401,000 lbs. on January 1st, 1931 and a five year average of 53,951,000 lbs. The holdings of 40% cream aggregated 60,000 forty quart cans, compared to 210,000 forty quart cans on January 1st, 1931. American cheese in storage on January 1st aggregated 55,735,000 as compared to 63,326,000 lbs. on January 1st a year ago, and a five year average of 59,550,000 lbs.

Quotations of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City, opened the month at 29c per lb. There was a sharp drop of 2c during the first week after which fractional declines were to be noted almost throughout the remainder of the month.

The average price of 92 score butter on which our surplus price was computed for the month of January was .2474 cents per lb.

Wisconsin and Ohio Complete Area Testing for Tuberculosis

Wisconsin and Ohio have tested all their cattle—beef and dairy—for tuberculosis, and are now listed as modified tuberculosis-free areas, along with North Carolina, Maine, Michigan and Indiana. In these State-wide areas bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent in each county. Wisconsin and Ohio each finished the testing of five remaining counties in December 1931, and the news is announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Because of their importance in cattle breeding and dairying, officials in charge of the work regard the Ohio and Wisconsin achievements as particularly significant. In the entire country 1,309 counties (and 60 towns in Vermont) are now free of the disease, according to the standards of accreditation. This is about 42½ per cent of all the counties.

In Wisconsin, the tuberculosis-eradication campaign has progressed without serious opposition at any time. In Ohio the Federal and State testers encountered some opposition but the higher courts overruled objections. Since inauguration of the work, Wisconsin has tested approximately 10,500,000 cattle and has discovered about 175,000 reactors. Ohio made about 4,000,000 tests which disclosed approximately 90,000 reactors.

Cooperative tuberculosis eradication work in each of these States was started about the same time in 1918. There has been some preliminary work by State officials, but the work did not reach a high state of development until about 1924. In 1926 the eradication campaign was stimulated, especially in Wisconsin, because Chicago and other cities adopted milk ordinances which required the tuberculin testing of dairy cows. This made it necessary to condemn many dairy cows, and improved the market for dairy products from herds in northern Wisconsin where there was little tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis eradication in Wisconsin and Ohio is of particular significance, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry point out, because these two States and many surplus cattle to other States. Wisconsin ships more dairy cows into state than any other State. This trade is now active. Records of the bureau indicate that approximately 9,000 cattle were shipped interstate from Wisconsin in November. Most of these were dairy cows moving to the Eastern States.

The authorities in Ohio and Wisconsin are very much gratified to know that it has been possible to reduce the incidence of bovine tuberculosis to within one-half of one per cent in each of the counties in these two States, but they are fully aware. Federal officials say, that it will be necessary to continue testing to prevent the reinfection of these tuberculosis-free areas.

Some of the earliest work in tuberculin testing of cattle, soon after the discovery of tuberculin by Professor Koch in Germany in 1892, was in Wisconsin. Dr. H. L. Russell brought tuberculin with him on a return trip from Germany, and the first test in Wisconsin was made in 1894 on a herd of cattle owned by the University of Wisconsin. Some pioneer work was also done in Ohio soon after the discovery of tuberculin.

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for January, 1932, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of January is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
February, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.	$2.51	5.4
3.05	2.53	5.45
3.1	2.55	5.5
3.15	2.57	5.55
3.2	2.59	5.55
3.25	2.61	5.6
3.3	2.63	5.65
3.35	2.65	5.7
3.4	2.67	5.75
3.45	2.69	5.8
3.5	2.71	5.85
3.55	2.73	5.85
3.6	2.75	5.9
3.65	2.77	5.95
3.7	2.79	6.
3.75	2.81	6.05
3.8	2.83	6.1
3.85	2.85	6.15
3.9	2.87	6.15
3.95	2.89	6.2
4.	2.91	6.25
4.05	2.93	6.3
4.1	2.95	6.35
4.15	2.97	6.4
4.2	2.99	6.45
4.25	3.01	6.45
4.3	3.03	6.5
4.35	3.05	6.55
4.4	3.07	6.6
4.45	3.09	6.65
4.5	3.11	6.7
4.55	3.13	6.75
4.6	3.15	6.75
4.65	3.17	6.8
4.7	3.19	6.85
4.75	3.21	6.9
4.8	3.23	6.95
4.85	3.25	7.
4.9	3.27	7.05
4.95	3.29	7.1
5.	3.31	7.15

When milk is not tested, the price F. O. B. Philadelphia is 6¼c per quart.

JANUARY SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Class I Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.14	2.45
3.05	1.16	2.5
3.1	1.18	2.55
3.15	1.20	2.6
3.2	1.22	2.65
3.25	1.24	2.7
3.3	1.26	2.75
3.35	1.28	2.8
3.4	1.30	2.85
3.45	1.32	2.9
3.5	1.34	2.9
3.55	1.36	2.95
3.6	1.38	3.0
3.65	1.40	3.05
3.7	1.42	3.1
3.75	1.44	3.15
3.8	1.46	3.2
3.85	1.48	3.2
3.9	1.50	3.25
3.95	1.52	3.3
4.	1.54	3.35
4.05	1.56	3.4
4.1	1.58	3.45
4.15	1.60	3.5
4.2	1.62	3.5
4.25	1.64	3.55
4.3	1.66	3.6
4.35	1.68	3.65
4.4	1.70	3.7
4.45	1.72	3.75
4.5	1.74	3.8
4.55	1.76	3.8
4.6	1.78	3.85
4.65	1.80	3.9
4.7	1.82	3.95
4.75	1.84	4.0
4.8	1.86	4.05
4.85	1.88	4.1
4.9	1.90	4.1
4.95	1.92	4.15
5.	1.94	

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

1930	Class I	Class II
January	1.74	——
February	1.41	——
March	1.45	——
April	1.51	——
May	1.39	——
June	1.29	——
July	1.36	——
August	1.51	——
September	1.51	——
September	1.88	——
October	1.89	——
November	1.74	——
December	..40	——
1931		
January	1.11	——
February	1.11	——
March	1.13	——
April	1.03	——
May	.92	——
June	.90	——
July	.97	——
August	1.08	——
September	1.24	——
October	1.35	——
November	1.20	——
December	1.20	——
1932		
January	0.96	

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
February, 1932

Quotations are at railroad points, Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.01
11 to 20 "	.283	1.99
21 to 30 "	.303	1.97
31 to 40 "	.313	1.96
41 to 50 "	.333	1.94
51 to 60 "	.343	1.93
61 to 70 "	.364	1.91
71 to 80 "	.374	1.90
81 to 90 "	.389	1.89
91 to 100 "	.399	1.88
101 to 110 "	.414	1.86
111 to 120 "	.424	1.85
121 to 130 "	.434	1.84
131 to 140 "	.450	1.83
141 to 150 "	.460	1.82
151 to 160 "	.475	1.80
161 to 170 "	.480	1.80
171 to 180 "	.490	1.79
181 to 190 "	.505	1.77
191 to 200 "	.510	1.77
201 to 210 "	.520	1.76
211 to 220 "	.535	1.74
221 to 230 "	.540	1.74
231 to 240 "	.550	1.73
241 to 250 "	.556	1.72
251 to 260 "	.566	1.71
261 to 270 "	.576	1.70
271 to 280 "	.581	1.70
281 to 290 "	.596	1.68
291 to 300 "	.600	1.68

JANUARY SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.56
3.05	0.58
3.1	0.60
3.15	0.62
3.2	0.64
3.25	0.66
3.3	0.68
3.35	0.70
3.4	0.72
3.45	0.74
3.5	0.76
3.55	0.78
3.6	0.80
3.65	0.82
3.7	0.84
3.75	0.86
3.8	0.88
3.85	0.90
3.9	0.92
3.95	0.94
4.	0.96
4.05	1.00
4.1	1.02
4.15	1.04
4.2	1.06
4.25	1.08
4.3	1.10
4.35	1.12
4.4	1.14
4.45	1.16
4.5	1.18
4.55	1.20
4.6	1.22
4.65	1.24
4.7	1.26
4.75	1.28
4.8	1.30
4.85	1.32
4.9	1.34
4.95	1.36

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

1929;	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
April	3.41	7.35	2.83
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.54	7.6	2.96
September	3.54	7.6	2.96
October	3.54	7.6	2.96
November	3.44	7.4	2.87
December			
1930	3.29	7.1	2.71
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December			
1931	2.89	6.2	2.31
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31
June	2.89	6.2	2.31
July	2.89	6.2	2.31
August	2.56	5.5	1.98
September	2.56	5.5	1.98
October	2.56	5.5	1.98
November	2.56	5.5	1.98
December			
1932			
January	2.51	5.4	1.93

Jan. 1932, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	$2.76
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	
Brueninger-Dairies			2.76
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	2.76
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.67
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	2.46
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	
Wilmington, Del.			2.19
Receiving Stations	41- 50	3.70	1.95
Anselma, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.21
Bedford, Pa.	31- 40	4.00	2.19
Bridgeton, N. J.	41- 50	3.70	1.95
Byers, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.18
Curryville, Pa.	51- 60	3.70	2.01
Goshen, Pa.*	201-210	3.70	2.18
Huntingdon, Pa.	51- 60	4.00	2.19
Kelton, Pa.	41- 50	3.70	2.19
Kimberton, Pa.	41- 50	3.70	2.02
Landenberg, Pa.	181-190	3.70	2.08
Mercersburg, Pa.	131-140	3.70	2.18
Nassau, Del.	51- 60	3.70	2.18
Oxford, Pa.	51- 60	4.00	2.18
Red Hill, Pa.	51- 60	4.00	2.21
Ringoes, N. J.	31- 40	3.70	2.02
Rushland, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.99
Waynesboro, Pa.	221-230	3.70	2.21
Williamsburg, Pa.	31- 40	3.70	2.19
Yerkes, Pa.	41- 50	3.70	
Zieglersville, Pa.		4.00	1.34
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	A	0.76
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sts.		

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 12 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		Total combined payment for butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
			Class or Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

NOTE (1) **Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V**

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, qualifying one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,0000 lbs. if the bacteria requirements

CLASS I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1931 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET

CLASS III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN JANUARY

CLASS V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements are not met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is 50,001 or over.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met, the butterfat test of milk delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II.

These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, IV, V

**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

The Present Situation and Future Outlook in Dairying

(Continued from page 2)

an increase in the number of cows, production per cow in the Northeast, on October 1, 1931, was slightly higher than a year ago. With a dairy ration in New York selling at about 20 per cent below pre-war prices and with milk prices fully 20 per cent above pre-war, there is an inclination on the part of dairymen to increase production.

"Milk and cream consumption in the Northeast is still somewhat below normal and with the increased number of cows being milked fluid milk supplies have been ample. So long as the price of grain stays low in comparison with milk, supplies will be substantially in excess of fluid requirements.

"The present indications are that surplus milk, produced in the east in excess of fluid requirements and diverted to manufacturing uses, will soon meet greatly increased competition from western corn belt states. In most of the area from Minnesota to Oklahoma the grain being fed to milk cows is worth only about half as much per pound as that being fed in the east. Consequently, farmers in that section are quite generally planning to keep more milk cows.

"At present, in the butter producing states butterfat is unusually high in price in comparison with grain, and also in comparison with other agricultural products. There is no reason to expect such an unusual and unstable condition to continue for more than a few months. If cheap grain in the central west stimulates butter production, the price of surplus milk in the east can be expected to decline."

That the competition from the cheap grain areas is getting keener is shown by the fact that while production per cow in the North Atlantic States, January 1, 1932, was only one-half of a percent above the January 1, 1925-29 average, in the East North Central States it was 5 per cent above, and in the West North Central States 13 per cent above. In the North Atlantic states dairymen are feeding 9 per cent less grain than a year ago and getting 8½ per cent less milk. At the same time the hay crop in the Northeastern States in 1931 was about 10 per cent larger than in 1930, and the production of feed grains about 30 per cent larger.

"In view of prospective increases in milk production in the Northeast, and with the price of fluid milk high compared with the prices for other dairy products, and also with consumption reduced, it is probable that fluid milk prices will tend toward lower levels.

"Farmers who are finding a safe margin of profit between the cost of purchased grain and the price they are securing for milk may be able to increase profits by feeding even more intensively so long as present prices hold. They may also find it worth while to keep for a while longer some cows that are past the age of best production, thus avoiding the purchase of new cows to fill what may be only a temporary advantage to convert feed into milk.

"On the other hand, farmers everywhere are hard pressed financially and are seeking any opportunity to secure money for living expenses, debts and taxes. Eastern dairymen should face the fact that under these conditions any abnormally high price of dairy products in comparison with grain is a very temporary situation. Also the longer the prices of feed and dairy products are out of line the more violent will be the processes of readjustment. It would be well therefore for eastern dairymen to look ahead and plan their operations so that they can safely weather lower prices if they should come. In general most farmers should be prepared to cull out low producers rather quickly if a severe break in prices eliminates profits from the feeding of purchased grain.

"Apart from the immediate situation which may call for little change at this time, a farmer should realize that these conditions are only temporary. It has been the history of cow prices to decline relative to other things for about 7 years and rise for about the same length of time. The purchasing power of dairy cows reached the last peak in 1929 and has declined rapidly since that time. We may expect this decline to continue for the next few years before again turning upward."

Individual dairymen must choose between the advantage of culling their herds before prices of dairy cows decline still further or of continuing to milk them while the low grain prices and relatively higher milk prices make it possible to derive some profit from feeding cows that will be unprofitable if milk prices go still lower. The dilemma which confronts most dairymen results from the fact that continuing to feed herds large enough to fill stables to capacity is most profitable at present, but this does nothing to correct perplexing problem which confronts the industry, while the reduction in costs of production to meet the probably still lower prices of milk can only be accomplished by rigid culling and replacement with good cows.

Fast Milking Increases Production, Saves Labor

The fast milker is the most efficient one because he stimulates an increased flow of milk and saves the dairyman labor, says K. S. Morrow, associate extension dairy specialist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

Comparing the cow's udder in its physical make up to a large sponge, Mr. Morrow says that when mechanical pressure is applied, as in the act of milking, an additional sitmulus is set up within the udder which aids in forcing the milk from the numerous ducts. The fast milker removes a larger amount of milk during the time that the stimulation lasts and less milk remains in the udder after the stimulation ceases. Since the stimulating effect lasts only a short time the slow milker finds it more difficult to get from the animal the maximum amount of milk.

According to Mr. Morrow some internal force plays a part in milk secretion. The "letting down" of milk is brought on by such factors as washing of the udder, rattling of milk utensils and feed buckets, and the swinging of the udder in the walk from the pasture to the barn.

Canada's Record Butter Production

The production of creamery butter in Saskatchewan in 1931 totalled 18,960,352 pounds, an increase of 5,039,791 over the output in 1930, or 36.2 per cent. Last year's production set a new record for the province exceeding the previous record output of 1926 by over 2,327,000 pounds, or 13.9 per cent. In the month of December, 1931, the production for the province was 1,026,191 pounds, an increase of 48.1 per cent over the corresponding month in 1930 and 19.7 per cent over the output in November, 1931.

Zieglerville and Other Locals Lead the Way

By E. P. BECHTEL

In last mid-December, the members of the Zieglerville, Montgomery Co., Pa., Local of the Inter-State Producers' Association held a meeting that should be of especial interest to all loyal members of the Association, especially so to the officers of the other locals throughout the territory.

It has long been felt, by those who have the best interest of the Association at heart, that there was something lacking in the interest taken in the local meetings, which are held in the various communities throughout the Philadelphia Milk shed during the year. These meetings are held, primarily, to get in closer touch with the individual member of the association, to bring to the producer of milk, first hand knowledge of market conditions, and the many problems which are confronting the organization and the industry as a whole, and through the resulting discussion, to get the producers view-point and ideas, which may be of great assistance to the officers of your association in solving the many problems which confront them.

All of these objectives are of little value if we fail to get a majority of the members out to hear and take part in these discussions.

With these points in mind, several of those interested in the "Zieglerville Local" got together to discuss the best way of improving these meetings. It was finally decided that they would try having a number of the local people on the program.

This idea was carried out under the very able direction of Mrs. Frederick Wigg wife of the secretary of the Zieglerville Local. Mrs. Wigg with the assistance of Mrs. Black, got the young people of the community together and prepared a program, which could certainly be used as a model by any other local in the territory. This program consisted largely of songs, vocal and instrumental music. Report of the Annual Meeting at the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Meeting recently held in Philadelphia, presented by the Zieglerville delegate, Mr. Wm. Davidson, and was followed by a short talk by Mr. I. R. Zollers, Secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Fred Naile of the "Philadelphia Electric Company" showed several reels of motion pictures, both educational and entertaining.

The entire program was extremely well presented, and was enthusiastically received by the two hundred or more people present.

Other Local Meetings

The Kempton, Berks Co., Pa., Local recently held a very successful meeting, at which most of the entertainment was furnished by local people.

The Plumsteadville Local, Bucks Co., Pa., has been holding similar meetings for some time and always have a large turnout. As a result this local has a well-informed and loyal membership They are acquainted with the many difficulties facing the organization and in consequence are at all times ready to boost when a less well informed membership would be inclined to knock.

One of the most valuable assets in meetings of this kind is that it brings the women folks out and so helps to keep them informed as to existing conditions in the industry, as well as the men.

We would like very much to see this idea tried out in every local in the territory. What can succeed in these communities can succeed in others You have an abundant supply of talent in your community if you only make use of it. In this machine age we are depending entirely too much on the radio and "canned entertainment." We are not developing our local talent as we should. If this continues we are going to regret it sooner or later.

Come on, you officers of Locals. Let's resolve that our meetings for 1932 are going to be the largest and best we have ever held. A well informed membership is the best guarantee of a loyal membership, and a loyal membership means better conditions for every individual member of the Asscoiation.

But we cannot secure these results unless you do your part. Your organization is ready and willing to do its share Get in touch with your Inter-State fieldman, he will be delighted to do all in his power to help make your future meetings a success. Talk it over with him. Let's all get our shoulders to the wheel **and push**. Let's Go.

All Cattle in 1201 Penna. Townships, TB Tested

All the cattle in 1201 townships out of the 1567 in Pennsylvania have been tested for bovine tuberculosis, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports. Of the 366 remaining untested townships, 11 have been signed up and will be tested in the near future. Forty-three counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent These counties are: Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson Juanita, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Potter, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and Washington.

Three additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Allegheny, Snyder and Lackawanna.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Adams	2	0	19	21
Armstrong	24	1	3	28
Berks	11	0	33	44
Bucks	6	0	24	30
Chester	12	1	44	57
Cumberland	7	3	10	20
Dauphin	6	2	15	23
Delaware	3	0	18	21
Franklin	14	0	1	15
Greene	6	0	12	18
Lancaster	6	0	35	41
Lebanon	1	0	18	19
Lehigh	3	3	9	15
Montgomery	11	0	26	37
Northampton	2	0	15	17
Northumberland	15	1	8	24
Perry	8	0	13	21
Pike	6	0	5	11
Schuylkill	12	0	25	37
York	13	0	22	35
Total	168	11	355	534

The number of townships that have not been signed up for the T. B. test has been reduced from 370 to 355 during the past four months.

JANUARY BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
2	29	28	—
4	28	27	25½
5	27	26	25
6	27	26	25½
7	27	25½	25½
8	25½	24½	24
9	24½	23½	23½
11	25	24	23¼
12	24½	23½	23
13	23½	22½	23
14	24½	23½	23½
15	24	23	23
16	24	23	23
18	24	23	23½
19	24½	23½	23
20	24½	23½	23
21	24½	23½	22¼
22	24	23	22
23	24	23	22
25	23½	22½	21¾
26	23¾	22½	21½
27	22	21	21¼
28	23	22	21¾
29	23	22	21
30	23	22	21½

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show—Harrisburg, Pa.

(Continued from page 1)

and the wide use the show was to the farmer, and to home makers generally. The high grade of the farmers products that were used for human consumption. The farm show period was unique in that it afforded an opportunity for holding meetings of the many farm organizations throughout the state.

"We must give more attention to our taxation problems. Adjustments must be made to equalize them. We should add to the scope of this Show the activities of industry, one of the things the people should know, and here is the place to do it.

"Real estate taxes need adjustment. The farmer should be able to pay his taxes and still have something to spare. He briefly referred to the control of Public Utilities and other important projects in which the farmer was deeply interested."

The Governor then introduced the next speaker, the Hon. George W. Norris, United States Senator from Nebraska. Senator Norris said in part: "The most important industry in the world, was agriculture. The quality of the farmers products was improving. The interests of the farmer are being seriously considered in the congress, Pennsylvania has always commanded a forward place in the congress and he believed they were getting a square deal. He stated that agriculture was 'sick' and must have help. A depressed agriculture may lead to failure.

We are in the greatest depression that the world has ever known but he believed that prosperity was just around the corner. "I believe that agriculture must be conducted along the same lines as big business." He referred briefly to the banking situation, bank failures, and the condition of the stock markets, the railroads. "These factors I believe have led largely to the present unemployment situation.

"A readjustment of taxation should be made. The rich should pay a higher rate of taxes, while the poor should pay less, because today the rich are growing richer and the poor are becoming poorer I believe in just and fair increases, so that there will be enough money left in the hands of the taxpayer to keep his wife and children in comfort."

In closing the address he attacked war measures, called for higher income taxes in the upper brackets, and called the power trusts "the greatest gougers of the public."

On Tuesday the vocational schools of Pennsylvania presented many features of their educational program. There were parades, demonstrations and exhibits of the work done by the vocational school students and judging contests, in various farm products, and also in the various classes in animal husbandry, etc.

Educational exhibits at the Show were made by the various departmental branches of the different state bureaus and departments, the State Department of Agriculture and its various bureaus, department of Public Education, Bureau of Markets, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Mining, Poultry Industry, Department of Health etc.

There were also elaborate displays of eggs, apples, potatoes, small grains, etc.

Among the various organizations which held sessions during the show were the following: Directors meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders; Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers Association; Pennsylvania Dairymens' Association; Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association; Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association; Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs; Holstein-Friesian Registry Association; Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club; Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association; Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors; Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation; Pennsylvania Farmers Cooperative Federation; State Horticultural Association; Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association; Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association; Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Association; Pennsylvania State Poultry Association; Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania State Association of Markets; Farmers Protective Association of Pennsylvania; State Department of Public Education; Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association; Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers Protective Association and others.

From an educational display by the State Department of Agriculture we note

(Continued on page 12)

Exhibit of Electrical Equipment, Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders in Session

K. S. Bagshaw, of Hollidaysburg, was re-elected president of the Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association at the annual meeting of the organization at the Farm Show. Other officers chosen were: H. E. Grazier, Warriors Mark, vice-president; Irma C. Wohlwend, Salina, secretary and treasurer; and J. M. Delozier, Hollidaysburg and F. S. Goldman, Penn Run, as directors.

Members of the association voted to award diplomas to all Brown Swiss breeders whose herds averaged more than 400 pounds of butterfat in cow testing associations or who own proved sires. They also voted to present a special trophy at the annuall Pennsylvania Dairymen's banquet to the Brown Swiss herd having the highest butterfat average.

New Members Meet With State College Trustees

Three new members of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College sat with the board for the first time on Tuesday, January 19. The occasion was the annual meeting held in Harrisburg during the Farm Show week.

The new members, Miss Florence M. Dibert of Johnstown, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons of Oxford and Mrs. James G. Chalfant of Wilkinsburg, were appointed recently by Governor Pinchot to replace Henry D. Brown of Philadelphia, J. B. Warriner of Lansford and John H. McCormick of Williamsport, whose terms expired. Three other members were reappointed by the governor, Mrs. Cora C. Phillips of Washington, R. W. Balderston of Chicago, Ill., and E. B. Dorsett of Mansfield. The college trustee board consists of 31 members, six of whom are appointed by the Governor.

Horticulturists of State Name Officers

R. T. Criswell, of Chambersburg, was re-elected president of the State Horticultural Society at the annual convention in the South Office Building at the Capitol during the Farm Products Show.

Other officers re-elected were: Vice-president, S. G. Reiter, of Mars, Butler County; Secretary and editor, R. H. Sudds, of State College, and treasurer C. B. Snyder, of Ephrata.

Drought for the past three years has convinced orchardists of the value of moisture to their trees, Dr. R. D. Anthony, of State College, told members of the society at their meeting. Other speakers were: G. L Peck, of Cornell University; N S. Nolt, of Columbia; Guy L. Hayman, of Northbrook; H. G. Ingerson, of Lansing, Mich.; Gilbert S. Watts, of Bellwood; H. F. Hershey, of Hamburg; C. J. Tyson, of Gardners; F. G. Reiter, of Mars, and E. Dana Sutliff, of Shickshinny.

Milk and Butter Exhibit at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

Penna. Jersey Cattle Club Elects Officers

Officers for the coming year were elected at the annual dinner and business meeting of the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club held in Jackson's restaurant, Harrisburg, Pa.

The officers are: President, W. K. Moffett, Downingtown; secretary and treasurer, H. O. Beck, McDonald, Washington County; regional vice-presidents, W. B. Florey, Stroudsburg; J. S. Campbell, Butler, and E. S. Reekard, Transfer, Mercer County; directors, Leon Falk, Shellsburg, Bedford County; H. A. Robinson, Seelyville, Wayne County; E. F. Waltermyer, Jonestown; E. A. Stanford, Chestnut Hill.

A. A. Borland, professor of dairy husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College, told of experiences with Jerseys in the college herd. Among the medal winners in the herd are Oxford's Barzie of Meadowbrook, Option's Ima Daytonia, Butterboy's Fair Buttercup, Pogis Maid and Penn State's Pogis Hattie

More than fifty members of the club attended the meeting.

In any business, the worst kind of competitor is the one who does not know about his costs. The time necessary to keep cost accounts is about that needed to care for one horse.

Capon Club Members Win Prizes at Show

Exhibiting 13 capons at the State Farm Show in Harrisburg, Susquehanna county 4-H club members won seven of the ten prizes awarded. The north tier county boys won all but third, fifth, and ninth places.

Chester Michaels, Kingsley, placed first with his 9½-pound bird, and Quentine Hine, Thompson, won second prize on a bird of the same weight.

At the end of the show the 265½ pounds of capons shown by club members of three counties sold for $75.63, an average of more than 28.4 cents a pound.

Commenting on the Susquehanna capon club activities, D. C. Henderson, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, says that there were three clubs sponsored by the Montrose Rotary Club, Forest City Kiwanis Club, and Susquehanna Businessmen's Association. The 24 members started with 480 birds and completed their project with loss of only 24 birds. The capons gained 2818.8 pounds during the feeding period. After returning 96 birds to the sponsors, the club members had $969.96 to pay their expenses and for profit. County Agent N. C. Dale caponized the birds and supervised the club activities.

Young Animals Need Care

Spring-time is nursery time on the farm. Chicks, pigs, and lambs all pay big returns for the time spent on them while they are getting their start.

Uncle Ab says that most of us think that a man who is different must be wrong.

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

GEORGE WASHINGTON

After consultation with Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, the Virginia Legislature chose Houdon for the task of sculptoring a bust of the first president of the United States.

In order that the statue might faithfully portray the real strength of character of the Father of His Country, Houdon visited Mount Vernon where during an extended stay he made a life mask of Washington. After the statue was completed the original bust was presented to Washington and is today one of the attractions of Mount Vernon.

While Houdon was a guest at Mount Vernon a horse dealer called on Washington offering a shady bargain which was indignantly refused. Houdon was so impressed by the passing mood as characteristic of the great man that he immortalized it in the bust, thereby creating a striking expression of vigor and power.

Your Shopping Service

"L. E. D."

1—A chamois, priced to fit the purse of thrifty housewives, was brought to our attention the other day. "N-Sham-EE" is the name of this scientific product, and 35c the price. It can be used just like an ordinary chamois—to clean windows, polish silverware, nickel or chromium plate—and costs two-thirds less than a regular chamois of the same size. Lighten your housework by purchasing one of these.

2—Something for the kitchen! An oven thermometer to take the "guess-work" out of your baking. If you've never used one of these thermometers before, let us tell you where they can be purchased, for a limited time only, for 35c plus a small additional charge to cover the cost of mailing. After you've used this small device once, we are sure you will never again bake without it.

3—You will never know how delicious crisp corn bread can be until you have cooked it in a "baker" which makes it look like ears of corn. This durable baker, will make seven "ears" of corn bread at one time. Why not treat the family by investing 70c in one of these baking forms.

(Orders for the articles described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be secured.)

It isn't a right nor fair division of the spoils that all of the mechanical conveniences on the farm be found solely in the milk house and the barn. Isn't the wife worthy of her hire?

Fun For the Farm Family*

Mabel R. Briggs, Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

Children are born with the spirit of play. Plenty of play is absolutely necessary for their proper development. If they grow up playing as they should, they are almost sure to live well. Fine recreation makes people as well as children more indifferent to evil and stronger to withstand temptations. It is up to us, the adults, to provide the time and means for proper recreation. It is a big task, but a glorious one. It may sometimes keep us awake long into the night planning, not worrying, but it is worth the price of many hours of consecrated effort. That is the way it seemed to a goodly number of mothers in our community.

Plenty of work and plenty of play does gladden the heart. There are so many opportunities for recreation. Let us consider it, for the community, for the family, and for children in small and in larger groups.

In our community, furnishing playground equipment for our schools, was one of the earliest activities of our Mothers' Club. A big community picnic for several years helped to bring about the spirit, which lead to the building of our Community House ten years ago. We built it opposite the consolidated public school, and it is used by the school for games, programs and social activities. Our club, and other organizations conduct many events there. In September we have a community reception for the teachers and directors, with as fine a speaker as possible. The big Hallowe'en party comes next, the school buses run for both of these, and bring the children and parents in gay costumes. Although there are between three and four hundred, we have had no difficult behavior problems. We have a grand march with music by the local orchestra, and funny gifts for the most beautiful, the funniest and the ugliest costumes. Then there is dancing and games, and a fish pond for the little folks. Doughnuts and cookies and apples that have been contributed are passed to everyone, and candy and ice cream are for sale. There is no admission, it is planned just for fun, not to make money.

Every year we give a play with local talent. They have always been so well selected and so well performed, that we have large audiences and the receipts net a good sum for the various Mothers' Club activities. We pay the village store keeper to tend to a collection of books, brought every three months from a large library, for the convenient use of our community. In November we have an annual community supper; all ages help with this event and have a good time working together, serving several hundred. The young people enjoy dancing after the supper is over. The revenue is used to pay off the debt on the Community House. The erection of this building is a very interesting story of what a cooperating community can do.

Now let us consider the family recreation—the best of all pleasures. All through life family recreation should be a very real concern and definitely planned. Usually, time, ingenuity, cooperation and the desire are about all that is needed. If we haven't the time, we budget our daily activities until we have time. There are more and more mothers who set aside time regularly to play and read with their children. These are the kind of mothers who greet their children returning from the day at school, and have a pitcher of whole milk and some wholesome cookies ready to serve, and then time to hear their school problems, and play awhile with them. Such mothers will not find it hard to keep their children's confidence nor to pass on to them the things a mother and father can best impart. At bedtime these mothers again have time to share with their little folks, for we have learned that the messages we share with them at this time have a very lasting value, they are possibly the most precious moments in a child's life.

Country mothers are particularly blessed with recreational material, at all times of the year. When the snow comes there is fine play material. During the summer anything that will make a tent, an old spread or shawl, makes a satisfying play house. At all times of the year we have the great out-doors, ready for use in recreation. We should plan to use it for walks, drives, fishing, swimming, canoeing, outdoor games and a hundred and one other things.

If the house does not afford a playroom, let's have a corner that is used just for playthings, a place with a cupboard and room near by to start a bridge, or building a house. Be able to leave it if necessary to be finished when there is time to play again.

How good it is to celebrate the birthdays of each member of the family. A nicely iced cake and ten cents worth of candles make a plain meal seem like a party. These family birthday celebrations help to bind a family circle closer, and leave memories good to dwell upon as long as we live.

There are delightful ways also, to entertain the children and their friends in our homes. Did you ever try to entertain a group of young people in their early teens, just at the age they were so shy and self-conscious it made them very uncomfortable? Did you know that a quart or two of unshelled peanuts will furnish entertainment material for nearly a whole evening?

Choose two captains, have them choose sides. Give each individual ten full-size unshelled peanuts. Place two large equal size fairly tall containers,—empty lard firkins, or grocery cartons,—at equal distance from the starting line, which is marked by a string laid across the floor. Have the goals about ten feet from the starting line. The captains toe the starting line and each try to throw their peanuts one at a time into their respective goals. Two goal keepers keep the record and report each score. Then another pair throw and so on until all have had a turn. The excitement runs high and they invariably want to play it again.

For refreshments, serve sandwiches filled with peanut butter and marshmallow whip thoroughly mixed and warm enough to spread, also lettuce sandwiches, cocoa and salted peanuts, or the unshelled nuts you have been using. If you are fortunate enough to have an open fireplace, let them toast the sandwiches on long handled forks made especially for the camp fire.

Shadow plays are good fun for all ages.

(Continued on page 13)

Opportunity

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;
And underneath a cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A Prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes,
A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this
Blunt thing! He snapt and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

EDWARD R. SILL.

Said a wise old bee at the close of day, "This colony business does not pay. I put my honey in that old hive that others may eat and live and thrive; and I do more work in a day, by gee, than some of the other fellows do in three. I toil and worry and save and hoard, and all I get is my room and board. It's me for a hive I can run myself, and me for the sweets of my hard-earned pelf." So the old bee flew to a meadow lone and started a business of his own. He gave no thought to the buzzing clan, but all intent on his selfish plan he lived the life of a hermit free—"Ah, this is great," said the wise old bee. But the summer waned and the days grew drear and the lone bee wailed as he dropped a tear; for the varmints gobbled his little store and his wax played out and his heart was sore, so he winged his way to the old home band, and took his meals at the Helping Hand. Alone, our work is of little worth; together we are the lords of earth; so it's all for each and it's each for all—united stand, or divided fall.—EXCHANGE.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Vegetable Soup

To a foundation of diced potatoes, add left-over vegetables such as corn, peas or carrots. Cook in salted water. When done add to one quart of heated milk. If beef gravy is available, a little may be added for flavor, together with a spoonful of butter. Serves a family of six.

MRS. F. G. MYERS,
New Britain, Penna.

Quaking Custard

1 tbsp. gelatin
1 pint milk
3 eggs
½ c. sugar
1 tsp. vanilla

Dissolve gelatin in milk. Let milk and gelatin come to a boil. Move to corner of stove and add well beaten egg yolks. Add sugar and vanilla. Remove from stove and stir into stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into molds. Chill and serve with cream. This custard is nice for the school lunch box.

MRS. W. J. KIRK,
Peach Bottom, Penna.

rning the Pages of Martha Washington's Cook Book

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS

This is the year when the whole nation is celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington Every one is hunting a new story of happenings, not well known before, out the people who helped so materially laying the foundations for our great ntry So our farmer folks have found en interest in the fact that Washington as the first to breed the sturdy mule so luable for heavy team work; our dairyen talk of alfalfa as a new feed, and yet no doubt was first tried out on the lds at Mount Vernon.

My own rare find recently was a book cked away in the Philadelphia Historical ciety, 13th and Locust Streets, Philaladelphia,—the cook book of Martha Washington. How you would enjoy a alf hour with it, even though an interpreter might be needed! Here you find plain brown leather-bound book, 6 by 8 ches and 2 inches thick, its pages are llowed by age but well preserved, except the lower edge where a scallop shows that an overturned candle had evidently gnited the leaves and burned for a time, but the recipes are little injured. How ve have revelled in the recipes, scarcely derstandable in these days today, where 3 days was the time needed to ake a "creamed cabbage" and the mounts of ingreidents used were 12 and 20 eggs in cakes "to be beaten 3 hours."

There are two parts to this book. One ays, "A Book of Sweets" and has 325 recipes. Turn the book over and you think you are at the front, for you have a book of more substantial foods with 205 recipes. Included here are some for personal care, others on household care. On one page we are told—"This book, written by Eleanor Parke Custis's Great Grandmother Mrs. John Custis, was given to her, by her Beloved Grand Mama Martha Washington—formerly Mrs. Daniel Custis."

On a blank page in the middle of the book, some child has evidently had a lesson in fractions, and we learn that "a compound fraction is a part of a fraction." Blank paper was not so plentiful as today and the children took advantage of blank pages, even in mother's cook book.

All is written in long-hand and using the long "s"—the ye, yt, ym and ym, thus needing an interpreter to tell that this means "the", "that", "then" and "them." Many words are uncommon to us. For example, we are told how to "cream roaches." Our interpreter told us that this was a very delectable fish used at that time.

Here you find recipes for sweets galore, and one is very much interested to know how, "To Preserve Rose Petals and Rose Buds", "To Make a Sirrup of Violets", (4 different ways); "To Make Jelly of Hartshorne"; "To Preserve Pippins Red"; "To Preserve Pippins White"; and so on through a long list of which the most popular seemed to be quinces, currans, peaches and plums. Then come the numerous cakes, little cookies being great favorites. The quantities used in the larger cakes, and the time of beating makes one gasp today.

Of interest is the fact that they had ways ot keeping foods even though our methods of air-tight jars were not known, and we read "To Barrell Oysters yt Shall Keep 6 Months."

We even learn how "To Stew Oysters set in scyllet of water and make to boyle not too fast." If nutritive values were not well known in those far away days they did know that much depended on knowing how to apply heat to food that it be digestible and not toughened. Occasionally "sifted ginger" was added to the oyster stew.

"Pease All Year" are picked, shelled, salted, cooked, and put in a jar with "enough melted butter to cover well and soe you may keep them all ye yeare." A marvellous use of butter!

You talk today of our delicious parsnip croquette but in that long ago they served "Parsnep tarts and Scyrros" to be eaten warm but if served cold, butter was spread over top before removing from oven. One finds recipes, "To Stew Beefe Steake." For your vegetables you would be wise to hold to the recipes of today, but if you desire, you might have "Rise Pudding" and "White Gingerbread."

In this day with printer's ink so common, with a cook book of worth, gotten out by almost every producer of foods, it is almost with reverence we see this little brown book with its 500 recipes and think of the loving thought that prompted Great Grandmother Custis to write it that the bride going into her new home might be well prepared to give her family good food from the treasured family recipes.

"To Stew Beefe Steak"

Take some pieces of fresh beef yt is interlarded with fat & cut them in thin slyces then lay them in a dish and put to them some water a little vinegar a little time, mint savory & moste parsley & a few onions all chopt small together & put them to ye steaks with a little pepper & salt & an anchovy or 2 if you have them, set them on ye fire to stew between 2 dishes or in a pipkin & turn them & theyr sauce upon sippets & serve them up.

"To Make a Rise Pudding"

Take a quarter of a pound of rise & as much new milk as will boyle it soft, yn put to it a quarter of a pound of muton suet minced small 6 youlks of eggs & 2 whites, a little rosewater & some cinamon, a pritty deal of satl sugar & currans when all these ingredients are mixed together bake it.

"To Make White Ginger Bread"

Take halfe a pound of blanched allmonds 2 ounces of cinnamon & put in ginger to yr taste, a pound of searsed sugar, a penny loafe grated of white bread & dry it & searce it over night, & put some gum dragon to steep in rose water, then beat yr almonds in a morter & now and then put in a spoonfull of yr spices sugar & crums of bread & sometimes sprinkle in a little sack, and toward the latter end of your beating, put in some of your gum to binde all together and when it is well beaten & mixed in the morter you may make it into roles or print it according to your pleasure, but it is best to roule it out & print it, the prints of white ginger bread are used much thinner then the cullerd which is commonly made allmoste half an intch thick or a quarter of an intch at ye least.

NOTE—You will be interested in the article, "Zieglersville and Other Locals Lead the Way" on page 6, and "Some Thoughts on Surplus Milk" on page 14.

—THE EDITOR.

Tinkering About the House for Convenience and Beauty

LITTLE HINTS FOR THE FAMILY CARPENTER

A home in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, boasts of several new conveniences because "the man of the home" isn't so busy this time of year. He's built a real kitchen cabinet out of an old-fashioned washstand. He has also built numerous handy shelves at various places through the house. And he hasn't had to buy a foot of board to do it with, says his wife, because he's used up old odd pieces of scrap lumber left from one thing and another!

This time of year when out-of-door work is not pressing, affords an opportunity to get many little repairs made and to add some conveniences to the house.

A simple rack made from crate slats raises the dish pan in the too-low sink to the right height. From home of Mrs. Carl Price, Woodside, Bucks County, Pa.

A young twelve year old boy in New Jersey made, after school hours, a simple but adequate bin (see illustration on this page) from an empty fruit crate. His mother had needed a dry dark place in which to keep potatoes and apples. By building a partition, cutting a side opening which served both as handle and for ventilation, and hinging the lid, he ingeniously produced just what she had needed. The addition of four castors further added to its usefulness.

An "Inter-State" husband in Mercer County, New Jersey, has made a handy table for his wife's kitchen by using an old-fashioned washstand. The drawers in this table now enable her to keep close at hand all of her flat kitchen utensils such as knives or spoons. The table was covered with oilcloth, and put on castors so that she may always have a surface on which to set extra utensils regardless of the part of the kitchen in which she is working.

A twelve year old boy made this convenient bin for kitchen use. From the home of Mrs. Herbert Mather, Dutch Neck, N. J.

Kitchen conveniences cry loudly for their big share in the attention of the family carpenter, but after all there are other parts of the home which also deserve consideration.

Accomack County, Virginia, conducted a county-wide living room improvement contest last winter, under the direction of Miss Katye Patridge, County Demonstration Agent. Three hundred homes participated. In some instances the improvements were a matter of more tasteful arrangement of furniture. In others the improvements took the form of repairing and renovating pieces of old furniture.

Nowadays the older the furniture the more desirable it is considered. Therefore, many of these families had mended and refinished the chairs, tables and sofas which had been relegated to the attic ten or twenty years ago. Some built bookcases, for there is nothing which adds so much to the attractiveness of a room as books.

Quite a different part of the improvement of these Accomack County homes was in taking out rather than putting in furniture. A drastic house-cleaning of many of the dust-collectors which cluttered up the "what-not" often proved a vast improvement.

A helpful booklet for all those who are thinking of improvements is "Farm Home Conveniences", Farmers' Bulletin 927, which may be secured free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture. It contains detailed directions for building and making many simple but indispensable labor-savers.

Cleaning of old rugs, staining and refinishing of old furniture, were demonstrated at the Extension Service Exhibit at the Keller Fair, Va.

Free Booklets From Commercial Firms

"Making Fruit Cakes For Sale"—Marjorie Heseltine, Hills Brothers Company, 110 Washington St., N. Y. C.

"Dainty Desserts, Candies and Salads"—Mrs. Charles B. Knox, Knox Gelatine Company, Johnstown, N. Y.

"The Ball Blue Book of Canning and Preserving"—Frank E. Burt, Ball Bros., Muncie, Indiana.

"Quilting Patters" and Material—F. J. Hooker, Stearns and Foster Company, Lockland, Cincinnati, O.

"The Book of Salads" and "Meat Cookery"—H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Vitamin Saga

R. Adams Dutcher

Vitamin A keeps the cold germs away
And tends to make meek people nervy.
B's what you need when you're going to seed,
And C is specific in scurvy.

Vitamin D keeps the bones in your knee
Tough and hard for the service on Sunday.
While E makes hens scratch, and increases the hatch
And brings in the profits on Monday.

Now Vitamin F never bothers the chef
'Cause this vitamin never existed.
G puts the fight in the old appetite
And you eat all the foods that are listed.

So now when you dine remember these lines
If long on this globe you would tarry.
Just try to be good and pick out more food
From the orchard, the garden and dairy.

New Jersey Farm Products Show and Agricultural Week

The Seventeenth Annual State Agricultural Convention, State Farm Products and Equipment Show, State Agricultural Meeting Week, was held in the Armory Building, in Trenton, N. J., January 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Among the agricultural groups holding meetings during the week were the following: State Agricultural Convention, New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, New Jersey State Poultry Association, New Jersey Record of Performance Association, New Jersey Baby Chick Association, New Jersey State Potato Growers Association, New Jersey Alfalfa Association, Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, New Jersey Bee Keepers Association, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Conferences of the Rural Women of New Jersey and others.

The Show which was housed in the Armory Building, included a large number of exhibitors, covering a wide range of dairy and farm equipment, as well as the various types of heavy farm implements and various up-to-date barn and household articles.

Fruits, vegetables and grains were prominently displayed.

New Jersey view of Jersey Farm Products Show

"Jersey Acres" depicted in a large area, a woodland showing dairy cows, poultry, bee keeping, poultry raising, corn in the shock, honey industry appliances. This section was enclosed with a typical post and rail fence.

In the State Department of Agricultural service the program of the tubercular testing of cattle was shown, with illustrations of affected parts. There were demonstrations of the information service regarding the markets for various products such as fruit and vegetables, poultry, etc.

Fruits, corn, potatoes, apples, etc., were in considerable display, contending for the various awards in prizes for those products.

The New Jersey Bureau of Markets demonstrated processes of grading in vegetables, such as apples, potatoes, etc.

Incubators, baby chicks, brooders and methods of handling and caring for the baby chicks, where the subject of numerous displays.

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society had an extensive exhibit while the United States Department of Agriculture exhibited the methods and ravages of the Corn Borer.

Electrical refrigeration in the home, the use of electrically operated milking machines and electrical milk cleaning units were displayed in an interesting manner.

The exhibits on the whole were so numerous that it would be impossible to mention them all—but there is every reason, both from a visual, practical and informational standpoint; that farmers and dairymen, all learn, and most profitably at that, by visiting such demonstrations and exhibits.

Dairymen's Banquet

The annual dairymens' banquet was held on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Hildebrecht. Dr. James E. Russel, President of the New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association acted as toastmaster. Following the banquet K. S. Morrow, associate extension dairymen announced the various awards for meritous work in milk production. Ribbons were awarded various dairymen in D. H. I. A. work. Thirteen classified for the 400-lbs. and above in fat production, sixty-five in the 350 to 399 pounds of butterfat class and 202 dairymen in the 300 to 349 pounds of butterfat production class.

Awards were also made for 5 cows by the Brown Swiss Breed Association to dairymen in Farmers' Class Division A, and for 4 cows holding high records in Division B.

The Guernsey Breeders Association made an award for advanced registry work in the single letter class to Ruth V. Twombly, for her cow Florham Belle a mature cow with a record of 1605.4 pounds of milk and 935.9 pounds fat.

The toastmaster then introduced, as the next speaker, Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland, who congratulated those, who by their efforts had received the coveted awards just named. He spoke on the "Problems facing eastern dairymen and some suggestions for their solution."

"We are not coming out of our present situation until the farmer is sharing to the extent that is being done by big business. He should spend money for new fences, for new roofs, etc. The farmer is ready to go, to create new wealth and farm fertilization will lead to wealth.

We have had an agricultural depression for 11 years and a stock depression for 2 years. The farmers income is sliding down. There is one factor, the farmer must organize—today we have 20 sellers and one buyer. Farmers to succeed must work as a unit. Many farmers would be successful if they sold through one unit sellers. Instances were cited where this program had proved successful in the marketing of milk. Fair prices should prevail The public will pay good value for a product that they know is right, clean and sanitary.

National "Milk Pail" is Full, Reed Tells Kentucky Dairymen

"The national milk pail is full and about to run over. We must either produce less or consume more," said O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the Farm and Home Convention at Lexington, Ky., today He warned that dairy overproduction in the United States is imminent unless steps are taken to eliminate our low-producing cows

Elimination of low-producing cows is the immediate step the dairy farmer can take to relieve and avoid overproduction, Mr. Reed said. He compared the position of the dairy farmer with that of the farmer who got stuck in the mud with an empty wagon, and had nothing to unload. "Fortunately we are not in the same position", Mr. Reed said. "The dairy industry is 'stuck' with an 'overload' of low-producing cows, but the fact that we have something to unload should inspire us with hope for better going in the future."

The tendency of farmers to keep more cows in times of depression was attributed by Mr. Reed to relatively higher prices for dairy products than other farm commodities. The abundance of cheap feed in the Middle West, South, and Far West is also another factor influencing farmers to keep cows which under ordinary conditions would be culled from the herds as unprofitable.

Summing up the present dairy situation, Mr. Reed said:

"The number of milk cows has increased materially in the last year or two, with the result that we now have at least four per cent more cows in milk than we had a year ago and between six and seven per cent more than two years ago.

"Farmers have been culling fewer cows from their herds than usual. Figures indicate that the number culled last fall was 20 per cent less than the average for eight years.

"Prices for dairy products continue high as compared to prices for grain and other dairy feeds, and also in comparison with other farm prices. Both these factors tend to encourage increased dairy production.

"The reduction in fluid milk consumption last year was three to five per cent., largely because of restricted income in industrial centers. Forty per cent of the total milk production is used for fluid milk purposes.

"The dairy industry of the United States is gradually approaching an export basis, our exports being almost equal to our imports of dairy products at present. Foreign countries have increased their production and the foreign demand for our dairy products has decreased."

Mr. Reed quoted figures from Kentucky dairy records to show that high-producing herds were essential to successful dairying there.

"Immediate attention should be given to culling the low-producing cows from dairy herds", Mr. Reed concluded. "Constructive breeding programs should be adopted which ultimately will insure the development of dairy cattle that will have an inheritance for only a high level of production. We should use more home grown feeds and pastures. We should strive to improve the quality of our products at the point of production, the farm. The future success of the dairy industry rests very largely upon the efforts of leaders and others engaged in encouraging greater consumption of dairy products on the one hand and the economical and efficient production of high quality products on the other."

Girls Raisers of Best Cattle Shown at Penna. Farm Products Show

Girl members of 4-H clubs outran boys as producers of fine dairy cattle, was revealed in the judging of the Ayrshires and Holstein calves and years ings entered by five county 4-H clubs groups.

Three girls raised champion dairy cattle and received blue ribbons for their work while only two boys placed first in the competition. The judging of the baby beeves began with the auction sale of Friday afternoon after the selection of the grand champion of all baby beeves had been made.

In the county awards to 4-H clubs, the first prize of which was a much coveted silver cup presented by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian breeders, Dauphin County farmer boys and farmettes placed third and Lebanon fourth. First place was won by Potter County and second by Union County.

The grand champion awards in both the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds went to boys, although the girls had more champions. The grand champion winners were Milton Linninger, Douglassville, whose calf won championship honors in the Ayrshire breed. A yearling entered by Edith M. Goodnoe, Coudersport, was the champion in its class.

The 2-year-old Holstein entered by F. Clay Erdley, Lewisburg, was judged both the champion 2-year-old, and grand champion of Holsteins. The other two championship awards went to girls, Louise Buck, Ulysses, Potter County, winning first in the calf class, and Leota Gilbert, Germania, entering the champion yearling.

Farm Folks Who Have Fun Without the Movies or Automobiles

The old-fashioned husking bee still offers fun, recreation and community fellowship in places of this old Keystone State as this glowing account, sent to us by County Agent Learn of Sullivan county, shows.

"Imagine," he writes, "a large bank barn with a double threshing floor, and approximately 700 bushels of unhusked corn piled in the center of it, corn which was snapped in the field some days before. Around the outside of this space is a rough bin. The corn huskers are seated on rough benches set up around the pile of corn. As they husk the ears are tossed across their shoulders into the bins. The husks are gathered continuously by certain members of the party.

"This is the picture of what took place in 'Daddy' Norton's barn on the evening of October 1st," says Mr. Learn. "It is an annual affair eagerly looked forward to by the folks living in one of the mountain valleys of Sullivan county. This section does not have a good road, so the people in it have come to depend on their own initiative to supply their entertainment. This annual bee is a part of it. It draws old and young alike. They covet the finding of a red ear as much as their elders ever did. They enjoy the sandwiches made from meat of one of 'Daddy' Norton's fattened lambs. And Grandmother's cookies, cakes and coffee—well it takes an occasion like this to really appreciate how well they taste."—From the Pennsylvania Farmer.

A cow weighing half a ton uses about three and one-half tons of air a month and drinks about one and one-half tons of water.

Uncle Ab says do not hunt for cares and worries; you can find them anywhere.

ennsylvania Dairymen's Association Holds Annual Meeting During Farm Products Show Week

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Asso- om held its annual and general session Harrisburg, Pa., on January 20th and during the week of the Farm Products Show.

It opened its program with a Dairy nquet, held in the Masonic Temple lding, with morning and evening sesns on the following day.

At this banquet, R. H. Olmstead, cretary of the association presided toastmaster. Music and singing nposed the entertainment. The principal speaker at the banquet was Charles Holman, secretary, The National lk Producers' Federation, Washington, C., who spoke on its activities, its wide presentation in the United States and field of activity in the National Legision of the country. He outlined its ctivities in the important measures in hich the dairymen were interested, in ilk legislation, oleomargarine legislation, nd other national agricultural measures.

Addresses were also made by Governor ifford Pinchot, and secretary of Agriculure John A. McSparran.

Charles Gearhardt of Pennsylvania tate College announced the awards and rophies, awarded to winners in dairy herd mprovement work, herd test work and egister of merit work.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Clubs for the highest D.H.I.A. herd, as awarded to H. A. Snyder, Montoursville. Lycoming County, number of cows 7.78; pounds of milk 15,004; pounds of at 547.0. The presentation was made by J. M. Thompson, Montrose, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club, presented a loving cup to the High D.H.I.A. Jersey herd, to the Mercer Sanitarium, Mercer County, Pa., for a herd of 14.4 ows, pounds of milk 9290; pounds of fat 394.

Another loving cup was presented by the same donor for the high D.H.I.A. to the cow "Cowslip 725569" R. J.; five years old, 11,699 pounds of milk, 666.5 pounds of fat, to Robert Bowford & Son, Midway, Washington County, Pa.

Another loving cup was presented by the same donor, for high registration of merit cows to "Butterboys Fair Buttercup" 647098, R. J. 5 years 7 months, making 17.012 pounds of milk and 786.27 pounds fat, owned by the Pennsylvania State College. This award was made by W. K. Moffitt.

The Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association awarded a loving cup to the high registered Guernsey herd in D.H.I.A. work, to Dundee Farms, Sewickley, Pa., owned by Miss Eleanor Chalfont, S. C. Beeman, farm manager, number of cows, 5.82, pounds of milk 9577, pounds of fat 479.

The National Ayrshire Breeders' Assn. presented three trophies; the first, for the high herd in the Ayrshire Herd Test., to Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Berks Co., Pa., owned by Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, number of cows 38, pounds milk 10.082, pounds fat 417. Trophy for the second high herd in the Ayrshire Herd Test to Pennhurst Farms, Narberth, Pa., owned by Percival Roberts, Jr., and managed by Dr. E. S. Doubler, the number in the herd 117, pounds of milk 92.01, pounds of fat, 375.

For the high herd in D.H.I.A. work the same donor awarded to Robert W. Eno, Honesdale, R.D., Pa., with a herd of 23.87 cows, with 9043 pounds of milk, and with a butterfat record of 408.3 pounds.

The Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Association, instructed their officers to provide a trophy for the high herd in 1933 and diplomas for all herds over 400 pounds in butterfat, and diplomas to owners of proven sires.

The high herd in 1931 was Oscar Brouse, Mifflinburg, Pa. with 8.98 cows, 11.416 pounds milk and 445.3 pounds butterfat.

Purple ribbons were awarded to 94 producers for producing over 400 pounds butterfat, 237 received blue ribbons for producing between 350 and 400 pounds fat and 705 red ribbons for producing herds producing between 300 and 350 pounds fat.

Officers of the Penna. Dairymen's Association elected to serve for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Dr. E. G. Deubler, Pennshurst Farms, Narberth, Pa.; First Vice-President, Geo. W. Slocum; Second Vice-President, A. B. Craig, Sewickley, Pa.; Third Vice-President, J. A. Poorbaugh, York, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. Gearhart, State College, Pa.; Assistant Secretary, F. M. Twining, Newtown, Pa.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of December, 1931:

No. Inspections Made	2610
Sediment Tests	5117
Meetings	5
Reels Movies	3
Attendance	311
Bacteria Tests Made	0
No. Miles Traveled	23,036
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	8½

During the month 99 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—62 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 218,648 farm inspections have been made.

Lime, fertilizer, weed control, seed, and inoculation for an alfalfa stand may cost about thirty dollars an acre. Any one of these steps is profitable.

Agriculture to Be Studied by Greater Council

The agriculture committee of the Greater Pennsylvania Council launched a program of study of land utilization and market conditions in Pennsylvania.

The land utilization survey will classify the State into areas primarily adapted for forestry or recreation, for farming and for other purposes.

The market survey will list trade preferences and changes in consumer demands, development of local markets for home-grown products and factors concerned with the economic distribution of Pennsylvania products.

Both surveys will be conducted in cooperation with the division of land economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agricultural Economics of Pennsylvania State College and with State departments, county governmental and private agencies. George W. Slocum, Milton, is chairman of the committee.

Penn State Trustees Meet in Harrisburg

The annual meeting of the board of trustees, of Pennsylvania State College was held in the Education Building in Harrisburg during Farm Show week. The executive committee also held its regular session.

Three women members of the board attended their first meeting at this session. They are: Miss Florence M. Dibert, Johnstown; Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Philadelphia, and Mrs. James G. Chalfant, Wilkinsburg.

Vocational School Exhibits

Fifteen vocational schools from all parts of the State arranged exhibits in the main lobby of the State Farm Show Building for the 1932 Show.

The schools entered, and the themes of their exhibits were: Bedford High School, "Improving Home Poultry Rations"; East Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, "Farm Mechanics"; Trinity, Washington County, "Future Farmers of America"; Picture Rocks, Lycoming County, "Bee Keeping"; Turbotville, Northumberland County, "Hog Sanitation"; Upper Augusta Township, Northumberland County, "Cooperative Marketing"; West Lampeter, Lancaster County, "Practical Farm Management."

County-wide vocational exhibits were entered by Bradford, Chester, Crawford and Warren Counties.

Home economics school exhibits were there from Dayton, Armstrong, County; Lake Township, Wayne County; Nicholson, Wyoming County; Oley Township, Berks County; Robinson Township, Allegheny County; Sparta, Crawford County; Waynesburg, Greene County; St. Thomas, Franklin County.

County home economics exhibits were placed by Cumberland, Lebanon, Lycoming and York.

Pennsylvania Farmers Grow 49 Ton Litters

Forty-nine ton litters were produced in 25 counties of the state in 1931, L. C. Madison, swine extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

Lancaster and Perry counties each had five ton litters, the highest number for a single county.

Ralph B. Ferry, New Enterprise, Bedford county, grew the heaviest litter, 13 pigs, sired by a purebred Poland China, weighing 3440 pounds at 180 days of age. Ferry won both silver loving cups donated by St. Armour Company, Mortonville, and awarded by the Pennsylvania Poland China Breeders Association. One was for the heaviest litter of the breed and the other for the highest average weight, which was 264 pounds a pig.

Thirty-two of the farmers produced ton litters for the first time last year and won gold medals awarded by the state swine breeders' associations.

Locusts Grow Good Posts

Locust is the best species to plant for fence post material. This tree produces a very durable wood and does it in a short time. Some plantations on fairly good ground have yielded 1100 posts an acre in a 17-year period.

Tweet! Tweet —Mrs. Greene (at her first football game) "Oh, isn't it awful? Why, they will kill that poor boy underneath."

Daughter "Don't be silly, mother! He doesn't mind it; he's unconscious by this time."—Boston Transcript.

84 Farmers Qualify for 400 Bushel Club in Pennsylvania

Eighty-four Pennsylvania farmers qualified for membership in the famous Keystone 400 Bushel Potato Club in 1931, according to L. T. Denniston, plant pathology extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College.

Three 600-bushel yields were recorded. H. J. Walton and Sons, Chester county, who grew 696 bushels in 1928, the highest yield in the history of the club, again have the leading yield of the year, 637.3 bushels on a measured acre. Gustafson Brothers, McKean county, produced 605 bushels and Harry Callie, Northampton county, raised 604.5 bushels, the first time either had qualified for the club.

Twenty growers qualified last year for the 500-bushel class of the club, and the others grew more than 400 bushels for the first time. Denniston explains that about 1000 growers who had previously been admitted as members of the club produced more than 400 bushels in 1931 but the yields were not high enough to enroll them in a new class.

Pennsylvania Leads in Making Ice Cream

With Philadelphia as the ice cream capital of the world, Pennsylvania leads the nation in the production of the favorite American dessert, says C. D. Dahle, professor of dairy manufacturing at the Pennsylvania State College.

In 1930 Pennsylvania produced 36,667,000 gallons of ice cream, 14 per cent of the nation's total output and 7,304,000 gallons more than New York, its nearest rival. Philadelphia has the largest ice cream factories in the world, while Penn State was the first educational institution to offer instruction in the manufacture of ice cream

Since ice cream making has become such an important branch of the dairy industry of the State, considerable research has been conducted by the manufacturing division of the college dairy department. Recent investigations have shown that the aging period of ice cream mix may be shortened from 24 to 4 hours, a new pasteurizing system has been developed, and the cause for off-flavors in strawberry ice cream has been determined

Courses in the commercial manufacture of ice cream are a part of the two and four-year dairy curricula at Penn State, and special short courses are given each winter.

75 Associations Test 25,802 Cows

Seventy-five Keystone dairy herd improvement associations tested 25,802 cows in December, C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of cow testing for the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports.

There were 3670 cows which produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat and 4607 cows which gave more than 1000 pounds of milk each. In the 40-pound group 1413 cows exceeded 50 pounds of butterfat each, and of the heavy milkers 2652 cows passed the 1200-pound mark. During the month 303 "boarder" cows were sold.

Coventry association in Chester county was first in cows tested with 708. West Chester association, also in Chester county, led in 40-pound butterfat producers with 131. Cumberland No. 1 association was first in number of 1000-pound milkers with 200.

Uncle Ab says a lot of folks work like blazes to get where they won't have to work—and never arrive.

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"NON-WRAP" SPREADER

Helps tremendously in conditioning and enriching ALL SOIL. No large lumps or irregular spreading. There is an even feed and consequently an even distribution. An old but well known principle has been applied to the beater arms and they cannot Wrap but Shred, Pulverize, and Deliver to the distributor in an even stream. Therefore an even distribution to every square inch is assured.

You want to know about this spreader—how wrapping is prevented no matter what the kind or condition of manure.

The "Non-Wrap" is built low down which makes it easy to load; has large capacity, and the roller bearings and non-wrapping assure light draft—direct draft through angle braces pulling from center of bed. Auto guide front wheels make convenient turning without tipping or strain. Attachment for spreading lime, top dressing with commercial fertilizers, etc.

The "Non-Wrap" Spreader is not only making a host of new friends but is holding its old friends. Write for Bulletin No. 930 and learn more of these distinctive features.

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Special Offering In COWS

Fancy high grade T. B. and blood tested mixed loads of Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein close springers or straight loads of Jerseys for $75 per head delivered.

These cows are from 3 to 6 years old, weigh from 850 to 1100, good producers, good square udders, in fact no blemished ones, and you will get just what you order. List of satisfied customers who have had several loads gladly furnished. Am shipping these cows direct from Missouri on order. Buy them at wholesale prices and you will want more.

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READ

The Milk Producers' Review

Keep Posted on **Market Conditions**

Then Plan Your **Dairy Program**

CHECK YOUR MILK PRICE ON OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

(See page 5)

HAVE YOUR WOMEN FOLKS READ THE "HOME AND HEALTH PAGE"

IT WILL INTEREST THEM

And don't forget the advertisements. Maybe you can save some money—and when you do write the advertisers tell them that you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers' Review.

N. J. Farm Products Show

(Continued from page 7)

the following: Pennsylvania's rank in production of Agricultural products as compared with other states in the United States: First in egg production; first in value of potatoes; first in the production of buckwheat; third in the value of hay; fourth in the value of apples; fifth in the value of grapes; sixth in the value of milk production; sixth in the production of peaches and eleventh in the value of principal crops.

There is a limit to the area that milk should be produced for consumption in municipal areas. That area should be large enough to furnish an adequate supply. It should be properly inspected as to quantity and production methods. The principle of two prices for milk is right. One for the milk for fluid consumption and one for the excess milk which can go unto the manufacture of by-products. Milk must be clean, wholesome, and sanitary or you will have to quit. Milk of bad quality or dirty will check consumption.

Jimmy Hayes, the cow philosopher from Michigan, entertained with a "detailed study of the cow and what it should be, if he were planning it."

Louis A. Morley, secretary of the Jersey Breeders Cattle Club, New York City also made a brief address.

Vocal and instrumentive music, was interspersed during the program.

Officers are Elected by Milk Inspectors

George C. Morris, of Camp Hill, of the State Department of Health, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors at the Farm Show at its annual meeting. E. E. Romberger, of Reading, was chosen president; C. R. Hostetter, of Palmerton, first vice-president; M. P. Soponis, Pottsville, second vice-president.

Kenneth Webb was elected to membership on the executive committee.

At a closed session the dairy inspectors discussed minimum requirements for production of pasteurized milk; minimum requirements for raw milk; preparation of local milk ordinances and ways to improve the inspector's service.

Berks County Heavy Winner in Penna. Farm Stock Show Cattle— Other Winners Name

Principal awards in the Ayrshire cattle classes at the State Farm Show went to the Syracuse Farms, Douglassville, Berks County. It had the junior champion bull, the senior champion bull, grand champion bull, grand champion heifer, senior champion cow and grand champion cow. Milton Linninger, Douglassville, had the grand champion calf.

Other first prize awards were:

Ayrshire

Bull calf, 4 months and under 1 year, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; bull, 1 year and under 18 months, Old Forge Farms, Spring Grove; bull, 18 months and under 2 years, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; bull, 2 years old or over, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; heifer, 4 months and under 1 year, Milton Linninger, Douglassville; heifer, 1 year and under 18 months, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; heifer, 18 months and under 2 years, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; heifer, 2 years and under 3, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; cow, 3 years and under 4, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; cow, 4 years or over, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; exhibitor's herd, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; breeders young herd, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; get of sire, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; produce of dam, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville; calf, under 1 year, Ayrshire (calf club), Milton Linninger, Douglassville; heifers, yearling, Edith M. Goodnoe, Coudersport; county group of five, any age, Berks County Ayrshire 4-H Calf Club.

Holstein

Bull calf, 4 months and under 1 year, William H. Landis, East Greenville; bull, 1 year and under 18 months, Henry A. Schell, Jr., Phoenixville; bull, 18 months and under 2 years, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; bull, 2 years and under 3, H. E. Robertson, York; bull, 3 years old or over, J. H. Kerr & Son, Hartstown; heifer, 4 months and under 1 year, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; heifer, 1 year and under 18 months, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; heifer, 18 months and under 2 years, H. E. Robertson, York; heifer, 2 years and under 3, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; cow, 3 years and under 4, H. E. Robertson, York; cow, 4 years or over, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; exhibitor's herd, H. E. Robertson, York; breeders young herd, H. E. Robertson, York; get of sire, H. E. Robertson, York; produce of dam, H. E. Robertson, York; county herd, York County Holstein Breeders Association.

4-H Club Classes. Calf, under 1 year, Louise Buck, Ulysses; heifers yearling, Leota Gilbert, Germania; Cow, 2 years and over, F. Clay Erdley, Lewisburg; county group of five, any age, Potter County Holstein 4-H Calf Club.

Junior champion bull, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; senior and grand champion bull, J. H. Kerr & Sons, Hartstown; junior champion cow, H. E. Robertson, York; senior and grand champion cow, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; 4-H Club grand champion cow, F. Clay Erdley, Lewisburg.

Hereford

Bull, calved before May 1 1928. Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; bull, calved before May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; bull, calved May 1, 1929 to December 31, 1929. The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; bull, calved January 1, 1930 to April 30, 1930, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; bull, calved May 1, 1930 to August 31, 1930, R. R. Cochran & Son, Grove City; bull, calved September 1, 1930 to December 30, 1930, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; bull, calved on or after January 1, 1931, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; three bulls, any age, owned by exhibitor, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; two bulls, bred and owned by exhibitor, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; cow, calved before May 1, 1928, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; cow, calved May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; heifer, calved May 1, 1929 to December 31, 1929, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; heifer, calved January 1, 1930 to April 30, 1930, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; heifer, calved May 1, 1929 to August 31, 1930, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; heifer, calved September 1, 1930 to December 31, 1930, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; heifer, calved on or after January 1, 1931, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; two females, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; get of sire, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; aged herd, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; yearling herd, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; pair calves, The St Armour Company, Mortonville.

Senior champion bull, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; junior champion bull, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; grand champion bull, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; senior champion cow, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville; junior champion cow, Ball Hereford Farm, Zelienople; grand champion cow, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville.

Electrical Exhibits for the Home

Under the direction of the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on electrification and of Public Utilities, elaborate displays of electrical equipment for use in the home and in farm practices were the subject of considerable interest. An electrical kitchen demonstrating the use of an electric hot water heater, an electric range, an electric refrigerator, electric clocks and other electrical devices used for demonstration purposes was the center of the Electrical Exhibit. Exhibits by three large cooperating manufacturers adjoined the Joint Committees Exhibit.

The Joint Committee maintained an Information booth, where data and statistics regarding affairs electrical were obtainable.

Uncle Ab says the depression remedies convince him that most of our so-called big business men are stuffed shirts.

O. K. All But.—It was kit inspection and the soldiers had their things laid out on their beds. The orderly walked into the room and approached Private Brown.

"Three shirts, Brown?" he asked.

"Yes, sir. One on, one in the wash, and one in the box," replied the private.

"Two pairs of boots?"

"Yes, sir; one pair on and one pair in the box."

"Two pairs of socks, Brown?"

"Yes, sir; one pair on and one pair in the box."

"Good! Now, where's the box?"

"Dunno, sir; I've lost it."—ANSWERS (LONDON).

A survey in one of the Southern States showed that one county contained 90,000 acres of formerly cultivated land which has now been permanently ruined by erosion due to excessive washing and gullying, even down to the bedrock in many cases.

...reation for the Farm Family

(Continued from page 8)

...e a large table in the centre of a ... then fasten two or three sheets so ... the room is divided at the table. ...t a bright light in the far end of the ... in which the table is placed, and ...ble the audience in the dark part of ... room. Then a few performers on the ... may act proverbs or nursery rhymes ...f the audience guesses from the shadows ...the sheet. A hospital operation panto...ised in this way gives the audience quite ...drill.

Popping corn is always fun, especially ...mother has hot syrup ready to pour over ...when the bowl is full. Our children ...d the neighbora children can have a ...rious time playing hide-and-seek out of ...ors, or if its evening, blind-mans' bluff, ...l-waters-no-more-moving, and up-Jen... are all popular. Parchesi, ping-pong, ...d other table games should be a part of ...very child's life.

There are many good books on recrea...n, and these two have been very useful ...o us: "What Shall We Do Next?" by ...Dorothy Canfield and others, and pub...shed by Frederic Stokes Co., New York ...City, has a treasure house in our home. ..."Good Times For All Times", by Nina ...Lamkin, and published by Samuel French ...Co., New York City, is a large book, an ...encyclopedia of recreation. It is a book ...we bought for our camp library, and would ...be very useful in local libraries for com...munity use. Such books are a great help ...as children grow older and recreational ...problems become more expensive and more ...difficult.

Lets plan a skating party again this ...winter on a nearby pond when the moon ...is bright, and if the moon doesn't shine ...take along the wood to make a cheery ...fire on the edge of the ice. Lets get out our ...own skates and enjoy the fun.

I would like to mention the joy of ...flower gardening as a recreation. Many ...a lonely life has been comforted by the ...window plants in winter and the out of ...doors flowers the rest of the year. And ...these messengers of beauty gladden even ...a happy life. We have a local boys and ...girls flower club, which is adding some...thing fine to the life of each of its interested ...members.

When our children reach college age, ...our recreational responsibilities do not ...cease. For the community, our Mothers' ...Club appoints a committee of our young ...people to arrange a holiday dance, and ...several of our members are hostesses. ...This event means much to the young ...people home from college for the vacation, ...as well as those living in the community, ...all the year.

As a family we plan many short outings ...for our young people and their friends. ...After meeting or church we very often ...motor a few miles to a lovely spot along ...the Delaware river or the Neshaminy, ...and enjoy the lunch we hurried to pack ...that morning. Then the young people ...like to canoe, while we rest in the auto ...just as comfortably as we would at home. ...One week end trip to the seashore late in ...the season when cottages rental are very ...low makes a fine opportunity for the ...recreation that young people like. A ...day trip by boat on the Hudson river is ...an experience worth while for our boys ...and girls, expecially if they have had no ...opportunities to travel far from home.

When the children were smaller, several times during the summer we liked to have our supper in the meadow along the stream, where the children learned to swim, and where they had made a rude fire place. We liked a supper like this,—thin stripe of ham—or now you can get Canadian bacon which is not so fat as most bacon—which everyone toasted on long pointed sticks over the hot coals and then tucked into a well buttered whole wheat bread sandwich, potatoes baked with oodles of butter, lettuce and tomatoes, a kettle of whole milk well cooled, soft ginger bread speckled with raisins, and some raw fruit. All of these may be your own farm products, and how good they taste out of doors.

At sunset we sang the songs we knew and read or told a fine story, then tired and happy trudged home for a good night's rest. A Sunday night's supper served cafeteria style from a table in the living room, makes a pleasant change.

I am sure that our nation is spending entirely too much time and money on punishments, and vain regrets about "the modern generation." Why don't we try to keep ahead of the game, ahead of the children, and spend the time and money for prevention?

A group of interested cooperating women can change the recreational standards of a community, just as surely as a group of interested men can change the milk situation. If we want it earnestly enough we can succeed. Lets all make a greater effort to meet the recreational needs of our own communities, and our own family, and lets share our experiences with one another, until we are better able to solve this problem.

*Talk delivered before the Women's Own Program at the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Annual Meeting, 1931.

Facts of Interest

The five great branches of primary industry in Canada, as measured by the latest available statistics for the value of production are: agriculture, forestry, mining, electric power, and fisheries, and the net production of the first-named was greater than the other four combined and over 55 per cent of the total net production of all primary industries.

Order Plants Early

Do not wait until spring to order seeds and plants. Prepare a list now of the garden flowers, shrubs, and trees needed and send it to your nearest reliable seed store or nurseryman. Orders placed early receive prompt attention.

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Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses

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Single rooms - - - $3.00 $3.50 $4.00
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LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER $1.00, $1 15, $1.50

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Do You Read the Advertisements in the Milk Producers' Review

They Should Interest You

"Chicken A La King" Must Be Chicken and Not Rabbit

Acting on reports that certain promoters of backyard rabbit raising in Eastern States are advertising that they plan to open canneries for the purpose of putting up rabbit meat for sale as "chicken a la king," the Federal Food and Drug Administration has issued the following timely warning:

"There is no objection, under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, to the distribution, within the jurisdiction of the administration, of canned rabbit prepared from sound, wholesome stock and labeled for exactly what it is. But the housewife—and the canner or packer—may be sure that any attempt to sell rabbit meat as 'canned chicken' will result in immediate regulatory action by Federal officials who enforce the national pure food law, if interstate shipment is attempted."

The State pure foods bureau in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has also issued a warning that false labeling of food will not be tolerated. Meat canners, restaurant operators or dealers found misrepresenting or substituting rabbit meat for chicken in any form whatsoever, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, bureau officials assert. They explain, however, that there is no objection to the distribution and sale of canned rabbits under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Food Laws providing it is pure, wholesome and properly labeled.

Swine Awards

The following are first prize awards made in the Poland China, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire and Hampshire swine exhibits at the State Farm Show:

Berkshire

Junior sow pigs, Alex Cooper & Son, Reynoldsville.

Senior sow pigs, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville.

Junior yearling sows, Perry Cooper, Reynoldsville: grand champion sow, Perry Cooper, Reynoldsville; reserve grand champion sow, Alex Cooper & Son, Reynoldsville.

Chester White

Junior Sow Pigs, Pennsylvania State College, State College.

Senior sow pigs, C. E. Cassel, Hershey.

Junior yearling sows, C. E. Cassel, Hershey; grand champion sow, C. E. Cassel, Hershey; reserve grand champion sow, Pennsylvania State College, State College.

Duroc Jersey

Junior sow pig, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville.

Senior sow pig, Lauxmont Farm, Wrightsville.

Junior yearling sows, Lauxmont Farm, Wrightsville; grand champion sow, Lauxmont Farm, Wrightsville; reserve grand champion sow, Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Loretta.

Poland China

Junior sow pigs, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville.

Senior sow pigs, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville.

Junior yearling sows, The St. Armour, Company, Mortonville; grand champion, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville. and reserve grand champion, The St. Armour Company, Mortonville.

Hampshire

Junior sow pigs, H. H. Snavely, Willow Street.

Senior sow pigs, H. H. Snavely, Willow Street.

Junior yearling sows, John B. Hershey, Manheim; grand champion sow, John B. Hershey, Manheim; reserve grand champion sow, H. H. Snavely, Willow Street.

Some Thoughts on Surplus Milk

By A. B. WADDINGTON

With the price of surplus milk very low and the cost of hauling to the receiving station yet to be added, there is every reason why some attention should not be given to the use of this surplus milk, or at least a part of it, right on the farm.

In fact it should be used on the farm just as much as possible. You can skim the cream and make it into butter. Feed the skim milk to the calves, the pigs, or the chickens. This skim milk is cheaper, and better than using semi-solid butter milk for such feeding purposes.

Good fresh butter has a ready sale in many sections of the country. Many people prefer the fresh butter to the "shipped" butter. In many sections cottage cheese sells quite well.

If you can get a market this use of surplus milk will pay you better than sending it to the market at present prevailing surplus prices.

Several weeks ago I let a can of milk set and raise cream. I took off the cream and made butter and then made cottage cheese from the skim milk and here is what I got.

Two pounds, ten ounces of butter and four quarts of buttermilk and 8 pounds of cottage cheese.

I sold this as follows: butter 92 cents; buttermilk 20 cents; cottage cheese $1.53, or a total of $2.65.

Probably the amount of these products that you can sell may be limited. The percentage of butter that I got was small, no separator having been used for skimming the cream. However it takes some cream to mix up the cottage cheese.

In my opinion much of the surplus milk could be used on the farm in this way, and sold to advantage and you can save the time and expense of sending it to market.

Penn State Students Plan Dairy Show

Committees in charge of the tenth annual student Penn State Dairy Exposition, Saturday, May 7, have been announced by C. E. Dayton, Montrose, president of the local chapter of the American Dairy Science Association, which sponsors the show.

H. W. Carter, West Auburn, is chairman of the dairy cattle fitting and showing committees. His assistants are S. W. Mosier, Dallas; O. L. Heitsman, Springville; J. A. Miller, Waverly, and W. F. Beeman, Sewickley.

D. W. Winter, Philadelphia, chairman; H. H. Bradley, Peach Bottom, and L. R. Cook, Lawndale, will prepare the show catalog. Arrangements for the banquet following the exposition are in charge of C. C. Bryan, Ivyland, chairman; Miss Nellie Markle, State College, and R. E. Gray, Uniontown.

A. S. Wood, Milan, is chairman, and H. H. Roe, Newton, N. J., and O. C. Gumbel, Ellwood City, are assistants on the committee for the milking contest in which "co-eds" will compete. W. H. Houser, Lebanon, is chairman, and P. F. Kost, Aspinwall, and S. C. Garner, Uniontown, are assistants on the clean milk production contest committee.

C. B. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, chairman; R. R. Arthur, Waynesboro, and G. G. Bratton, Mifflin, will be in charge of the dairy products exhibit. S. L. Allen, Pittsburgh, chairman; C. F. Lorenzo, Milford, and H. C. Beardslee, Waverly, N. Y., will supervise the dairy products judging contest.

Dairy cattle judging contest activities will be handled by S. W. Mosier, Dallas, chairman; J. D Burke, Howard, and H. W. Carter, West Auburn.

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Fancy T. B. tested registered and high grade fresh and springer cows in Hostein, Guernsey, Jersey, Milking Shorthorn Ayrshires.

Also 1st and 2nd calf "heifers," bull all ages, bull and heifer calves. Can furnish any breed of livestock.

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Grade fine and coarse wool breeding ewes bred for Spring lambing, also registered Rambouliett, Delaine Merino, and Canadian bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Southdown, Cheviot, Dorset, Suffolk, Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln rams, ewes, ram and ewe lambs, and several loads of Suffolk-Hampshire grade ewes priced low.

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National Oleomargarine Legislation

A number of Bills have been introduced in the Lower House of the National Congress to prevent the table use of oleomargarine by the Federal Establishment. These bills are primarily directed at the commissionary policies of the Army and the Federal hospitals. Among the bills introduced are H. R. 129, by Mr. Reilly of Wisconsin, "To prohibit use of Public Funds for the purchase of Oleomargarine." H.R. 257, by Mr. Christopherson of South Dakota, "To prohibit the use of Public Funds for the purchase of Oleomargarine."

The Federation will endeavor to secure the enactment of this principle in Federal legislation this winter. Last winter when the Army appropriation bill was before the Lower House, a proviso was adopted forbidding the use of Federal Funds for purchasing oleomargarine for table use. This proviso, however, was stricken out in the Senate.—From Service Bulletin No. 1 National Cooperative Milk Producers' Assn.

Use Purebred Sires

Purebred dairy sires should head every dairy herd milked for profit. This will insure a high standard of production in the next generation. Joint ownership of bulls and cooperative bull associations are economical ways of accomplishing herd improvement.

Hog-Cholera Outbreaks

Swine growers in many of the hog-producing States experienced serious losses from outbreaks of hog cholera in September, October, and November, 1931. An estimate made by veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that recent losses were about equal to those experienced in some sections during the severe outbreak of 1926, when the disease caused losses at the rate of 70 hogs in each 1,000.

The outbreaks this year, however, diminished rapidly with the liberal use of antihog-cholera serum and the advent of winter. December showed a marked reduction in the prevalence of the disease, in some States the number of outbreaks receding almost 50 per cent. This 1931 experience is a reminder that the disease is by no means conquered, says the department, and that constant efforts should be made to prevent these destructive waves of hog cholera.

Use Economical Plows

In stony land steel mouldboards for tractor plows are more economical than cast mouldboards because the latter break too often. Cast plowshares are more economical than steel if an efficient spring release hitch is used.

A Profitable Combination

The McCormick-Deering MILKER and Cream Separator

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Puts Any Herd on a Better-Paying Basis

THE new McCormick-Deering Milker eliminates the drudgery of hand milking—cuts milking costs in half, and provides extra hours each day for other profitable work. Ruggedly built and correctly designed, it is easy to operate, and easy to clean. It is positive in performance regardless of climatic conditions.

This new milker and the famous, easy-running McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separator make an unbeatable combination with which to produce cleaner milk and more butter fat at lower cost. Both of these units have many exclusive features which assure the highest operating efficiency. High-grade materials are used in their construction to provide for years of satisfactory service. The McCormick-Deering Cream Separator and the new Milker are ready to prove their many fine qualities to any man with a herd of cows.

We shall be glad to demonstrate one or both of these time and money-saving machines on your farm.

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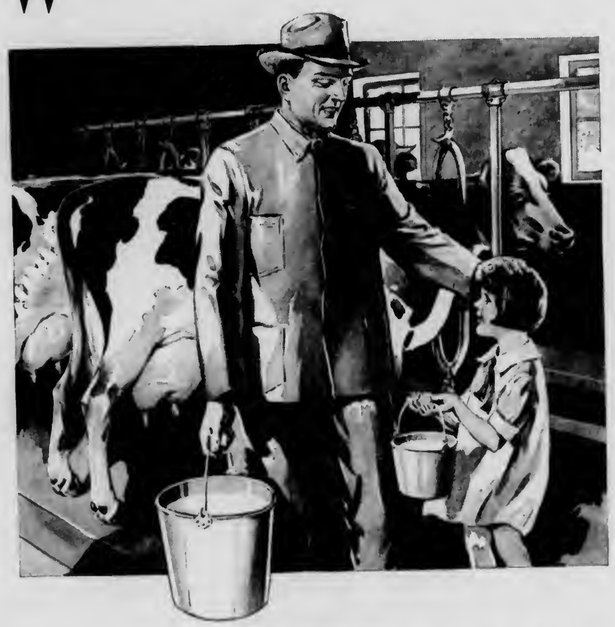
"Which cows give the CREAM?"



You know the story ... the little girl from the city who thought there were just two kinds of cows—and of course she wanted to know which cows gave the CREAM.

TRUE, the young lady didn't know much about cows — but at least she was thinking along the right line. The *"cream cows"* — the profit cows that show big, sustained production — are the ones that count. And wherever you find them, you find *correct feeding.*

Crop conditions and market situations are bound to change, but you can't change the fact that it takes *balanced feeding* with the right amount and variety of proteins, minerals and other elements to produce milk profitably and keep your cows in good condition.

Balance your grains and roughage with Amco Dairy Feed. Every dollar you spend for Amco will bring more money for your home grown materials through greater milk production. Favorable milk prices — and the *lowest Amco Feed Prices in many years* — make it advisable to start your Amco feeding program at once.

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INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE M ...PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

...d XII Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., March, 1932 No. 11

New York State College of Agric. Ithaca, New York.

The Dairy Situation

U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics

With the production of manufactured ...iry products decidedly larger than a ...ar ago, and the movement into consumptive channels only slightly larger than ...st year, prices of butter and cheese declined sharply during the first two weeks ...January.

Fluid milk prices have also been reduced. The foreign situation is much the ...me as in the United States, demand ...ing weak and current production large.

The production of the principal manufactured dairy products during November ...t, was 9.5 per cent larger than the ...ecord production in November, 1930. Weekly reports of creamery butter production during December indicated that ...reamery butter producers were increasing ...t a faster rate than a year ago.

Milk dealers' average dairy purchases ...r producer during November were 3.9 ...r cent larger than a year ago, as compared to 6.0 per cent larger in October and ...1 per cent larger in September.

Milk production per cow in herd, as reported by crop correspondents, on January 1st, of 12.52 pounds, was 1.6 per cent ...ss than the record January 1st production a year ago but 6 per cent above the 1925-1929 average for January 1st.

The index number of milk production per cow in herd on January 1st, of 105, this is 3 per cent higher than on December 1st and the highest since February 1st, 1931.

In the North Atlantic States, production per cow in herd on January 1st, was 9 per cent less than a year ago, compared with 2 per cent lower in the East North Central States, 4 per cent higher in the Southern States and about the same as a year ago in West North Central and Western States.

When compared with the 1925-1929 average for January 1st milk production per cow in herd in the North Atlantic States was 1 per cent above average as compared with 13 per cent above in the West North Central States, 3 per cent above in East North Central States, 11 per cent above in the Western States and about average in the Southern States.

The relatively large milk production per cow in herd on January 1st was due in part to the higher percentage of cows in the herds being milked, 67.5 per cent as compared with 66.9 per cent a year ago, and the five year average on January 1st (1925 to 1929) of 64.7 per cent. The per ...ent of cows being milked was less than ...a year ago in the North Atlantic States but unusually high in the West North Central States and Western States. Approximately 9 per cent less grain was being fed per cow in North Atlantic States than a year ago.

The decrease in fluid milk prices has been an important factor in curtailing feeding.

Regarding the milk production per cow in herd, the report states that, "Milk production was low during the summer months of 1930 and 1931, but has been relatively high during the last few months. The index arose from 92 in August to 106 on January 1st, 1932."

Referring to recent butter prices, the report says, "Butter prices were relatively constant during the first four weeks of December, but with large domestic supplies in prospect, prices of both butter and cheese declined sharply in late December and early January.

The general decline in prices, of manufactured dairy products, during the three last years left prices of fluid milk relatively high as compared with manufactured products. During 1931, however, the prices paid by milk distributors for fluid milk for city use decreased about 23 per cent and, in December were the lowest for any month during the post war period and only slightly above the pre war price. Fluid milk prices made more than the usual seasonal decline during the first half of the year and declined during the last half of the year instead of making the usual seasonal rise. In the North Atlantic States there are some indications that

(Continued on page 11)

Phila. Board of Health Repeals Ban on Raw Milk

The Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia, at a meeting held on February 26th, lifted the ban on the sale of raw milk in that city.

This action followed petitions by committees of Cattle Owners Associations, to permit its continued sale. This committee consisted of Mrs. Martha G. Thomas, Whitford; Effingham B. Morris, Whitemarsh; C. Jasen Ingersol, Fort Washington; Hugh A. Hamilton, Spring House; Dr. E. S. Deubler, Narberth; William Ashton, Edgemont; Henry Stewart, Wawa; Col. Robert W. Montgomery, Ithian; Dr. C. J. Rhodes, Abington and Dr. Geo. Grim, Ardmore.

The Board Director, Herbert M. Packer, Chief of the Division of Housing and Sanitation, and Wm. J. Wolf, secretary of the Board of Health, conferred with Charles R. Meyers, Chairman of the Committee on plans providing for thorough inspection of raw milk and its sources. This plan calls for regular monthly inspections and examinations of persons and dairies and states that individual dairies will assume the extra cost, if the city of Philadelphia is unable to assume it.

The official report of the committee follows: —

"In the opinion of the Board of Health favorable consideration should be given to the specific plan submitted; therefore, be it resolved that the resolution of the board passed November 27th, prohibiting the sale of inspected raw milk, be and is hereby rescinded.

"Resolved, that the chief of the Division of Housing and Sanitation and the Secretary of the Board of Health be and are hereby delegated to sit in conference with Chas. R. Meyers, Chairman of the Committee, for the purpose of drafting rules and regulations for the sale of inspected raw milk in the city of Philadelphia. The rules and regulations and methods so formulated shall be submitted to the Board of Health at an early date for final decision."

Mr. Myers is reported to have said: "Philadelphia is the only city in the country which has such an openminded Board of Health on this question. Other cities deprive their cattle owners of just consideration. The Board is a credit to the present administration."

Need for Farmers Cooperation in New England

Organization for Distribution Advocated to Meet Price Conditions Menacing Dairy and Other Agricultural Products

By Harry R. Lewis, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Rhode Island

The situation in the New England milk market continues extremely critical. Since the New England farmer is still receiving for his milk considerably less than the cost of production, I feel that the result will unquestionably be a material decrease in the number of milk cows in New England as well as bankruptcy of New England farmers.

Slaughter of New England dairy herds would affect the consumer adversely, because as time goes on New England would have to bring in quantities of milk from distant producing areas, and the consumer would then have to be content with a poorer, quality of milk not so thoroughly inspected, and for which he would ultimately pay a higher price.

The consumer's attitude towards the present milk situation should be one of willingness to pay a reasonable price which will insure a living wage to the dairy farmers of all New England. The present low price is not the result of a demand for lower prices on the part of consumers, but rather the result of economic conditions and a lack of cooperation in the marketing of New England milk.

* * *

As a temporary expedient to solve the New England milk problem, the Governors of six New England States have set up a milk arbitration board, and efforts are being made to get all milk marketing agencies in New England to agree to a definite program, first, that they shall take a uniform price for their milk, in order that there shall be no cut price milk on the market, and second, that all milk distributing agencies will agree to submit their differences to arbitrators and abide by the decisions of the arbitrators.

The popular belief is that New England agriculture is of little consequence. Industry plays so large a part in the New England economic scheme that the majority of New Englanders probably fail entirely to realize the importance of New England's agriculture. The fact is, however, that agriculture in New England is one of our great basic industries.

More than 5,000 farm folks, or 7 per cent of New England's total population, earn in the average year a gross income of approximately $500,000,000, or an amount equal to the value of the output of our single largest manufacturing industry, cotton goods. The great portion of this money is immediately spent for farm supplies and the necessities of life, principally in the communities in which the farms are located. Any economic condition which impairs New England agriculture gnaws at the very heart of New England's economic stability.

Because of the natural character of our region, New England is best suited to the production of perishable commodities required for immediate local consumption, such, for example, as fluid milk, poultry and eggs, perishable vegetables and fruits, cranberries, potatoes, and certain specialized products such as honey and maple syrup.

* * *

The popular belief that all New England soil is stony and infertile is absolutely unjustified. In several parts of New England, notably northern Maine and the Connecticut Valley, we have soil of unsurpassed richness. Maine is capable of growing more corn to the acre than the so-called corn States. In New Hampshire one grower has produced three times as many bushels of potatoes to the acre as the national average.

The development of good marketing practices, through the organization of cooperative associations, almost always means improved methods of merchandising, better grading, and more speedy distribution. Such results are of direct benefit to the consumer as well as to organized producers. They mean products of better quality to the consumer and larger returns to the producer.

Because of his peculiar location right in the middle of his market, the New England farmer has not been as active in developing cooperative marketing organizations as have producers in more distant areas. Because of necessity, individual farmers producing at remote distances from their customers must organize effectively in order to get their products to market. New England farmers, however, are rapidly awakening to the possibilities of cooperative marketing organizations, and some notable examples of cooperative activities of this kind are now in successful operation, especially the egg-marketing cooperatives of Connecticut.

In the case of many food products freshness is the essence of good quality. This means that the article must be produced nearby, and not shipped from a long distance. The New England label is a guarantee to the consumer not only that products like eggs and vegetables, for example, are fresh, but also that they conform absolutely to certain definite and officially approved standards. My advice to the New England housekeeper who wants fresh foods of the best quality produced near at home, is to ask for and buy those that are sold under the New England quality label.

* * *

The conditions in the New England milk market today are extremely critical. The farmer in New England is receiving for his milk a price far below the cost of production. With a base price of 5 cents to producers, which nets them between 3½ cents to 4 cents per quart after transportation and other expenses are deducted conditions in the dairy producing sections of New England are unbearable.

In many instances the check received for his milk does not cover the cost of the grain which the farmer has to buy to feed his cows. If the present situation continues for any long period of time, it will surely result in a material decrease in the number of dairy cows in New England, and will in all probability force many dairy farmers to lose their farms through failure to make enough to pay their taxes and the interest on their mortgages.

This extremely low price of milk has

(Continued on page 8)

N. J. Dairymen Use Milk Surplus as Calf Feed

That the proverbial "contented calf" is not the animal that has been given its full capacity of milk two or three times a day is the belief of Professor Carl B. Bender, assistant dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who contends that more calf troubles are caused by over-feeding than by underfeeding.

"The large quantities of surplus milk on hand in the state and its resultant low price have caused many New Jersey dairymen to raise their replacement animals on fluid whole and skim-milk," states Professor Bender. "To avoid causing nutritional scours when feeding, the calf should be left with the cow for from one to three days. Then it may be pail-fed two or three times a day with milk at a temperature of 95 to 98 degrees.

"When pail-feeding is first started, give the calf one and one-half pounds of milk at each feeding. Increase this amount gradually until at three weeks at age 10 pounds is being fed daily. Then take about ten days to change from whole to skim-milk, after which increase may be made until the calf is consuming 16 to 20 pounds of whole milk daily at three months of age. This amount may be fed until the sixth month."

Professor Bender advises giving the calves little water when they are being fed whole or skim-milk. Any water that is given them, he says, should have the same temperature as the milk. Clean, sterile pans should be used in feeding, with a uniform temperature maintained for the milk. Fingers should never be used as thermometers.

If the calves begin to scour, Professor Bender recommends withholding the milk for one or two feedings, giving only warm water. The calves should be started again on the milk slowly receiving at first only half the amount given before they were taken off feed. The increase should be gradual.

1000 Boys and Girls in Dairy Club Work

Nearly 1000 of the 13,000 boys and girls in 4-H Club work in the state are members of dairy groups, says A. L. Baker, state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College.

More than 400 of the dairy club members are in the first year of the work, more than 300 are in the second year phase, and more than 200 are enrolled in the third year.

Union county, with 177 members, leads the state. Berks county is second and Potter county third. Nearly half of the members have Holsteins. Guernseys rank second in numbers, Jerseys third, Ayrshires fourth, and Brown Swiss fifth.

All of the dairy club animals are purebreds from tuberculosis-free herds and in most cases they have been found free from Bang's disease. One of the requirements of the clubs is that the calves used be from dams having mature yearly records of 400 pounds of butterfat.

As an example of the value of using high quality calves, Baker said that the average yearly production of calf club heifers was 8761 pounds of milk and 362.9 pounds of butterfat in 1931. A young Holstein cow owned by Richard Prutsman, of Tioga county, produced 17,847 pounds of milk and 650.2 pounds of butterfat to lead all the club cows for the year. Another record was 18,080 pounds of milk and 540 pounds of butterfat made by a Holstein cow in her second year of production, owned by Edwin Baker, of Union county.

Gold Medal Holstein is College Herd Sire

Clover Heights King Veeman, a gold medal sire and the youngest member of the only five generation group of Holstein sires with one or more 1000-pound daughters, is the new head of the Pennsylvania State College Holstein herd, Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy department, announces.

This bull was bred at Clover Heights Farm, Pittsford, New York, and his best daughter, Clover Heights Pietje Maid, recently produced 925 pounds of fat (1168 pounds of butter) and 26,242.5 pounds of milk in one year as a senior 3-year-old. Five of his leading daughters to freshen averaged 18,525 pounds of milk and 805.65 pounds of butter. All but one of them were 2-year-olds.

King Veeman is one of 19 gold medal Holstein sires in the United States. To be eligible for recognition as a gold medal sire the bull must have at least six daughters in production. Upon application the bull, all of his daughters, and their dams where available are then inspected by representatives appointed by the National Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association. These inspectors have full authority to accept the bull as a silver medal sire, and whenever 50 per cent of his daughters exceed the yearly or ten months' division of Advance Registry requirements by 50 per cent he is eligible to become a gold medal sire.

Professor Borland, commenting on the new head sire, says that this bull is one of the leading Holstein sires in the country. His daughters are not only heavy producers but they are of very good type, with exceptionally good udders.

Protest on Imposition to a Federal Tax on Bank Checks Preserved

The National Milk Producers' Federation, Washington, D. C., through its secretary, Charles W. Holman, made a formal protest before the ways and means Committee of the National House of Representatives against the imposition of a two cent tax on bank checks, representing the member association of the Federation, some 57 in number and representing approximately 360,000 farm families.

"There is no doubt", Mr. Holman said, "that the farmer would have to bear the burden of this tax on all of the transactions in which the bank check was used. We oppose the principle of the tax as well as the proposed rate of taxation. Many industrial organizations are now operating on a margin of profit, so small that they could not assume this extra cost of operation.

Others are so strongly organized that they could and would pass this cost on to the producer. Therefore, the amount of the tax will in nearly every instance be reflected in a lower price for products sold by the farmer. On the other hand, when the farmer issues a check the tax will of necessity be paid by him.

"Let us take the dairy industry as an example. The dairy farmer must move his product to market at frequent intervals. Fluid milk, condensed milk and a considerable portion of the milk going into butter and cheese must go directly from the farm."

Up to Snuff

HIM—"You look like a sensible girl, let's get married."

HER—"Nothing doing. I'm just as sensible as I look."

—PUPPET.

Livestock Values Slashed Three Billions

Inventory values of livestock on farms have been marked down nearly three billions of dollars in the last two years, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its February report on the agricultural situation.

Total flocks and herds increased two per cent in the last year but the total value of livestock dropped from $4,450,000,000 on January 1, 1931 to $3,196,000,000 on January 1, 1932, according to the bureau.

"Thus, producers again saw a billion and a quarter dollars wiped from the inventory value of their animals, in a year's time, and due wholly to price decline," says the bureau.

Horses and mules were the only class of farm animals that did not increase in numbers last year. The average farm value of a horse is now only $53. There was an increase of 2.4 per cent in the number of cattle, thus continuing the upward trend in production of beef cattle which has continued since 1928.

Dairy cows increased approximately 800,000 head in the year, but the number of young dairy heifers decreased. The average dairy animal is now valued at $40 compared with $57 a year ago.

There were 5,000,000 more hogs on farms January 1 as compared with a year ago. Hogs in the Corn Belt increased 3,000,000. The average hog brought $6.14 on January 1 this year, compared with $11.36 a year ago. Sheep have been increasing in number for ten years, an increase of one million head being reported for last year. The average value of sheep and lambs on January 1 was $3.40 a head.

Dairymen Sell 303 Unprofitable Cows

Unprofitable in their returns to members of Keystone testing associations, 303 "boarder" cows were sold by their owners during December, C. R. Gearhart, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports.

Seventy-five associations tested 25,802 cows during the month. Of these 3670 produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat and 4607 gave more than 1000 pounds of milk. In the 40-pound group 1413 cows passed the 50-pound mark, and 2652 of the heavy milkers exceeded 1200 pounds.

Coventry association of Chester county tested 708 cows, the largest number for the month, and West Chester association, of the same county, was second with 624 cows tested.

West Chester was first in 40-pound cows with 131 and second in 1000-pound cows with 153. Cumberland No. 1 association, with 200 cows giving more than 1000 pounds of milk, was first. Second place in 40-pound butterfat producers was taken by Coventry with 128.

Smaller Turkeys

The turkeys which grace Thanksgiving and Christmas boards are gradually growing smaller, says H. L. Shrader, poultry husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture. Ten years ago consumers preferred large toms and the smaller birds (usually hens) brought lower prices, but now the market demand is for birds weighing an average of 10 pounds dressed. This year the smaller turkeys have commanded a premium of 3 or 4 cents a pound, Mr. Shrader says. One of the largest chain-store buyers states that three-fourths of the demand in his stores is for birds weighing from 8 to 12 pounds.

Holstein Group Speeds Breed Improvement

In order to more rapidly speed breed improvement and to maintain the leadership of Holsteins as the most profitable milk and butterfat producing cow, new changes in the Advanced Registry testing rules for the breed have been announced by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. All records of 150 days or more in length will now be reported whether or not they meet the high requirements of Advanced Registry production. This will enable breeders to analyze the records of the daughters of a sire to determine just how efficient he is as a breed improver.

Continued reproductions will be stressed by the Holstein breed with the publication of the number of days that a calf was carried in connection with all yearly printed records in addition to the calving records that are already printed for cows on 10-month test.

In the Holstein Herd Improvement Test, all herds that are continued in this test for two or more years will be listed with complete individual records for each cow in the annual Red Book which will help to show a cow's production on a lactation basis which is a better indication of her productive ability than a calendar year which may include a portion of two lactations.

A new standard for essentials for admission to Advanced Registry in the Holstein breed has also been adopted. It is based on extensive study to make the requirements in the different divisions proportional to similar conditions. The minimum requirements are fixed for age (half year) average classes. In the yearly division, they range from 390 pounds fat required on 4 daily milkings, 330 pounds of fat on 3 daily milkings and 270 pounds on 2 daily milkings for heifers less than 2½ years of age up to 480, 420 and 360 pounds of fat respectively for full aged cows. In the 10-month division, the requirements are approximately ⅚ of the yearly requirements and a calf must be carried for a specified part of the test

Annual Milk Bill of White House is $4,000

The milkman, one of the earliest morning callers at the White House, derives $4000 worth of business from this customer each year, according to a recent issue of the "Fortune" magazine. Shortly after dawn his horse-drawn wagon approaches the presidential mansion and the milk man deposits 12 quarts of milk and 6 pints of whipping cream at the rear entrance of the White House. Promptly at 9:30 a. m. he makes a second call to see if more dairy products are needed.

The average presidential consumption each day is 24 quarts of milk and 12 pints of whipping cream. This daily milk bill totals usually $12.36.

New Fumigant Successful

Four hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat were fumigated recently in Baltimore, Md., with a mixture of ethylene oxide and solid carbon dioxide in the proportion of 1 to 10. The use of these materials as a fumigant was developed in the United States Department of Agriculture by specialists in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, the Bureau of Entomology, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Tests conducted by the department's chemical engineering division indicate that with competent supervision the fire and explosion hazards of this fumigant are reduced to a minimum.

No matter how cheap an article is, it is not a bargain unless you have a use for it.

Inter-State Directors Hold Special Meeting

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the Association's headquarters, Tuesday, February ..th, to consider current business and such other problems as might be presented. President Allebach called the meeting to order. A roll call showed all directors and officers present, with but one exception.

I. Ralph Zollers, Secretary, read the minutes of the previous directors meeting, which were approved. He also presented briefly some features of the Association's work since the last meeting of the Board.

C. I. Cohee, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council made a brief report as also did Dr. Lechner, of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council.

F. M. Twining, Director of the Field and Test Department, referred to various details of the testing work during the past month and the programs being considered for the continuance of these activities.

Following these general reports, President Allebach announced that this meeting had before it, the consideration of a problem of price readjustment for milk and that a conference with buyers of milk had been called to consider that problem at the request of the buyers.

These conditions were given very serious consideration and the matter was left in the hands of the sales committee for further attention.

Formal reports of conditions in the field were presented by the various directors.

It was the general opinion that the open winter season had resulted in larger supplies of milk; that many farmers had excess roughage and were feeding liberally. Prices of dairy feeds were also on a lower cost basis. Prices of farm crops generally were reported low and in instances no markets could be found, except at bargain prices. In a number of instances the supply of milk was about normal, but with the lack of consumptive demand, owing to unemployment, there was an excess of milk being produced

In general, reports indicated that there was plenty of dairy feed in the barns but apparently there was just too much milk being produced to meet the demands of the market, particularly when cheap milk from other sections was clammering at our door and hunting for a market.

A regular session of the Executive Committee of the Board, followed the general session. Following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved, the treasurer presented his report on the financial condition of the Association. This report was approved.

General market conditions were discussed as were also various considerations involving the rural tax situation.

FEBRUARY BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	23	2	22¼
2	23	22	20¾
3	23	22	21
4	22½	22	21
5	22¼	21¾	21
6	23½	21¾	20¾
8	22¾	21¾	21½
9	23	22	21¼
10	23	22	21½
11	23	22	21¼
13	23	22	21¾
15	23½	22½	22¼
16	24	23	22¼
17	23½	22½	22¼
18	23½	22½	22¼
19	24	23	22
20	24	23	22
23	24½	23½	22
24	24¾	23¾	22½
25	24¾	23¾	22½
26	24½	23¼	21¾
27	23½	22½	21¾
29	23¾	22¾	21½

Cheap Seed Put On Black List By State Botanist

"Poor seed, whether for the garden or the field, is dear at any price", asserts Dr E. M. Gress, State botanist, who supervises the collection and testing of thousands of seed samples in enforcing the Pennsylvania Seed Law.

"Don't try to save a few dollars by buying seed which is offered at several dollars below market price", he warns. "Just recently our seed laboratory analyzed such a sample and found that almost one-tenth of it was weed seeds. This seed should not be used, even if it cost nothing. Weeds will be introduced which will cause more injury than the seed is worth.

"One can not tell definitely by sight whether seed will germinate or not. Something may have injured or killed the tiny young plant within the seed. Therefore, test all seed before sowing.

"There are so many simple ways to test seeds for germination that one need only mention the rag-doll and the moist blotting paper methods. Any farmer can make a simple test for such seeds as wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa, and timothy. Some of the smaller grass seeds, such as red top, blue grass and a few others are a little more difficult to test. If he can not make his own tests he should examine the tag carefully to see what the germination test given by the seedsman shows. Let your slogan be 'select the best seed and always test for germination'."

The seed inspection service conducted by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is constantly on guard to prevent poor seeds from being sold within the Commonwealth. This safeguard is fully effective only when farmers use care in the purchase of seed no matter from where they buy. All seeds sold within the State are subject to provisions of the Seed Law.

Farm Price Level Continues Decline

Prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal products dropped from 89 to 79 between December 15 and January 15, while the prices which farmers must pay for things purchased declined only two points, from 123 to 121, according to reports reaching the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The change in price level is due largely to a sharp break in the price of eggs. The index for dairy and poultry products dropped from 102 to 87. Chickens remain as the only important product selling above the pre-war level.

The purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar on January 15, was estimated at 65 cents, compared to 72 cents a month earlier and 52 cents as the average of the entire country.

The following table gives the January 15, 1932, December 15, 1931, and the January 15, 1931 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania, with pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Dec.15 1931	Jan.15 1932	Jan.15 1931	Jan.15 average 1910-14
Eggs per doz	.315	225	.29	.32
Butter per lb	.33	.29	.34	.33
Wheat per bu	.591	58	81	.98
Buckwheat per bu	.40	41	.85	.68
Corn per bu	.47	45	.89	.67
Oats per bu	.32	.31	.45	.46
Potatoes per bu	.50	.50	1.10	.73
Apples per bu.	60	65	1.05	.79
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5 40	5 30	7 40	6 02
Hogs per 100 lbs	5.90	5.40	9 40	8 04
Calves per 100 lbs	7.30	7 00	10.20	7.98
Lambs per 100 lbs	5 40	5.40	7 30	6.00
Chickens per lb	.188	179	1 95	.125
Hay per ton	11.60	10 30	18 50	16 27
Wool per lb	.18	.18	.23	24
Index of Farm Prices:				
United States	66	63	94	100
Pennsylvania	89	79	*	100
Prices Farmers Pay:				
United States	123	121	137	100
Farmers Purchasing Power:				
United States	64	52	69	100
Pennsylvania	72	65	*	100

* Not Available.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following range of prices for January milk are quoted from the Dairymen's Price Reporter, official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Co. These prices are net to the producer.

In District No. 1, including Pittsburgh and suburban markets, basic milk, f.o.b. Pittsburgh, $1.665 per cwt.; surplus milk f.o.b. Pittsburgh, $1.26 per cwt. Basic milk at country plants is $1.075 per cwt. and surplus milk at country plants is $.95 per cwt. In its 2nd District the price of basic milk is $1.825 and surplus $.89 per cwt In District No. 3 prices are $1.67 per hundred plus $.04 per point for 52% of the milk and Chicago 92 score extra, plus $.10 for 48 per cent of the milk which results in an average of $1.27 per cwt. for 3.5 per cwt. milk. In District No. 4 the price is $1.35 for all milk. In District No. 5 the price at all manufacturing plants is $1.04 per cwt. In District No. 7 the price was $1.775 and surplus milk is $.91 per cwt. In District No. 8 the price is $2.01 for all milk sold. In District No. 10 the basic price was $1.425 per cwt. and surplus $1.07 per cwt. District No. 12, basic milk is quoted at $1.625, surplus milk is average Chicago 92 score butter extra twice times pounds of fat plus pounds of skim of $.10 per cwt.

Louisville, Kentucky

The Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman, Louisville, Kentucky, says in part in its January issue, the price of milk to the producer has been reduced to the producer from $2.41 to $1.80 for Class I milk Class II milk remains at $1.25 and Class III milk continues to the same plan. The price of milk to the consumer in the city dropped 2 cents a quart or 92 cents per cwt. Of this drop the producers stood 61 cents and the distributors 32 cents. The retail price is now 10c per quart.

Milk in this district is sold under three classifications. Class I, all milk in fluid form. Class II, all milk made into cream, ice cream, ice cream mit, cottage cheese, butter milk and starter milk and Class III all milk made into manufactured products such as butter, condensed, evaporated, powdered or otherwise manufactured. This latter milk shall be paid for at four times the monthly average of 92 score butter, Chicago, less the 5 cents per hundred association check off.

Detroit, Mich.

From the Michigan Milk Messenger, official organ of the Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., we note that there was no common base price for January, the arrangement being for each dealer to pay a base price, figured according to the percentage which their individual fluid sales were on the delivered 65% of base.

For that portion of each dealer's base milk which was sold as fluid milk, they are to pay $1.70 per cwt for 3.5 milk, delivered Detroit

Manufactured milk brings a price of 81 cents per cwt. with 3.5 test, delivered at receiving stations.

The butterfat differential was changed from 4c a point to 3 cents a point. This is due to low prices of butter.

In Ypsilanti, Michigan, base milk was sold in January at $1.67 per cwt., delivered, while manufactured milk is quoted at $1.02 per cwt., delivered.

In Jackson, Michigan, 65% of estimated bases is figured at the base amount. Of this base 86.05 percent was sold during January as fluid milk. The base price is $1.55 per cwt. for 3.8 test delivered. The price for manufacturing milk, 3.8 fat is 90 cents per cwt.

At Ann Arbor, Michigan, the market figures base milk as the delivered amount of 80 per cent of the members 1932 estimated base. Those bases are according to deliveries, with increased limitations, during period September 15th to December 15th, 1931.

The base price for 3.8 milk, delivered Ann Arbor, is $1.55. Manufacturing milk above the base, 3.8 fat, was priced at 88 cents.

Seventy three and twenty-eight hundredths per cent of the delivered 80 per cent base was sold at fluid milk prices.

The butterfat differential was set at 3 cents a point, due to low butterfat market

Hartford, Conn.

From the C. M. P. A. Bulletin, official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Connecticut, we note that January prices of fluid milk in that territory was 7½ cents per quart, delivered at market centers.

Editorially, the Bulletin says under a headline of "Supply and Demand." "The constant decrease through the fall months of employment and the consequent reduction in payrolls has been reflected in the demand for milk. On the other hand the production of milk has increased very rapidly since November, and is still increasing at a rate not at all in line with demand. Every additional quart must go into the manufacture of butter. The Boston butter price is now below twenty-five cents a pound."

Peoria, Ill.

The January price of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, reported in the "Milk Producer", official organ of that association for January, for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Peoria was $1.65 for base milk and 92 cents for surplus milk.

Total production in January was 3% higher than that of December but 10% below that of January a year ago. Class I sales were 1% lower than in December and 5% above those of January a year ago.

The 6.13 cent per pound lower butterfat average in January, as compared with December was responsible for 22 cents of the decline in the surplus price. Class II sales were 4% higher in January than in December and Class III sales were 2% higher.

Class I sales averaged 51%, Class II sales 9% and Class III sales averaged 40% of the usage of milk on the market in January.

Chicago, Ill.

From "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., we note the following editorial on "The Market."

"Many thousands of pounds of milk produced by members has not yet been sold. The Calumet district, dependent largely upon steel, has been particularly hard hit in sales. A plan is on foot to market all of the milk in that section, but in order to do so it will be necessary to pay on about 75 per cent or 77 per cent of base. It is impossible to spread this over the whole association because milk cannot be shifted from dealer to dealer in order to equalize the load. * * *

"Sales in all the markets are at least no better; and some, especially in Chicago, are lower. A one cent reduction in price has not checked the drop in sales as it should have. The association can only meet such conditions as they arise."

Prices quoted for February will be

(Continued on page 9)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

"Stop, look and listen!" Prices of agricultural products are at a low ebb. Let us study carefully every angle of the situation before we go ahead.

Grain prices are the lowest in years. Vegetable prices have hit new low levels. Poultry products are in the same class and dairy products have dropped back to levels of years ago.

True, the consumptive demand has been light. Many have little money to purchase food products in the usual volume, and, supply and demand are the factors that establish price.

Grain feeds and roughage are considerably lower and there is a tendency to turn these cheap feeds into milk, which, until now, has been maintained in this market at a fairly good price. But, this excess production, in the form of milk, has resulted in a demand for lower prices. On the other hand, low prices in nearby markets have brought quantities of milk to our doors, it being, it is believed, the surpluses from other districts and, we are forced to plan measures to move this cheap milk back to its own original sources. It's a big problem and every milk producer in our own territory must realize it and lend every effort toward bringing about a readjustment, satisfactory to every one of us.

Hold your own production of milk down to the immediate needs of your market. We believe this to be be the proper way to bring about a solution of some of our difficulties and by so doing we will lead the way toward solving our own problems.

Maybe you think it's a wee bit early to talk about garlic flavor in milk—well! probably under ordinary circumstances it might be, but remember it's been an open winter and garlic has a fashion of taking advantage of that situation and it has been doing that in some sections, particularly in the wheat fields. While this has not been a serious factor at this time, it nevertheless gives us an early warning that garlic flavor in milk will have to be avoided.

Consumers will not use milk that has a flavor of garlic and milk producers cannot guard against it too strongly. To avoid the rejection of milk with "off" or garlic flavor, extra care must be used so that cows do not come in contact with these grasses, not only in the field but must not be stabled with cows that have eaten garlic, because its flavor will be taken on in the milk of the cows that have not themselves eaten it. Proper caution will save you money due to such milk rejections, also the cost of transportation to the receiving point.

These losses are serious at all times, but particularly so at times when prices are low.

Influences which affect the milk market are numerous. While supply and demand are the dominating factors, there are many other things that have an important bearing on the situation. Markets, throughout the country are more or less flooded with supplies in excess of the demand and the question arises, what shall we do with our surplus? Too frequently there is an effort to crowd your neighbors' market, and what is the dominating factor under such conditions—undoubtedly price concessions, and these in the main mean price reductions to the producer. Never before have such extreme conditions been threatening many of the major markets.

It is high time for a closer relationship between the various producing organizations, large or small. It is high time for closer relationship between the cooperating membership of this organization.

At times, conditions arise which are most unsatisfactory in the industry and the rank and file fail to fully understand the "ifs, ands and buts" of the situation. It is high time to stand close to your leaders and to be governed by their knowledge and ability to keep the dairy industry moving along safe and sound lines.

The Philadelphia Milk Shed is only one of the many that have had real problems to consider. Principal is the dominating factor and price is the result we are all striving for, but with upset markets, not only in the dairy industry but in industrial lines of all kinds, it is all the more reason why we should carefully consider every move and be guided by those who have had a long experience in marketing your product.

As we go to press the Philadelphia market is confronted with the entrance of a milk marketing program by one of the largest "chain stores." At this time it is impossible to say just how this problem will be met, but the officials of your association are carefully studying the situation and will no doubt after further study and consideration, make the move that will be for the membership's best interests.

March Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during March, 1932, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for March, 1932, and until further advised will be $2.14 per hundred pounds, or 4.6 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, 3% fat, will be $1.64 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other milage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during March, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Milk market conditions in most large centers in the United States are still serious. Apparently they are not improving any over that of the past month. Butter during the latter part of January and the early part of February reached its low ebb for a long time, being down to $.21 per pound. The low price being paid for milk in our adjoining territories and some of the unorganized milk in our own territory being the reason for taking the lower price for milk starting February 16th

After a conference of practically a whole day, it was finally agreed to reduce the retail price of milk to the consuming public to $.10 per quart and $.06 per pint, for "B" milk. Of this reduction the farmers took $.30 at the receiving stations and about $.36 on direct shipped milk, with the understanding that all direct shipped milk should be hauled for $.25 within the thirty mile zone and $ 30 per hundred within the 31-70 mile zone.

This is practically the first time since the organization started that we have had milk retailing at $.10 per quart in the city of Philadelphia. Our previous lowest price was $.09 at the start of the organization and which later advanced to $.11. At no time during this whole period have we ever had $.10 milk before.

The production of milk in the whole United States has continued to increase over that of a year ago and consumption on the whole has not as yet improved very much over that of a year ago and in many cases it is way below what it was then.

A report has been circulated that outside milk coming into our territory was the cause of the reduction at the present time. It is true to a certain extent, but no outside milk except that from Northern Pennsylvania has been coming into our market as fluid milk. We do have some milk being sold to our distributors at present by a neighboring cooperative. We also find that some of our unorganized milk is going to New York. As far as Western milk being shipped into our milk shed is concerned, we do not believe that this is correct as far as we can check and we do not believe any of it is coming here. We still have Western cream coming into the market and no doubt this will continue to come here for some time.

The Pennsylvania Milk Code which was written some three years ago, has been put into effect in most parts of Pennsylvania. As to how far the Board of Health can go in shutting out Western cream, is still a question. The milk organizations of Pennsylvania have asked for a ruling on this matter and so far the Attorney General has given no ruling. The milk organizations of Pennsylvania have been asking for this ruling for at least a year and so far it has not been forthcoming. Until we have this ruling by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Boards of Health are not able to take any action as far as the shutting out of milk and cream is concerned.

The criticism that is being circulated through our territory in reference to foreign milk and cream fails to give the organizations credit for the effort it has put forth to meet these conditions. This proposed milk code was written by the milk organizations and was passed at the 1929 Session of Legislature and it has helped the markets in this territory considerably but when it comes to a real show-down as to whether this milk code can be enforced and is constitutional, is still a question. The Attorney General has had it as stated above for some time, and has promised the organizations a ruling on it. As soon as that ruling is given, we believe that Boards of Health can then take definite action in reference to foreign cream and milk and which, no doubt, will be a material help to the producers of Pennsylvania. We must realize that these things take time.

Our price for milk for the year 1931 has netted the producers considerably more money than the producers in some of the adjoining territories. During the months of December 1931 and January 1932 our producers received, for their milk, at least one half million dollars more than the producers in the adjoining territories for the same quantity of milk in those territories. In order to continue to receive fair prices for milk we will have to have the support of all of our member associations and our distributors will have to be on the same footing as it was then or in other words we will have to continue to cooperate with all parties if we are going to maintain our market and pay as high a price as is paid to producers in other territories and still have the consumers getting as low a retail price as any other city. I am pleading with you to continue to curtail your production if possible and to consume as much milk and butter, on the farms, as you can under present circumstances and also to eliminate your boarder cows, if you possibly can do so and let us continue to have your cooperation one hundred per cent at all times.

Butter

The price of butter has gradually moved upward, opening the month at 22 cents, (92 score New York) and declining practically to 21¼ the low point, at the close of the first week. After which there was a gradual upturn, reaching 23¼ cents toward the close of the month.

Butter production was reported by the larger manufacturing groups has been more or less irregular. In the United States for January, estimates of creamery butter production have been placed at 119,323,900 pounds as compared with 116,110,000 one year ago. This represents an increase of 2.76 per cent as compared with a year ago, but a decrease of 1.43% for month of December. Judging from the information available, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept of Agriculture, production has been about on a par with January. Dealers reports regarding size of shipments from their regular factories vary, with some showing slight increases, some about stationary, with others showing slight decreases. Reports of a decline in flow of milk due to light feeding, because of the low prices attained for butterfat are common. but this, as a measure, is offset by the increase in the number of fresh cows.

The average price of 92 score solid packed butter, New York City, upon which the surplus price for milk in the Inter-State territory was computed was $.2241 cents per pound.

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for February, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating ers, for that month.
For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be ed at basic prices.
Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic amount will be paid for at the averd score butter price, New York City for the month.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers ll as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk eased from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk eased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk eased from other producers at prices listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
February, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test	Feb. 1-15 Basic Price		Feb. 16-29 Basic Price	
Per Cent.	Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.	Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$2.51	.5.4	$2.14	4.6
3.05	2.53	5.45	2.16	4.7
3.1	2.55	5.5	2.18	4.7
3.15	2.57	5.55	2.20	4.75
3.2	2.59	5.55	2.22	4.75
3.25	2.61	5.6	2.24	4.8
3.3	2.63	5.65	2.26	4.85
3.35	2.65	5.7	2.28	4.9
3.4	2.67	5.75	2.30	4.95
3.45	2.69	5.8	2.32	5.
3.5	2.71	5.85	2.34	5.05
3.55	2.73	5.85	2.36	5.05
3.6	2.75	5.9	2.38	5.1
3.65	2.77	5.95	2.40	5.15
3.7	2.79	6.	2.42	5.2
3.75	2.81	6.05	2.44	5.25
3.8	2.83	6.1	2.46	5.3
3.85	2.85	6.15	2.48	5.35
3.9	2.87	6.15	2.50	5.4
3.95	2.89	6.2	2.52	5.4
4.	2.91	6.25	2.54	5.45
4.05	2.93	6.3	2.56	5.5
4.1	2.95	6.35	2.58	5.55
4.15	2.97	6.4	2.60	5.6
4.2	2.99	6.45	2.62	5.65
4.25	3.01	6.45	2.64	5.7
4.3	3.03	6.5	2.66	5.7
4.35	3.05	6.55	2.68	5.75
4.4	3.07	6.6	2.70	5.8
4.45	3.09	6.65	2.72	5.85
4.5	3.11	6.7	2.74	5.9
4.55	3.13	6.75	2.76	5.95
4.6	3.15	6.75	2.78	6.
4.65	3.17	6.8	2.80	6.
4.7	3.19	6.85	2.82	6.05
4.75	3.21	6.9	2.84	6.1
4.8	3.23	6.95	2.86	6.15
4.85	3.25	7.	2.88	6.2
4.9	3.27	7.05	2.90	6.25
4.95	3.29	7.1	2.92	6.3
5.	3.31	7.15	2.94	6.3

FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test	Feb. 1-15		Feb. 15-29	
Per Cent.	Per 100Lbs.	Per Qt.	Per 100Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.	$1.02	2.2	$1.00	2.15
3.05	1.04	2.25	1.02	2.2
3.1	1.06	2.3	1.04	2.25
3.15	1.08	2.3	1.06	2.3
3.2	1.10	2.35	1.08	2.3
3.25	1.12	2.4	1.10	2.35
3.3	1.14	2.45	1.12	2.4
3.35	1.16	2.5	1.14	2.45
3.4	1.18	2.55	1.16	2.5
3.45	1.20	2.6	1.18	2.55
3.5	1.22	2.6	1.20	2.6
3.55	1.24	2.65	1.22	2.6
3.6	1.26	2.7	1.24	2.65
3.65	1.28	2.75	1.26	2.7
3.7	1.30	2.8	1.28	2.75
3.75	1.32	2.85	1.30	2.8
3.8	1.34	2.9	1.32	2.85
3.85	1.36	2.9	1.34	2.9
3.9	1.38	2.95	1.36	2.9
3.95	1.40	3	1.38	2.95
4.	1.42	3.05	1.40	3
4.05	1.44	3.1	1.42	3.05
4.1	1.46	3.15	1.44	3.1
4.15	1.48	3.2	1.46	3.15
4.2	1.50	3.2	1.48	3.2
4.25	1.52	3.25	1.50	3.2
4.3	1.54	3.3	1.52	3.25
4.35	1.56	3.35	1.54	3.3
4.4	1.58	3.4	1.56	3.35
4.45	1.60	3.45	1.58	3.4
4.5	1.62	3.5	1.60	3.4
4.55	1.64	3.5	1.62	3.5
4.6	1.66	3.55	1.64	3.5
4.65	1.68	3.6	1.66	3.55
4.7	1.70	3.65	1.68	3.6
4.75	1.72	3.7	1.70	3.65
4.8	1.74	3.75	1.72	3.7
4.85	1.76	3.8	1.74	3.75
4.9	1.78	3.8	1.76	3.8
4.95	1.80	3.85	1.78	3.8
5.	1.82	3.9	1.80	3.85

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class I	Class II
1930		
April	1.51	——
May	1.39	——
June	1.29	——
July	1.36	——
August	1.51	——
September	1.88	——
October	1.89	——
November	1.74	——
December	1.40	——
1931		
January	1.11	——
February	1.11	——
March	1.13	——
April	1.01	——
May	.92	——
June	.90	——
July	.97	——
August	1.08	——
September	1.23	——
October	1.35	——
November	1.20	——
December	1.20	——
1932		
January	0.96	——
February	0.87	——

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
Febryary, 1932

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk Feb. 1-15	Feb. 16-29
1 to 10 inc.	.268	$2.01	$1.71
11 to 20 "	.283	1.99	1.70
21 to 30 "	.303	1.97	1.68
31 to 40 "	.313	1.96	1.67
41 to 50 "	.333	1.94	1.65
51 to 60 "	.343	1.93	1.64
61 to 70 "	.364	1.91	1.62
71 to 80 "	.374	1.90	1.61
81 to 90 "	.389	1.89	1.59
91 to 100 "	.399	1.88	1.58
101 to 110 "	.414	1.86	1.57
111 to 120 "	.424	1.85	1.56
121 to 130 "	.434	1.84	1.55
131 to 140 "	.450	1.83	1.53
141 to 150 "	.460	1.82	1.52
151 to 160 "	.475	1.80	1.51
161 to 170 "	.480	1.80	1.50
171 to 180 "	.490	1.79	1.49
181 to 190 "	.505	1.77	1.48
191 to 200 "	.510	1.77	1.47
201 to 210 "	.520	1.76	1.46
211 to 220 "	.525	1.74	1.45
221 to 230 "	.540	1.74	1.44
231 to 240 "	.550	1.73	1.43
241 to 250 "	.556	1.72	1.42
251 to 260 "	.566	1.71	1.41
261 to 270 "	.576	1.70	1.40
271 to 280 "	.581	1.70	1.40
281 to 290 "	.596	1.68	1.38
291 to 300 "	.600	1.68	

FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class I

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.	$0.47
3.05	0.49
3.1	0.51
3.15	0.53
3.2	0.55
3.25	0.57
3.3	0.59
3.35	0.61
3.4	0.63
3.45	0.65
3.5	0.67
3.55	0.69
3.6	0.71
3.65	0.73
3.7	0.75
3.75	0.77
3.8	0.79
3.85	0.81
3.9	0.83
3.95	0.85
4.	0.87
4.05	0.89
4.1	0.91
4.15	0.93
4.2	0.95
4.25	0.97
4.3	0.99
4.35	1.01
4.4	1.03
4.45	1.05
4.5	1.07
4.55	1.09
4.6	1.11
4.65	1.13
4.7	1.15
4.75	1.17
4.8	1.19
4.95	1.21
4.9	1.23
4.95	1.25
5.	1.27

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE E OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

		F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929		3.29	7.1	2.71
July		3.29	7.1	2.71
August		3.54	7.6	2.96
September		3.54	7.6	2.96
October		3.54	7.6	2.96
November		3.44	7.4	2.87
December				
1930		3.29	7.1	2.71
January		3.29	7.1	2.71
February		3.29	7.1	2.71
March		3.29	7.1	2.71
April		3.29	7.1	2.71
May		3.29	7.1	2.71
June		3.29	7.1	2.71
July		3.29	7.1	2.71
August		3.29	7.1	2.71
September		3.29	7.1	2.71
October		3.29	7.1	2.71
November		3.29	7.1	2.71
December	1-15	(3.29	7.1	2.71
	16-31	(2.89	6.2	2.31
1931				
January		2.89	6.2	2.31
February		2.89	6.2	2.31
March		2.89	6.2	2.31
April		2.89	6.2	2.31
May		2.89	6.2	2.31
June		2.89	6.2	2.31
July		2.89	6.2	2.31
August		2.89	6.2	2.31
September		2.56	5.5	1.98
October		2.56	5.5	1.98
November		2.56	5.5	1.98
December		2.56	5.5	1.98
1932				
January		2.51	5.4	1.93
February	1-15	(2.51	5.4	1.93
	16-29	(2.14	4.6	1.64

Feb. 1932, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3 50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I. butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Tab.e I —Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery Per Cent	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs. Feb. 1-15	Feb. 16-29
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	$2.71	$2.29
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.71	2.34
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.71	2.34
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.71	
Brueninger-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.71	2.34
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	2.71	2.34
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.62	2.25
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	2.41	2.04
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00		
Wilmington, Del.		3.70	2.14	1.85
Receiving Stations	41- 50	3.70	1.90	1.60
Anselma, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.16	1.87
Bedford, Pa.	31- 40	4.00	2.14	1.85
Bridgeton, N. J.	41- 50	3.70	1.90	1.60
Byers, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.07	1.78
Corryville, Pa.	51- 60	3.70	1.96	1.66
Coshen, Pa.*	201-210	3.70	2.13	1.84
Huntingdon, Pa.	51- 60	3.70	2.14	1.85
Kelton, Pa.	41- 50	4.00	2.14	1.85
Kimberton, Pa.	41- 50	3 70	1.97	1.68
Landenberg, Pa.	181-190	3 70	2.03	1.73
Mercersburg, Pa.	131-140	3.70	2.13	1.84
Nassau, Del.	51- 60	3.70	2.13	1.84
Oxford, Pa.	51- 60	4.00	2.13	1.84
Red Hill, Pa.	51- 60	4 00	2.16	1.87
Ringoes, N. J.	31- 40	3.70	1.97	1.68
Rushland, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.94	1.64
Waynesboro, Pa.	221- 230	3.70	2.16	1.87
Williamsburg, Pa.	31- 40	3.70	2.14	1.85
Yerkes, Pa.	41- 50			
Zieglerville, Pa.		4.00	1.22	1.20
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	A	0.67	0.67
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.			

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 6 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II —Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50% If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk. Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note I for definition of each class of bacteria requirement) I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.73	.58	.58	.48	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.76	.61	.61	.51	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.79	.64	.64	.54	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.82	.67	.67	.57	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.25	.45	.30	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.30	.48	.32	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.35	.51	.34	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.40	.54	.36	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.45	.57	.38	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.50	.60	.40	1.04	.89	.89	.79	.42
4.55	.64	.42	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.44
4.60	.68	.44	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.46
4.65	.72	.46	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.48
4.70	.76	.48	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	.50
4.75	.80	.50	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.52
4.80	.84	.52	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.54
4.85	.88	.54	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
4.90	.92	.56	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
4.95	.96	.58	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.00	1.00	.60	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
.05	1.04	.62	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.10	1.08	.64	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.15	1.12	.66	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.20	1.16	.68	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.25	1.20	.70	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.30	1.24	.72	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.35	1.28	.74	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.40	1.32	.76	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.45	1.36	.78	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.50	1.40	.80	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.55	1.44	.82	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.60	1.48	.84	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.65	1.52	.86	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.70	1.56	.88	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.75	1.60	.90	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.80	1.64	.92	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.85	1.68	.94	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
5.90	1.72	.96	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
5.95	1.76	.98	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00
6.00	1.80	1.00					

NOTE (1) **Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V**

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, qualifying in addition to the above mentioned, one of these three months be July or August. Producers in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000.

CLASS I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS II—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.
(2) at receiving statinn delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1931 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET

CLASS III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

CLASS IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN FEBRUARY

CLASS V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements are not met.
(1) at terminal market delivery points is 50,001 or over.
(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met.

Class I and II milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II.

The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are the requirements of your individual buyer.

These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, IV, V

Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October

**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

He Whose Task Is Planting Seed

By Ethel Romig Fuller

He whose task is planting seed
Is the privileged indeed—
His the joy of plowing under
Each mistake and last year's blunder;
His the breathless thrill of waiting
For the dreams he's cultivating. . . .
The satisfying sense of growing
To fulfillment what he's sowing.
In proportion as he gives
Of love and labor, so he lives;
So he brings his harvests in
To mow, to granary, to bin—
He whose task is planting seed
Is the privileged indeed.

Why Seeds Fail to Grow

By Jane Leslie Kift*

Most failures in starting seeds in the house, and I might add in the open as well, are due to covering them with too deep a layer of soil after sowing. In many instances merely pressing the seeds into the soil with the bottom of a tumbler is all that is necessary. Press gently, but do not pack the soil. It is very important to have your soil in a condition to work nicely.

Very wet soil is to be avoided, for it packs hard, and when it dries it bakes and the tender shoots cannot get through.

Growing seeds in the house is extremely interesting work, but to be successful it needs constant care and attention. Inexperienced persons frequently lose their seeds from damping. This condition is the result of keeping the soil too damp and also from having the seeds sown too thickly.

In the beginning it is well to place a newspaper over the young seedlings and water over the paper. The water will gradually filter through the newspaper and prevent the life being dashed out of the young seeds by the forceful stream of water from even the finest nozzle of the watering can.

All annuals can be propagated from seed. The seed boxes take up so little room that it is a pity more gardeners do not attempt to sow more seeds this way, for by so doing the blossoming season is hastened at least ten days and sometimes two or three weeks. *Public Ledger.

Your Shopping Service

"L. E. D."

1—An absolutely transparent, neatly bound, glassine book cover is just the thing to slip that borrowed book into. When you've finished reading—take the book out of the cover and return it as fresh as the day you borrowed it. These covers are not only good looking but are durable and practical as well. Twenty-five cents is the price of one.

2—Cookies can be made as quickly as you can say "Jack Robinson" with a rotary cookie cutter. You simply roll out your dough as usual, flour the cutter, and roll it over the dough. Cookie shapes will automatically appear ready for baking. These rustproof cutters are selling for fifteen cents each.

3—It's just like stepping into summer to enter a room gay with growing plants in brightly colored pots. An iron bracket with a bright red or orange pot, placed in the dining room, living room, kitchen or sun parlor, will add a bright touch to an otherwise dull corner. The bracket and flower pot complete are twenty-five cents.

(Orders for the articles described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be secured.)

What Do the Neighbors Say?

Some Thoughts on Improving the Appearance Of Our Farms

March is the month on the farm calendar for looking critically around the farm home to consider what you can do to add to its appearance. Look at everything with the critical eyes of a stranger.

Suddenly you will see the hinge off of a gate. A fallen limb under one of the trees. The driveway entrance with winter ruts which need filling, and perhaps leveling with ashes.

More than that, you still being a

Picture how bare this entrance would be without its attractive planting. Home of the A. J. Poorbaughs, York, Pa.

stranger, may have to say to yourself, "Yes, the house and the other buildings are nice enough, but it just doesn't look like an attractive farm home." But you can't quite decide why.

Nine times out of ten, on our farms, we forget the value of having planting around the home and if possible even around the barn as well. We admire some of the homes we know of in town, and think perhaps a bit enviously that of course "being in town they can have it like that."

The truth of the matter lies in the fact that it isn't necessarily the amount of money that matters. It's whether or not one cares enough to take the time and the hard work to make it the way you want it to be.

There is probably no one other thing which makes so much difference in the

The value of this entire farm has been improved by the planting around the barn. Property of the J. Raymond Arnolds, Hellam, York County, Pa.

impression gained from a farm home as in its having shrubbery. Someone will at once rise up to say, "Ah, yes, but shrubbery costs money and we haven't any money." One of the farms pointed out by its own neighborhood on the eastern shore of Maryland as being one of the most attractive in that entire section is one which has been beautifully planted in native evergreens, transplanted from near-by woods.

Cedars and pines line the driveway. More pines are grouped about the side of the barn. Laurel, which is so hardy and grows so readily, has been banked about the base of the home. And none of it has cost a cent Yet many of the neighbors look probably wistfully at "the Williams' beautiful farm", not realizing that their own could be made equally attractive.

Shrubbery, particularly evergreens, should be transplanted just as early in the spring as the ground can be dug. If the horses and the men are out in the fields ploughing, interest the children in your plans and gather them together after school. You and they can do much. If you are working alone be content with transplanting the smaller trees and shrubbery. They will soon grow larger.

In your expedition into the woods for shrubbery, take with you a number of coarse sacks, which have been ripped open. These you will need to wrap around the newly dug roots as it is most important that as much dirt as possible be moved with the shrub. Use care that no main roots are cut.

It is wise to have the holes ready before the shrubbery is dug. Plenty of manure may be used, mixed with dirt. No full

A sash-house is a money-making source for Mrs. George Hutchinson, Robbinsville, Pa. She raises vegetables and flower plants not only for their own use, but sells to neighboring farms.

strength manure should be allowed to come into contact with roots.

In arranging your planting, try to mass groups together rather than scattering. Several groups of three or five plants together are more effective used in this way than in being placed in a row.

If you have a front lawn, keep the center of it open, and place the shrubbery around the sides. It spoils the effect to have stiff beds scattered here and there over the lawn space

For your annual and perennial flowers,

The Hutchinson's sash-house was built from old hot bed frames, and in early spring is heated by brooder stoves.

which of course you want, plan a few separate beds at the side or have a separate small flower garden for these.

Now is the time to lay your plans and begin the work.

This is the month we think especially about beautifying the surroundings of the farm home. Our motto might be, "It's not money but care that counts." Turn your caring into planning, and the planning into action. Read the account on this page of how one family in Maryland improved the appearance of their farm home surroundings.

"Window Shopping"

New Ideas for Remodiling Old Clothes

Scarfs

Scarfs on dresses are tied or draped in unusual ways to change the entire appearance. On one particular dress the scarf was looped close to the neck and buttoned on the belt in two vest-like points. This same scarf could be draped loosely down the front of the dress.

Necklines

Are important because they are high with a flattering—but not choked—look.

Shoulders

The broad shoulder look is emphasized as much as possible. This is done by the use of balloon or leg-o'-mutton sleeves or epaulets.

Waistlines

Seem to be creeping higher,—in many cases high above the hip bone. This high line is often created by a sash sewed high in the front and wrapped around the normal waistline. This high line is frequently seen in suits.

Skirt Lengths

Suits are 13 or 14 inches from the floor and silk afternoon dresses an inch or two longer.

Your Garden and Mine

Do not prune lilac, spirea or forsythia bushes until after they have finished flowering, for their flower buds are formed on last autumn's growth.

Water—in which empty egg shells have been added to soak—makes an exceptionally good solution with which to water potted plants. A half dozen egg shells to a quart jar of water are sufficient. The jar can be refilled two or three times before the shells are thrown away.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Emergency Chicken A la King

Add to any good recipe for chicken a la king, one dozen chopped hard-boiled eggs to each chicken called for in recipe. Serve as usual. This stretches out the chicken if guests arrive unexpectedly for dinner.

Mrs. F. M. Twining,
Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

Old-Fashioned Sugar Cakes

1 lb. sugar — 1 scant c. lard
3 eggs — 1 c. thick milk
1 tsp. soda

Mix and bake as for any other cookies.

Mrs. Eli J. Kaufman,
"Brookhill Orchards", York, Pa.

How Do You Treat Your Feet?

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS

A group were having luncheon together and while waiting for the last comer to arrive the joker of the group remarked, "Oh just wait until she gets here and the first remark will be, 'Oh, my feet hurt'." A few minutes later, true enough when the girl arrived before even greetings, we heard her say, "Oh my, how my feet hurt."

Recently, when Dr. Caroline Hedger, talked to our "Inter-State" women, she said, "Your feet deserve better than you are giving them. If you could see the poor, crippled, deformed, pinched feet that come into my office hobbling with corns, bunions, callouses, ask yourself why? You know Nature never started you out with feet like that. In the beginning they were straight, soft and normal. What have you done to them? They have surely been abused."

Turning to the newspapers we read, "Feet affect faces; feet are tremendously important to beauty in ways that few women think about. You cannot be poised and pleasant and pretty if your feet hurt."

Let us study this small, important member for a few minutes. You will need to let your imagination work full time as we open the door and look. The foundation is 26 small bones (52 bones in both feet). They are bound together by small flesh bands, crossed and criss-crossed, known as tendons, ligaments and muscles. Even this is not all for there are buffers, and shock-absorbers, a plumbing system with many pipes to carry blood, a telegraph system with many nerves as wires, an automatic oiling system and even ball-bearings, yes, and two little bones no larger than peas which bear the weight of the whole body at a certain point when walking.

As this imaginary foot-door closes we still sit thinking, trying to get the full meaning of what we have just seen; that this small machine carries the weight of the whole body; that the cushion under the thick cushion of fat under the heel saves shock to the spine and brain; the arch so marvelous that engineers and bridge-makers have spent time studying them with all their complexity, hoping for help and enlightenment in swinging great bridge arches. Wonderful—yes—but just then a pain, like a toothache, reminds me of my bunion and I say "Yes, wonderful, but my tired, hurting feet after all."

So again we are reminded that we need education on foot health and to this end we are having Nation-Wide Foot Health Week, sponsored by the organization of chiropodists. The next one is April 17th to 23rd, 1932, and if we can be taught the care that will bring some degree of comfort for the many who are suffering the world will be more rosy.

"Flat foot is too common to be ignored in children Heredity is an important factor in producing it. It is handed down most frequently by the father's side. Prevention comes first, so have the child's foot examined at birth, at six months, at one year, at two years, three years, four years and at adolescence. Shoes made to order are rarely needed. A well fitted laced shoe, not half a shoe is called for. Exercises are of the greatest importance and made a game will become a pleasure."

"The short vamp is by far the greatest implement of torture ever invented. It affects so many people; crowding nineteen of the smallest bones in the foot, causing a faulty gait, a faulty posture, and cutting off a good supply of blood lymph and nerves from the front of the foot."

The high heel comes in for the next greatest amount of damage inasmuch as it distorts the whole human body. The abdomen or knees must compensate for the throwing of the body out-of-balance. The slogan, "Walk for Health" is good.

The fitting of shoes is of the greatest importance. In a series of studies made at the Iowa State College, it was found that out of the 311 girls in the experiment, 80 were wearing shoes that had been purchased without fitting.

The "last" suited to your particular foot may not be in every store, but with a little trouble you can be fitted if your shoe man knows his job and his lasts." Be sure they are long enough. When the weight of the body comes on the foot it lengthens and widens from one half to one inch. Often the stockings are too short and may do as much damage as a short shoe. In the survey made by the Iowa State College, out of 30 makes of shoes tried, only 8 gave satisfaction in every way. The following standards for shoes were suggested by several foot specialists working with this college:

1—The sole of the shoe should be the shape of the foot in weight bearing and not wider or narrower than the sole of the foot. It should be sufficiently thick to protect the foot from calluses.

2—The toe of the shoe should be from ¾ to 1 inch longer than the toe of the foot. It should not swing in on the outside edge too soon, as this line may cause corns on the fourth and fifth toes.

3—The heel should not be more than ¾ inch in height.

4—One should choose laced oxfords of the type that does not have seams over the bunion joint.

5—The true health shoe should have a flexible shank and should be worn by a healthy foot. Arches that have been injured need support and the correct shoe should be modified to fit the case. Such a shoe should be called an adjusted or a corrective shoe rather than a health shoe.

6—The upper leather should be soft, such as a vici kid, kangola or a light calfskin The sole leather should bend freely at the ball of the foot.

7—The lining should be free from wrinkles and irregular seams

8—The toe of the shoe should be wide enough to admit the toes of a normal foot without forcing them out of position.

"Everyone who has the proper regard for his health visits the doctor and dentist at least once a year. How important it is then to visit the chiropodist regularly, for unlike teeth, feet cannot be replaced. There is no substitute for foot comfort."

When weather does not permit outdoor play, dress the child warmly and let him play in a room with all the windows open.

Save soap scraps and put them through the meat grinder for soap flakes, or add a little water and melt them on the stove for soap jelly.

When making apple pie for the grown-ups of the family, put some of the peeled-sliced apples in individual baking dishes and make baked apple sauce for the child, ren.

Emergency Nutrition*

HENRY C. SHERMAN, Columbia University

With needs so urgent, with so many people so near our doors suffering so severely, it is a time for those who have to really share their means with those who have not. Perfunctory giving is better than none; but not sufficient. There is need for perfunctory giving to rise to the plane of generosity, and for those who have already learned to give generously to raise their giving now, during this emergency, into the realm of sacrifice. A little temporary sacrifice on the part of the more fortunate now can well make the difference between a life-time weakness and misery and a lifetime of usefulness and self-respecting Americanism for many a child.

Adequate relief and reasonable security will not be permanently denied. People will give as they come to realize the real need.

Meantime, what is the relief worker to advise, or the intelligent but destitute mother to do, in such times and places as there simply is not money at hand to feed a child according to even the more economical of adequate standards?

When and while standards can not be maintained, where and how can retrenchment be made in the feeding of the child with least danger of inflicting a lasting injury?

Monotony in Diet Not Harmful

The guiding principle should, I think, be to provide those nutritional essentials of which a shortage tends to permanent injury, and to do this (while necessary) even at the cost of a sacrifice of other features of the dietary which are normally desirable, but not absolutely essential. During the acute emergency, all available sources of economical food should be utilized but money need not be spent in diversifying the diet merely for the sake of variety. Let no one be misled by the extravagant phrase "deadly monotony." No deaths are ever caused by monotony of diet if the diet, however simple and cheap, provides the actually necessary nutrients; while shortages of these nutrients do cause all too many deaths, if not directly then by lowering the resistance to disease.

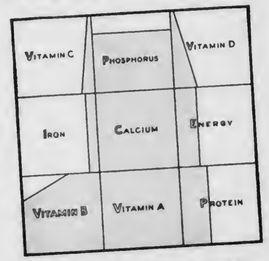
The food problem of the unemployment emergency presents itself primarily in the form of the question—What best to do with an inadequate amount of money?

The Less Money, the More Milk

Miss Gillett tells me that her experience indicates that approximate division of the food money into fifths works well at fairly comfortable levels of expenditure, but that in the food budget of the typical low-income family it is necessary to use more than one-fifth, often one-third of the food money, for milk in order to provide the amount of milk that the children of such a family actually need.

When shortage of money forces expenditure for food to an abnormally low level, more than one-fifth (perhaps one-third) should therefore be spent for milk in some form; and the suggestion of one-fifth for fruit and vegetables should if possible be maintained, but with selection probably limited to the cheaper sorts so as to get the most food value for the money; at least one-fifth (of the reduced expenditure) may well go for breadstuffs and cheap forms of cereal since a penny spent here will go farthest to meet the actual pangs of hunger; the greater part of the retrenchment should fall upon the other two-fifths of the above grouping. One can forego flesh, fish and fowl, and sweets, and most of the sweetened and shortened products of the bakery, and most of the miscellaneous foods bought in the grocery if one gets enough of milk in some form and of some fruit or vegetable to provide the absolutely essential mineral elements and vitamins, and if to these foods enough breadstuffs be added to prevent actual weakness from hunger. Almost always the other foods are less economical in meeting these absolute nutritional needs.

Thus, if forced below reasonable standards to bare essentials, we may, in the light of our present knowledge of nutrition, most wisely meet the emergency by concentrating our attention upon efforts to provide these three essential groups of foods: (1) milk and its products, (2) fruit and vegetables, (3) bread and other cheap sources of calories.



This is what Milk supplys towards Your Total Daily Food Needs

If there are times and places of such dire destitution that sacrifices must be made even among the three bare essentials of bread, milk and some fruit and vegetable, each in the cheapest available form, what then?

Shall obvious hunger and a starved appearance lead to the crowding out of milk by bread because a penny spent for bread goes farther to still the pangs of hunger? To go too far in this direction is to incur the even greater tragedy of the lifelong injuries which result from the "hidden hunger" of the mineral and vitamin deficiencies. "Milk builds bone and muscle better than any other food." And more than this, milk is both the cheapest and the surest protection from the nutritional deficiencies which open the way to disease and lifelong injuries to health, happiness, and working efficiency.

"The dietary should be built around bread and milk." The lower the level of expenditure, the more one must forego other foods and concentrate effort upon providing these two, supplemented by a little of an inexpensive fruit or vegetable.

This is the teaching of our present knowledge of nutrition reduced to its barest terms for the meeting of a real emergency—an emergency such as we must believe and resolve shall not last long nor recur often—but during which there may be need for a time and in some places, to face frankliy the fact that reasonable standards are temporarily out of reach and that while the tragedy lasts one must guide, with what wisdom one may, the expenditure of inadequate funds for food in such ways that the children affected may be brought through without life-long injuries so that even if body weights are subnormal for a time there may still be a basis of sound bone and lean tissue to permit of complete nutritional rehabilitation with the coming of better days.

*Extracts reprinted from Child Health Bulletin

Shine on woolen materials is caused by grease and wearing off of the nap. To remove this shine, sponge the material with warm water containing a little ammonia and press the garment lightly.

Survey Reveals Extent of Farm Mortgage Debt

A survey of 17,000 representative farms throughout the country reveals that 38 per cent of the mortgaged farms were mortgaged for more than half their value, as of January 1, 1931, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. More than half of all farms, however, are free of mortgage debt.

Sixty-four per cent of all farms were free of mortgage debt in 1928, according to the bureau's estimates. Although definite figures for all farms are not yet available for later years, relatively fewer farms are free of debt now than four years ago. In this connection, it is pointed out, the Bureau of the Census reports that 58 per cent of the farms operated by their owners in 1930 were free of mortgage debt, compared with nearly 63 per cent in 1920.

Twenty-five per cent of the mortgaged farms in 1931 were mortgaged up to 25 per cent of their value; 37.3 per cent were mortgaged for between 25 and 50 per cent of their value; 22 per cent were mortgaged for between 50 and 75 per cent of their value; 10 per cent between 75 and 100 per cent of their value; and 5 per cent were mortgaged for more than 100 per cent of their value.

The number of farms with high debt ratios, in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics survey, reached the largest proportion in the West North Central group of States, where 7.6 per cent of the mortgaged farms reported debt in excess of the farm value, on January 1, 1931; 21.8 per cent in excess of 75 per cent of the value, and 45.3 per cent in excess of one-half the value.

The most favorable mortgage debt situation was in the New England States, where more than 80 per cent of the mortgaged farms covered by the survey were mortgaged for less than 50 per cent of their value.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated

Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 21,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Slightly Annoyed

"I've just shot a dog.I'

"Was he mad?"

"Well, he wasn't much pleased."—DENISON FLAMINGO.

Need For Farmers Cooperation in New England

(Continued from page 1)

resulted from a combination of factors. First, there is a general trend toward lower prices in all realms of human endeavor. Milk is no exception to the economic law. Then again, during the past year the dairy industry found itself at a peak of cow population. That is, there were more dairy cattle, not only in New England, but in the entire country, than were needed to produce the required volume of milk and milk products.

The result could be but one thing—a great surplus of milk, with distant milk and cream striving to compete in our local markets with local milk. This condition was immediately responsible for falling prices, not only for fluid milk, but for butter, cream, cheese, and other manufactured products.

* * *

This condition has been accentuated and prices forced down to an abnormally low level through the failure of dairy farmers in New England to cooperate efficiently in the merchandising of their milk, with the result that there has been a tendency on the part of certain milk marketing interests to sell their milk at cut prices, or a price lower than the standard going price for New England. In every case where this has been done it has disorganized the market.

The continual conflict of various marketing agencies in an effort to get business has resulted in a constantly decreasing price, until today we find the New England householder purchasing his milk at a price substantially below that necessary for a livelihood to dairy farmers. The result is economic instability and threatened collapse of the dairy industry.

I do not believe that in the long run the present low price of milk really will benefit the consumer, because it will result in material reduction in the volume of New England produced milk. If, as time goes on, we have to bring in supply this lack, the consumer must then be content with a poorer quality product, not so thoroughly inspected, or not inspected at all, and for which he will ultimately pay a higher price. The consumers' attitude toward the present milk situation should be one of willingness to pay a reasonable price for safe, clean, wholesome quart of milk; that is, a price which will insure a living wage to the dairy farmers of New England, and will insure sufficient incentive to maintain a substantial and necessary dairy industry right here in our midst. I have never found consumers taking a position contrary to this.

Looking to the permanent solution of the situation, all New England milk producing agencies are being organized in one New England-wide milk cooperative marketing organization, known as the New England Dairies, Inc. It will be some time before this organization can be permanently completed and put in effective operation. Such permanent New England-wide organizations will make it possible to market New England produced milk to New England consumers in an orderly, systematic manner, and will prevent the disturbing elements in the market which are now so apparent.

(U. S. DAILY.)

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Oxford Cow Testing Association

The Oxford Cow Testing Association, Philip Harris, tester, Jos. G. Oberle, county agent, finished its fourth year January 1st, 1932, with 19 whole year members and 3 part year members. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 636. The records of the whole year numbers were as follows:

Average number of cows in the Association	418.00
Av. per cow: lbs. milk	6830
lbs. butterfat	298.4
percentage of butterfat	4.4
value of product	221.04
cost of roughage, including pasture	44. 9
cost of grain	37.69
total cost of feed	82.58
value of product above feed cost	138.46
returns for $1 expended for feed	2.68
feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.21
feed cost per lb. fat	.28

The results in the Association for four years are as follows:

Year	Av. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1930	337.22	6,709	309.8
1931	418.00	6,830	298.4

Individual Herd Records

Seven (7) herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lbs. of butterfat.

Montgomery County Association

The Montgomery County Cow Testing Association No. 2, David H. Magill, tester, R. C. Waltz, county agent, finished its fourth year December 31st, 1931. The association had 23 whole year and 3 part year members.

The results for the four years testing are as follows:

Year	Av. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1928	412.24	7157	282.9
1929	355.71	6931	288.3
1930	395 30	7239	301.9
1931	424 79	7181	297.5

The results for the whole year members are as follows

Total average number of cows in the association	424.79
Av. per cow: lbs. of milk	7181
lbs. of butterfat	297 5
percentage of butterfat	4 1
value of product	$280.94
cost of roughage including pasture	56.54
cost of grain	39.83
total cost of feed	96.37
value of product above feed cost	184.57
returns for $1 expended for feed	2 92
feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk	1. 55
feed cost per pound of butterfat	.32

Individual Herd Records

Eleven herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lbs. of butterfat

Individual Cow Records

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These are grouped as follows:

Group 1—	Between 500-600 lbs. of butterfat	4 cows
" 2—	" 400-500 " " "	31 "
" 3—	" 300-400 " " "	130 "
	Total	165 "

Northern Cow Testing Association—York County, Pa.

The Northern York County Cow Testing Association, Wm. F. Schaefer, Jr., tester; George C. Weber, county agent, completed its fifth year on December 31st, 1931, with 20 whole year members. There were 495 cows in the association all or part of the year. There were 4 bi-monthly members in the association but they are not included in this record. Seventy-five unprofitable cows were sold out of the association during the year.

The results for the five years are as follows:

Year	Av. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1927	216 57	7493	310.3
1928	303.66	7453	317.3
1929	312.36	7696	318.2
1930	356.72	7577	321.1
1931	352 56	7431	305.1

The results for members are as follows:

Total average number of cows	352.56
Av. per cow: milk	7431
Pounds butterfat	305.1
Percentage butterfat	4.1
Value of product	217.90
Cost of pasture	12.38
Cost of roughage	37.62
Cost of grain	35.24
Total cost of feed	85.24
Value of product above feed cost	132.66
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.56
Feed cost per cwt. milk	1.15
Feed cost per pound fat	.28

Non-Wrap Feature In Manure Spreaders

How often have we had to stop our manure spreader to clear away the accumulation of matted binder twine, that gathers and accumulates on the various parts of the mechanism and frequently interferes with the satisfactory operation of the machine?

The Non-Wrap Manure Spreader manufactured by the A. B. Farquhar Company, Ltd., York, Pa., has been designed by them to eliminate this difficulty.

In addition to being well designed on the whole, of heavy general structure, carefully protecting its operating mechanical parts, this spreader has one, among other, important features, and that is, the control states, its ability to free the beater of the machine from the usual adhering binder twine that is often in the manure. One thing more than any other that has caused the farmer trouble with his manure spreader is the wrapping of straw, corn stalks, binder twine, etc. around the beaters, frequently making it impossible for the beaters to do their work properly.

The "Non-Wrap" spreader overcomes this difficulty, says the makers, by the use of a patented oscillating tooth bar. The oscillating tooth bars place the shredding teeth in such position, (as the beater revolves) that they break up and shred the manure. By reason of the withdrawing motion of the teeth, the centrifugal force keeps the teeth and bars free from wrapping. In operation, the teeth receive the feeding stream in a position parallel to the stream; lifting for an instant and then tearing apart, shredding and delivering to the distributor. The instant the work of each bar is completed, the speed of the teeth on that bar is retarded, the end of the teeth falling back, and free from any wrappings. The revolving beater heads are secured to the shaft with steel keys and set screws and cannot become loose. The beaters shafts run in self-aligning roller bearings, while the rollers attached to the beater arms run in grease in a dust proof beater head.

There are other important features connected with the construction and operation of this spreader, full details regarding which may be obtained by writing the A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., York, Penna., and asking for a copy of Bulletin No. 930

Dairy Club Boys and Girls Have Good Cows

Thirteen records completed last year by members of the Conestoga 4-H dairy club in Lancaster county averaged 10,382.5 pounds of milk and 352 pounds of butterfat, reports J. F. Keim, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College.

Average receipts from the club cows were $277.67 and the feed cost averaged $106.92 per cow. The original cost of the heifer calves was about $150.00 each and the insurance was $10 an animal, so the return above feed cost in the first year of production covered the initial investment.

Elsie Metzler, of Paradise, made the best record with her cow, 15,175 pounds of milk and 492.4 pounds of butterfat. Charles Syer, of East Earl, had the next highest production from his young cow, 13,535 pounds of milk and 435.2 pounds of butterfat. Only one cow in the club failed to exceed the 300-pound butterfat mark and she produced 299.6 pounds.

United States farm flocks had five per cent fewer hens and pullets on January 1, 1932 than on the same date last year.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Territories

(Continued from page 3)

$1.98 net per hundred pounds, and will apply to 99% of the basic milk sold. The balance of the milk delivered will be sold at 3½ times 92 score butter, flat.

All prices apply on 3.5 milk f.o.b. country plants or platforms within the 70-mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective on sub-stations.

The January manufacturing price is the balance of all the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago, flat, or $0.82 net.

The official government report for 92 score butter for January was $.2333 cents.

Dairymens' League

Quoting from the "Dairymens' League News", official organ of the Dairymens' League Cooperative Association, New York, we note at the gross pool price for January 1932, in the 201-210 mile zone, was $1.485 per hundred and the net pool price, paid to producers, less certificate of indebtedness, and operating charges was $1.43 per hundred pounds.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the February issue of the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", Milwaukee, Wis., official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, issue of February, announces a price of $2.10 per cwt. for fluid milk in February. Reports of various dealers in that section ranging from 60,48 to 42. per cent which were sold for fluid consumption and on which the same base price was paid. Surplus milk received ranged from 32 to 46.49 per cent The price quoted on this was $0.91 cents per cwt. Average prices are quoted at $1.52 to $1 70.

New England Market

Quoting from the "New England Dairyman", Boston, Mass., official organ of the New England Dairymans' Association, we note that "The Boston price for February continues at 5 cents. The supply has shortened somewhat, but in the absence of any assurance that other agencies would bring their price up to any higher level and with the low butter prices no advance by the N. E. M. P. A. could be seriously considered at this time. Completion of the plan to start New England Dairies on a drastic shortening of the milk supply are the only means through which any advance can be expected in the near future."

Baltimore, Md.

From the February 1st issue of the "Maryland Farmer", we note that the price quoted by the Maryland State Dairymens' Association, for the month of January, was 27 cents per gallon, for 4 per cent milk, rated as Class I and 17 cents per gallon for Class II milk.

Some Statistics on the Number of Silos on Dairy Farms

A compilation of the number of silos on farms in the United States, according to A. L. Haecker, Lincoln, Nebraska, on October first, 1931, totalled 483,265. Of this number the state of Wisconsin led with 117,240; Minnesota was second with 51,761; New York had 50,782; Iowa was third with 26,184; Pennsylvania was fifth with 31,640; Michigan was sixth with 30,280; Illinois was seventh with 27,301; Ohio was eighth with 24,482; Indiana, ninth with 16,019 and Kansas tenth, with 15,200 silos. The smallest number of silos in any one state, was Nevada which had but 35.

"I bought my ESCO to cool milk but it has also protected my market . . . .

—my bacteria counts are so low that my milk is always in demand."

—W. B. Peterson, Penna. Dairyman.

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The Electric Milk Cooler

Guard your milk market against all risks. Increase your profits . . . **make more money** by installing an ESCO Milk Cooler.

Then, like Mr. Peterson and thousands of other enthusiastic ESCO users, you will always find a ready market. You can put your milk in the ESCO Milk Cooler, **and forget it.**

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This means a ready market **always,** because quality milk is in constant demand.

An ESCO Electric Dairy Water Heater provides piping hot water in your dairy, right where you need it.

For the sterilization of dairy utensils . . . there is the ESCO Electric Dairy Sterilizer.

ESCO Dairy Water Heaters

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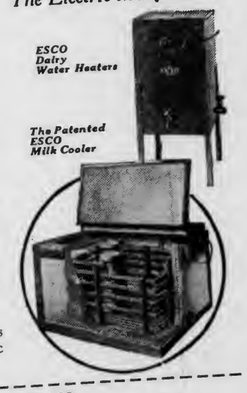

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"The STANDARD of the BETTER DAIRIES"

Wm. H. Danforth of Purina Mills Sees Farm Optimism

There was a stirring note of optimism for the American farmer in the words of Wm. H. Danforth recently, as he assumed the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Purina Mills, after thirty-eight years of service as its President. He will be succeeded as President by his son, Donald Danforth. Mr. Lewis B. Stuart, formerly manager of the Kansas City plant, was elected Treasurer and will be brought into the Executive offices at St. Louis. These changes were made because of the enlarged program of activities in the agricultural field which requires more concentrated effort on the part of the executives of the Purina Mills.

"The American farmer is going through lean years", Chairman Danforth said recently, "but confidence in the farmer is unshaken. What he produces are the very things that are basic, and on which business and the world's commerce is built. Wheat, cotton, corn, beef, pork, milk, eggs and all those other farm products, though at a low price today, are the things that make life and make business. They are coming back to their true value. In all my years of dealing with farm folks I have yet to see during any depression such splendid faith in the future as the farmers now have. Added to this is my positive conviction that business has not lost faith in them in any sense."

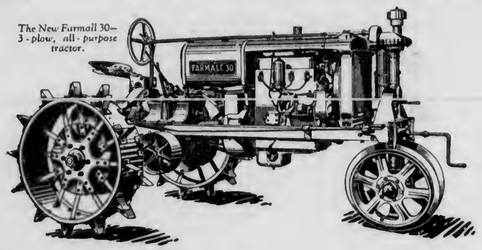
For almost four decades since he founded Purina Mills in 1894, Wm. H. Danforth has been close to the farmer and his problems. He has mixed a lot of living, a lot of hard work and thinking along farmers' lines into those years.

Mr. Danforth will remain active in his company and in those activities which have long been linked with his name such as President of the American Youth Foundation, and the Danforth Foundation, which gives scholarships each year to outstanding junior students in Colleges of Agriculture in the United States and Canada.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of January, 1932:

No. Tests Made	7146
No. Plants Investigated	30
No. Membership Calls	58
No. Calls on Members	523
No. Herd Samples Tested	692
No. New Members Signed	17
No. Cows Signed	132
No. Transfers Made	10
No. Meetings Attended	13
No. Attending Meetings	476



The New Farmall 30—3-plow, all-purpose tractor.

Ready Now—McCormick-Deering Farmall in Two Sizes: 2-Plow and 3-Plow

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER announces a new addition to the Farmall System of Farming — the Farmall 30, which is a new 3-plow model of the original McCormick-Deering Farmall. Its design follows closely the original successful Farmall, which, since its introduction in 1923, has revolutionized power farming. It offers the same wide range of versatility. It has the power to tackle the big jobs and do them easily and quickly. It removes the last obstacle to Farmall ownership on every well-managed farm.

Every power farming requirement is successfully met with one or the other of these two Farmall models. Make your choice according to your needs; the original Farmall pulls a 2-bottom plow and the new Farmall 30 pulls a 3-bottom plow with equal ease. See these two Farmall models at your first opportunity . . . on display at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.

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(Incorporated)

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FARMALL 2-plow and 3-plow Tractors

If It Isn't a McCormick-Deering, It Isn't a **FARMALL**

Special Offering In COWS

Fancy high grade T. B. and blood tested mixed loads of Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein close springers or straight loads of Jerseys for $75 per head delivered.

These cows are from 3 to 6 years old, weigh from 850 to 1100, good producers, good square udders, in fact no blemished ones, and you will get just what you order. List of satisfied customers who have had several loads gladly furnished. Am shipping these cows direct from Missouri on order. Buy them at wholesale prices and you will want more.

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WINDHAM, GREENE CO., N. Y.

A New Safe

COXYCOMBINE CITRATE

Antiseptic

FOR TREATMENT OF
COWS UDDERS AND TEATS
FOR
INFECTIONS AND ULCERATIONS
Send your inquiry to
The Special Products Co. BRISTOL, PA.

On the average, an eight-ton yield of silage to the acre costs about $7.50 a ton; five tons cost $11.00; and eleven tons cost $6.00 a ton.

Milk Production on February 1, 1932 Lowest in Four Years

Milk production per cow on February 1, as reported by crop correspondents, was lower than has been reported for that date in any years since 1928, but the low production appears to have been due in part to the cold wave that was affecting the Central and Southwestern States and parts of the West about the first of the month. There are, however, indications that recent declines in the prices received by farmers for milk are causing them to feed their cows less intensively than usual at this time of the year, particularly in some of the northeastern fluid milk areas where the price of feed is now high compared with the price of milk. Grain feeding is also low in those areas most affected by the 1931 drought.

On February 1, the 22,700 herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.90 pounds of milk per cow per day, compared with the unusually high average of 13.53 on February 1, 1931; 13.09 on February 1, 1930 and an average of 12.34 on February 1 during the previous 5 years.

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and hardy ordinary Alfalfa. Cheapest in years. Our prices especially low. Write for quotations on it and all other field seeds. Above all ask for a free copy of Scott's Seed Guide, which tells "How to Know Good Seed."

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Keystone State First in Ice Cream Making

Pennsylvania is the leading ice cream state in the Union, producing 14 per cent of the total output of "America's favorite dessert", C. D. Dahle, professor of dairy manufacturing at the Pennsylvania State College, says.

In 1930 Pennsylvania produced 36,667,000 gallons of ice cream, 7,304,000 gallons more than New York state, its nearest rival, while the total output of the United States was 345,714,000 gallons. The Keystone figure was more than the entire New England states or the entire Middle Western states produced in that year, explains Professor Dahle.

Philadelphia is considered the ice cream capital of the world. Here are located some of the largest ice cream factories in the world, one plant alone in this city producing more than 20 states. Philadelphia ranks second only to Washington, D. C., in the per capita consumption of ice cream.

While the United States leads the world today in the manufacture and consumption of ice cream, it did not originate the product. In fact, ice cream was known in Europe before 1550, and was introduced in America during the early Colonial period, Professor Dahle relates. It did not become a commercial commodity until 1851 when a Baltimore milk dealer started making ice cream as a means of utilizing surplus milk.

The Pennsylvania State College was the first educational institution in the country to offer instruction in the manufacture of ice cream in 1892. Nine years later Iowa State College followed and today nearly all agricultural colleges offer instruction in ice cream manufacturing, according to Professor Dahle.

Canada is the second most important manufacturing country in the British Empire. The capacity of Canadian industries and the variety of products marketed are such that many classes of goods, formerly imported, are now being manufactured in the Dominion in sufficient volume not only to meet the requirements of the home market, but also for export. Canada now sends manufactured goods to almost every country in the world.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of January, 1932:

No. Inspections Made	2015
	42 plants
Sediment Tests	5101
Meetings	2
Reels Movies	2
Attendance	221
No. Miles Traveled	21,415
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	78½

During the month 81 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—83 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 220.663 farm inspections have been made.

Practice Five Steps

Good seed, thorough preparation of soil at the proper time, rotation of crops, use of lime as needed, and liveral fertilization are five sound practices in growing farm crops.

Live Stock for Sale

Fancy T. B. tested registered and high grade fresh and springer cows in Hostein, Guernsey, Jersey, Milking Shorthorn Ayrshires.

Also 1st and 2nd calf "heifers," bulls all ages, bull and heifer calves. Can furnish any breed of livestock.

Special offering in T. B. and abortion tested Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein springer cows, from 4 to 6 years old. Will deliver these cows in carlots or less for $75 per head. Will ship direct from Missouri on order. These cows are good producers and guaranteed right. Try a load, will innoculate for shipping fever.

Grade fine and coarse wool breeding ewes bred for Spring lambing, also registered Rambouliett, Delaine Merino, and Canadian bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Southdown, Cheroit, Doraet, Suffolk, Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln rams, ewes, ram and ewe lambs, and several loads of Suffolk-Hampshire grade ewes priced low.

Let me know your requirements.

LEWIS H. FURGASON
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PAPER YOUR HOME for 90¢ PER ROOM

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wallpaper for as little as 50 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

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WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Carloads. Pay highest market prices.
FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices
The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

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Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - -	$3.00	$3.50	$4.00
Double rooms - -	4.50	5.00	6.00

LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER $1.00, $1.15, $1.50

Know What Farm Does

A farm business without records is like a clock without hands. You cannot tell whether it is gaining or losing nor even where it stands at any one time.

The Dairy Situation

(Continued from page 1)

production is being curtailed, probably as a result of lower prices.

There was a light out-of-storage movement of butter and cheese during the closing month of the year. The net out-of-storage movement of butter during December was 15.7 million pounds, only about one half as great as the five year average. The out-of-storage movement of American cheese during December of 15 million was less than the five year average of 6.4 million pounds.

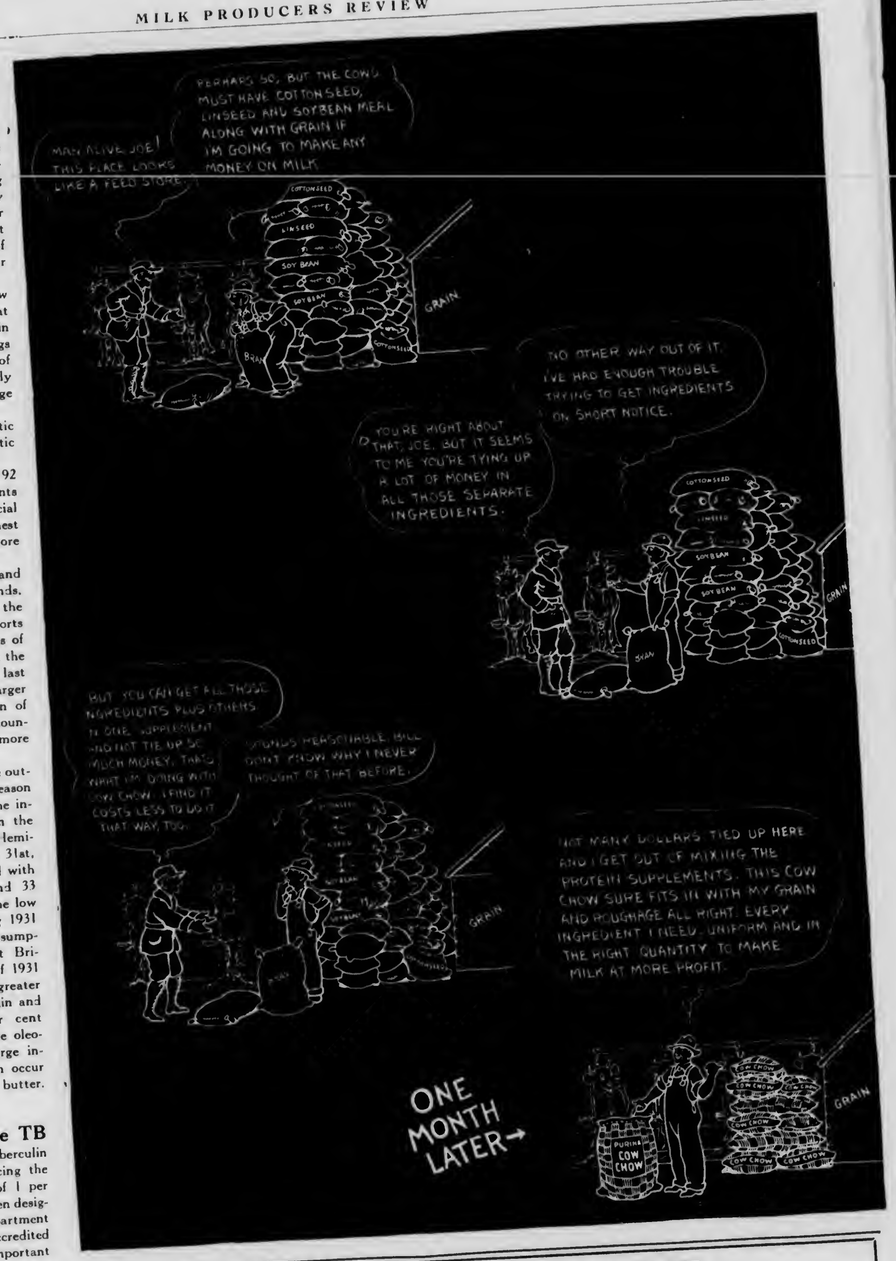
Cold storage holdings of butter are low in relation to current production and at present are of minor importance in affecting prices. Cold storage holdings of American cheese on January 1st of 35.7 million pounds were only slightly less than the five year (1927-1931) average of 59.7 million pounds.

Margin between foreign and domestic prices reduced by decline in domestic prices.

On December 24th, the price of 92 score butter, New York, was 12.0 cents higher than the Copenhagen official prices, 16.0 cents higher than "Finest New Zealand" in London and 13.7 more than creamery butter in Montreal.

Imports of butter during October and November, 1931, were 721,000 pounds, compared with 163,000 pounds for the same period in 1930. Even though imports of cheese, for the first eleven months of 1931 were about 10 per cent less than the previous year. Imports during the last half of the year have been decidedly larger than a year ago. The depreciation of some of the important importing countries has made the United States a more favorable market.

In New Zealand and Australia the output of butter during the current season has been the largest on record. The increase in production is reflected in the shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere sources which, on December 31st, were 49.0 million pounds compared with 45.2 million pounds last year and 33 million pounds two years ago. The low prices of butter in Europe during 1931 stimulated consumption. The consumption of imported butter in Great Britain during the first ten months of 1931 was approximately 15 per cent greater than in 1930, and for Great Britain and Germany combined, only 5 per cent greater. In those countries where oleomargarine is normally high a large increase in butter consumption can occur by shifting from oleomargarine to butter.



Wisconsin and Ohio Eradicate Bovine TB

By completing state-wide tuberculin testing of their cattle and reducing the degree of infection to one-half of 1 per cent, Wisconsin and Ohio have been designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as modified accredited areas. The recognition of these important cattle-breeding and dairy States is a culmination of 13 years' effort during which more than 10,000,000 tuberculin tests were made in Wisconsin and 4,000,000 in Ohio.

Four other States North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, and Indiana previously freed their herds of this disease. With the addition of Wisconsin and Ohio the tuberculosis-free area of the country is materially increased. Moreover, in the east central region most of the free areas adjoin. Though highly gratified by the rapid progress of bovine-tuberculosis eradication, the cooperating veterinary officials warn that vigilance against the introduction of infection, together with periodic retesting of herds that have contained reactors, is essential.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa needs more lime than any other common forage crop. All soils in the East except those of limestone origin need lime for alfalfa, and even limestone soils, such as those in the Shenandoah Valley, are often acid at the surface and need lime. Except for the soils of the Pacific slope in the Northwest, most soils west of the ninety-fifth meridian do not need liming. The form of lime makes little difference provided it supplies enough calcium oxide. Soils that have not previously been limed will usually require at least 1 ton of burned lime or its equivalent to the acre.

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Choice Plants that must be seen to be appreciated 2 to 3 feet, 25 for $8.00, per 100 $30.00. 12 to 18 inches, per 100—$12.50. Carload lot prices on request.
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Enclosed find (money order) (check) for $1.25 for which please send me, parcel post prepaid, one 3-lb. can of HTH-15.

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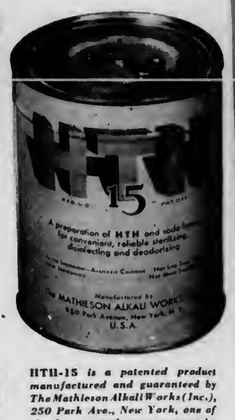

HTH-15 *is a patented product manufactured and guaranteed by The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.), 250 Park Ave., New York, one of the largest and most progressive producers of chemicals in the United States.*

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO TEST THIS NEW LOW COST STERILIZER...

● Here's your opportunity to save money...and at the same time get dependable, low-cost dairy sterilization.

HTH-15 is the new, improved farm dairy sterilizer everybody is talking about. Just add HTH-15 to water to make 5 gallons of dependable chlorine germicidal solution of the type now widely recommended by board of health officials and authorities on dairy sanitation. Follow the directions on the can and you will have a concentrated sodium hypochlorite solution that can be diluted for use as needed.

HTH-15 solutions protect your profits because they destroy harmful bacteria in pails, milk cans, strainers, milking machines, vats, coolers and all types of dairy equipment. Properly used, they will not corrode metal equipment or containers and, of course, are non-poisonous.

HTH-15 is also effective in destroying disease-producing bacteria that menace farm animals and poultry. Use it to disinfect drinking water, stalls, incubators, brooders.

Don't miss this chance to learn about the modern way to save money on sterilizing preparations. Fill out the coupon, enclose a check or money order for $1.25, and we will mail you, parcel post prepaid, a 3-lb. can of HTH-15 ...sufficient powder to make *five gallons* of 1% concentrated sodium hypochlorite solution. Don't delay...don't misplace this paper...mail check today!

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Use HTH solutions for rinsing pails, strainers, etc.

For sterilising milking machine parts.

As a germicidal and deodorising rinse for milk cans, vats, coolers.

For spraying stalls, troughs, interiors of barns, milk-houses, brooderhouses, laying houses, etc.

● Send for copy of free circular "Protect Dairy Profits" giving complete instructions for using HTH-15.

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SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at .....

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We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

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Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....

Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect April 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for handling charge at terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price April 1st, 1932. March surplus price.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100#	Price Per Qt.	Class 1 Per 100#	Class 1 Per Qt.
3.	$2.14	4.6	$0.98	2.1
3.05	2.16	4.65	1.00	2.15
3.1	2.18	4.7	1.02	2.2
3.15	2.20	4.75	1.04	2.25
3.2	2.22	4.75	1.06	2.3
3.25	2.24	4.8	1.08	2.3
3.3	2.26	4.85	1.10	2.35
3.35	2.28	4.9	1.12	2.4
3.4	2.30	4.95	1.14	2.45
3.45	2.32	5.	1.16	2.5
3.5	2.34	5.05	1.18	2.55
3.55	2.36	5.05	1.20	2.6
3.6	2.38	5.1	1.22	2.6
3.65	2.40	5.15	1.24	2.65
3.7	2.42	5.2	1.26	2.7
3.75	2.44	5.25	1.28	2.75
3.8	2.46	5.3	1.30	2.8
3.85	2.48	5.35	1.32	2.85
3.9	2.50	5.4	1.34	2.9
3.95	2.52	5.4	1.36	2.9
4.	2.54	5.45	1.38	2.95
4.05	2.56	5.5	1.40	3.
4.1	2.58	5.55	1.42	3.05
4.15	2.60	5.6	1.44	3.1
4.2	2.62	5.65	1.46	3.15
4.25	2.64	5.7	1.48	3.2
4.3	2.66	5.7	1.50	3.2
4.35	2.68	5.75	1.52	3.25
4.4	2.70	5.8	1.54	3.3
4.45	2.72	5.85	1.56	3.35
4.5	2.74	5.9	1.58	3.4
4.55	2.76	5.95	1.60	3.45
4.6	2.78	6.	1.62	3.5
4.65	2.80	6.	1.64	3.5
4.7	2.82	6.05	1.66	3.55
4.75	2.84	6.1	1.68	3.6
4.8	2.86	6.15	1.70	3.65
4.85	2.88	6.2	1.72	3.7
4.9	2.90	6.25	1.74	3.75
4.95	2.92	6.3	1.76	3.8
5.	2.94	6.3	1.78	3.8

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Murdock, President.

Ralph Bellas, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued March 28th, 1932.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect April 1, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price April 1st, 1932. March surplus price.

Miles		Basic Quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Class 1 Test	Class 1 Per 100#
1 to 10	inc.	.268	$1.71	3.	$0.48
11 to 20	"	.283	1.70	3.05	0.50
21 to 30	"	.303	1.68	3.1	0.52
31 to 40	"	.313	1.67	3.15	0.54
41 to 50	"	.333	1.65	3.2	0.56
51 to 60	"	.343	1.64	3.25	0.58
61 to 70	"	.364	1.62	3.3	0.60
71 to 80	"	.374	1.61	3.35	0.62
81 to 90	"	.389	1.59	3.4	0.64
91 to 100	"	.399	1.58	3.45	0.66
101 to 110	"	.414	1.57	3.5	0.68
111 to 120	"	.424	1.56	3.55	0.70
121 to 130	"	.434	1.55	3.6	0.72
131 to 140	"	.450	1.53	3.65	0.74
141 to 150	"	.460	1.52	3.7	0.76
151 to 160	"	.475	1.51	3.75	0.78
161 to 170	"	.480	1.50	3.8	0.80
171 to 180	"	.490	1.49	3.85	0.82
181 to 190	"	.505	1.48	3.9	0.84
191 to 200	"	.510	1.47	3.95	0.86
201 to 210	"	.520	1.46	4.	0.88
211 to 220	"	.535	1.45	4.05	0.90
221 to 230	"	.540	1.44	4.1	0.92
231 to 240	"	.550	1.43	4.15	0.94
241 to 250	"	.556	1.42	4.2	0.96
251 to 260	"	.566	1.41	4.25	0.98
261 to 270	"	.576	1.40	4.3	1.00
271 to 280	"	.581	1.40	4.35	1.02
281 to 290	"	.596	1.38	4.4	1.04
291 to 300	"	.600	1.38	4.45	1.06
				4.5	1.08
				4.55	1.10
				4.6	1.12
				4.65	1.14
				4.7	1.16
				4.75	1.18
				4.8	1.20
				4.85	1.22
				4.9	1.24
				4.95	1.26
				5.	1.28

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. Allebach, President. W. Ralph Zoller, Secretary.

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued March 28th, 1932.

INTER-STATE

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MIL... ...ION, Inc.

Vol. XII — Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., April, 1932 — No. 12

Board of Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., held its bi-monthly meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 9th, 1932, at which the following officers and members of the Board attended: H. D. Allebach, president; Frederick Shangle, vice president; I. R. Zollers, secretary; August A. Miller, assistant secretary; Robert F. Brinton, treasurer; F. M. Twining, assistant treasurer, and the following directors: J. H. Bennetch, Lebanon County, Pa.; Ira J. Book, Lancaster County, Pa.; Robert F. Brinton, Chester County, Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Kent County, Del.; E. Nelson James, Cecil County, Md ; J. W. Keith, Queen Annes County, Md.; A. R. Marvel, Talbot County, Md.; Chester H. Gross, York County, Pa.; C. F. Preston, Chester County, Pa.; Albert Sarig, Berks County, Pa.; John Carvel Sutton, Kent County, Md.; C. C. Tallman, Burlington County, N. J.; R. I. Tussey, Blair County, Pa.; Harry B. Stuart, Huntingdon County, Pa.; S. U. Troutman, Bedford County, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Delaware County, Pa.; and A. B. Waddington, Salem County, N. J; H. D. Allebach, president of the association, presided.

Following the roll call of directors, secretary I. R. Zollers, made a formal report of the general activities of the association and outlined some of its programs for the future.

The report of the Field and Test Department, made by F. M. Twining, showed that it had been particularly busy on butterfat testing both for the regular check testing of our members milk and for special check testing purposes.

C. I. Cohee, reported on some of the educational activities of the Dairy Council during the month. Its new booklet, "Feeding a Family of Five" was being extensively used and has been particularly popular in the various cities and towns.

Dr. E. G. Lechner, made a brief report on the activities of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council during the month, with special reference to sediment test records.

President Allebach made a report on general milk marketing conditions and related some of the problems that had confronted the marketing situation, since the last meeting of the Board. Considerable discussion followed Mr. Allebach's report during which specific conditions of interest were discussed.

At the afternoon session consideration was given some of the milk regulatory measures that had been introduced in some of the states in which the association was operating. This was followed by reports of the individual directors as to conditions in their respective territories.

Reports as to production conditions showed but little change. Recent reductions in price, were believed unfortunate, but were in accord with the lowering price trend. In some few sections there has been a decline in production, due, it was stated, to lack of feed. In some of the smaller milk markets very low prices were reported. Such markets however are not under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The date for the holding of the next annual meeting of the association was decided, by motion, for Tuesday and Wednesday, November 29 and 30, 1932.

General Milk Marketing Program and Inspection Program Discussed

County Agents and Dairy Extension Representatives Take Part

A conference to consider milk production and marketing, to consider the general trend of the dairy industry and to consider plans for the further guidance of the program of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, in its marketing program, was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 8th and 9th, 1932.

At these sessions, which were under the directorship of representatives of the extension departments of the various state colleges, the representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and of the Dairy Council, served largely in the nature of an informational nature.

At the first days' session, President Allebach, of the Producers' Association welcomed the various representatives and asked for their cooperation in arriving at some satisfactory program in which the producers of milk would and could be best served under the existing conditions. He asked for a free and frank discussion of the associations' milk marketing program, both in the past and for the future.

Mr. Allebach, for the benefit of those who were present, briefly outlined the general marketing programs of the association. The possibility of a greater production in our territory and the influence of conditions in the markets surrounding our territory, the various influences of such conditions and their effect upon our own marketing program.

Prof. J. N. Fry, Pennsylvania State College was named chairman of the meeting on the first days' session.

Considerable discussion was given to the basic and surplus plan of paying for milk and those in force in other markets were discussed. There were some variations in the different markets, but these were designed to fit the needs of those particular markets and in a material degree solved the then existing conditions.

Methods of cooperation with buyers was studied and that, while not all the information desired was available, some very satisfactory results on the part of some buyers was regularly obtained.

In view of the supply and demand there had been little expansion last year, of the association territory It was believed that there was enough milk in our own area to meet the consumptive demand and that the inflow of milk from the outside only handicapped the association's selling plan.

No additional new plants have been added to the association's territory since 1926.

Here and there spots were pointed out where the present basic and surplus plan had been deviated from, but these were largely in specific markets and then, only in specific instances.

During this session the marketing situation regarding "A" milk was discussed. It was stated that there were no specific regulations governing the production of "A" milk, that is, state nor municipal. Methods of production and methods of marketing are largely confined to the methods of the dealers.

The competition of the chain stores in handling milk at cut prices was also the subject of discussion, but its effect on the market had not yet been studied, having been on the market for such a short time and but little was known, at the time, of the complete chain store method of buying. It was at least understood that no milk had, so far, been brought into the market, for this purpose, from outside our area.

Afternoon Session

Prof. Fry, presiding, called on the various representatives present for a brief outline of the situation in their respective territories. There was a free response in which many various practices were discussed. A number of these referred to the problems of specific areas and to nearby or specific markets which must be a matter of individual consideration.

It was generally felt that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association should not shirk its publicity program, that is, publicity to its own membership. Our own milk should be of such a good quality that outside competition could not get an entrance.

No Substitute for Basic and Surplus Plan

It was apparently the consensus of opinion that the Basic and Surplus Plan should continue. No one had presented any plan that might serve as its successor and it was the general opinion that the program did control production and that the method of its application was in accord with conditions at the present time.

Quality Improvement Program

With C. A. McCue, dean, University of Delaware, as chairman, a general discussion of the Quality Improvement program was held. C. I. Cohee, in an opening address outlined the program of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council, having to do with the enforcement of the regulations, which were prescribed by both the cooperating buyers and representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. The operations of the Quality Control Department are definitely laid down and we endeavor to assist producers as much as possible in their compliance with the regulations.

He referred briefly to the early programs, which were educational in nature, having to do with the greater consumption of dairy products.

Later came the definite effort to produce a quality product, one that the consumers would like and use in greater quantity. To bring this to a point where every producer must make quality milk, the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council was formed and it is quite evident that since its inspection program was adopted, we have had a materially better milk supply.

Four or five years ago the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Dairy Council felt the necessity of having a definite state code, some law to protect the producer from an influx of milk which was produced without any regulations that ranked below those under

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He Had A High Bacteria Count

D. H. BAILEY, Dairy Specialist
State College, Pa.

Urgent requests have been received this unusually warm winter from many dairymen over the state of Pennsylvania on the problem of controlling bacteria. Never before have so many careful dairymen had trouble with high bacteria counts and in some cases with decomposition of the constituents of the milk, causing off flavors.

Two outstanding examples can be cited because of the lessons they teach. The first came from a large state institution having over eighty milking head the problem being an unexplainable relatively high bacteria count of around 100,000. The institution manager tried to keep the count down below 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The writer was proudly shown the fine tiled milk house containing a new direct-expansion tubular cooler, a fine heavy wash sink, and a dry box kept at 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The milk house appeared to be in first class shape with its concrete floor, white tile walls, enameled ceiling, and generally well-washed appearance. An inspection of the barn did not locate the trouble, for the barn, like the milk house, was clean and almost beyond criticism.

A brief history of the case showed that in past years little or no trouble had occurred, but soon after the erection of the new milk house high counts became frequent and troublesome. In an effort to control this outbreak of high bacteria counts, the manager even went to such lengths as sponging the flanks and udders of the cows with chlorine solution just before every milking. Single service strainer cloths were used, and the sediment tests indicated the absence of any dirt. Individual cows were tested and all were found free from unusually high bacterial content. According to the manager, not a stone had been left unturned, yet the micro-organisms continued to grow in large numbers.

Because of the extreme care given the cows at the time of milking and because the milk was quickly cooled to 40° F, it occurred to the writer that the trouble must lie in the utensils, so with this in mind he had the regular employee perform the washing and sterilizing of the pails and strainer funnels. No sooner had the employee begun to sterilize than the trouble was obvious. To sterilize the utensils, steam was allowed to flow from the faucet into the pails held by the bare handed employee. About a minute's application of steam was given to each piece, which was then set on a table to dry. Such treatment is very inadequate if one is trying to sterilize the utensils. It must be understood that the word "sterilization" means destruction of all life. The bacteria have life and are extremely hard to kill. Because they are micro-scopic in size and are colorless they cannot be seen even in large numbers. For that reason, utensils can harbor literally millions of them, yet appear to be quite clean and sanitary These organisms survive surprisingly high temperatures and therefore do not die at temperatures borne by the human hand. They must be heated to 180° F. for several seconds before

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Chester County Dairymen Hold County Wide Meeting

Under the auspices of the Chester County Extension Association and a large committee of Chester County dairymen, a county-wide meeting of the milk producers' of that county was held at West Chester, Pa., March 19th, 1932. The sessions were held in the Philips Memorial Auditorium at the State Teachers College. Over a thousand dairymen attended the sessions.

The meetings were planned so that every milk producer in the county might have the opportunity of hearing just what confronted their market and the plans and programs laid to take care of the situation.

Thomas P. Harner, Birmingham, Chester County, acted as chairman.

The general subject of the meeting in which the milk producers were interested was discussed under the general heading "What is wrong with the dairy business"

At the morning session, A. A. Borland of the Pennsylvania State College, outlined briefly the competition which confronts the marketing programs in the dairy industry. "The world", he said, "was getting smaller and smaller. Milk from widely extended areas is coming into our local markets, competing with our own dairy business. In other lines of dairy products we must compete against the world. Under such conditions the individual milk dealer is lost and marketing association programs are necessary. They must become larger and stronger, not only in our own markets but in world markets.

"Chester County farmers are dairymen, they cannot easily change their lines of business. We must learn to better conditions in our own lines. Much efficiency can be obtained by an improvement in the cows we milk, in methods of feeding and many minor economic practices." Prof. Borland outlined some of the methods and programs followed in the development of the State College dairy herd, and that it involved a most careful study in the development and feeding methods in connection with that herd, of which complete records of the performance of every cow and bull had been kept.

"Cow testing associations and bull associations have a tremendous value in the upbuilding of a dairy herd. Get your herd right and you won't fare badly in the dairy business", Prof. Borland said.

Prof. E. B. Fitts, of the Pennsylvania State College, stressed in his address the necessity of dairymen knowing their cost of production. "We should know the kind and cost of the roughage we feed, of the grain we feed, the method of feeding, the necessity of properly watering our cattle. Farmers are businessmen and should conduct their dairying program on a business basis. There is no doubt but that good cows, properly fed and properly cared for, will give a good return on the investment. There is a marked difference between just keeping cows and the dairy business.

"Today we have too many cows. The nation's milk pail is slopping over. In a good dairy, every cow must hold its job and produce milk at a profit. The dairy farmer raises crops, but markets them in the form of milk A cow that does not earn a profit should be disposed of, and not have her shortcomings borne by the profitable cows."

In discussing feeding programs, he said, "the percentage of grain fed should be in proportion of milk produced. Cows should have good roughage, and grain should be fed in proportion to the available roughage."

Prof. Fitts also stated that cows which were dry, should also be properly fed, so that after calving they would be in shape to produce a maximum amount of milk until their next lactation period.

At the afternoon session, Prof. F. R. Weaver, made an address on "The Future of the Dairy Industry." Prof. Weaver, by means of charts portrayed the various cycles of depression for the past 100 years. He outlined some of the conditions and length of these depressions and their causes. He also illustrated, by chart, the various trends of production of gold and several monetary methods which had had certain effects on the past depressions and portrayed their effect in the present depressing period.

H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, addressed the gathering on the "Philadelphia Milk Market." The market has been uncertain for some time, but has been materially aided by the milk producers' themselves who have, in many instances, reduced their milk production to meet the demands of the consuming public, which in this period of depression, have become somewhat smaller consumers of our product.

Mr. Allebach showed that notwithstanding our recent milk price reduction, we are still receiving a high rate of return for our product. In many other cities fluid milk had been very materially reduced and milk producers had suffered accordingly.

Some efforts to control the inflow of milk from other areas has been made, but up to this time, has not become effective. We have been confronted with supplies of cream from the west At times milk has flowed into our market from outside areas, but we still have one of the highest prices for market milk paid to our producers in the country.

Prompt enforcement of the State Sanitary Code, would be of utmost importance to us in our markets. Some of our neighboring markets have the most favorable cooperatinn on the part of the Boards of Health, this unfortunately we do not always have.

We are keeping in the closest possible touch with all angles of the market situation. Collectively we can do more to adjust the situation for our best interests, and I am urging you to cooperate fully with your association, so that every one of our membership can be cared for alike.

The committee having charge of the arrangement for the meeting was as follows:

Members of the Committee

Louis R. Downing, Downingtown, Pa.; E. H. Bailey, Oxford, Pa.; James B. Robertson, Paoli, Pa.; Furnman H Gyger, Kimberton, Pa.; Clarence Hope, Pomeroy, Pa.; C. F. Preston, Nottingham, Pa.; Marshall Spencer, Cochranville, Pa.; LeWitt Pyle, Anselma, Pa.; Philip Price, East Goshen, Pa.; Geo. Anderson, Uwchland, Pa.; Paul Coates, Gum Tree, Pa.; H. B. Shenk, Laogs Corner, Pa.; Wm. Kennedy, Kembleville, Pa.; Wm. High, South Coventry, Pa.; R. E. Sharpless, London Grove, Pa.; R. F. Brinton, West Goshen, Pa.; Wm. G. Mendenhall, Downingtown, Pa.; Clarence Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.; H. W. Cox, Hickory Hill, Pa.; Walter Few, Pocopson, Pa.; David Crawford, Lyndell, Pa.; Frank A. Keen, West Chester, Pa.; Quentin Klinger, Elverson, Pa. and F. G. Evans, Kelton, Pa.

Editor's Note—The various questions presented, in writing, to Mr. Allebach, at the close of the meeting were found, on examination, to have been largely answered during Mr. Allebach's address and during the discussion following it. Therefore, it will be unnecessary to present them in the columns of the Milk Producers' Review.

Problems of Your Organization Are Discussed at Our Various Meetings

It's a real opportunity for someone or more of our general membership, who may be fortunate enough to drop into the offices of our Association during the period of a milk price conference or to some of the numerous group meetings held by our offices, the Association's Sales Committee, to Directors Meetings or to any of the numerous gatherings that have to do with the production or marketing of our milk supply.

Usually there is no set time for these various meetings, frequently they happen at a moments notice, and the usual official sales or executive Committees of the Board of Directors, take care of these various propositions, as they arise.

Price conferences, having to do with the marketing of our members' milk may be called by the Association or by the cooperating buyers. These meetings consider every angle of the situation and such conferences may be of several days duration. There is no snap judgment taken at any of these gatherings. Cooperating buyers from all sections of the territory are invited to participate, or if the problem is confined to any one particular territory, those affected by any change in prices; say in the association sub-markets, the groups are necessarily confined to those who may be particularly interested in the problem.

In a general price conference every angle pertaining to the situation is carefully weighed and discussed. The Association is in close touch with the production development in every section of its milk shed. It is also well informed on what the marketing section may be in the territories adjoining its own area, as well as, the trend of affairs nationally and in foreign markets that may have a bearing on the situation.

It may be butter, or cream or cheese or condensed and evaporated milk. It may be the trend in dairy feed prices, the relative rate of production of heifer calves, the market price of cows in milk, etc. In fact every angle of the whole production and marketing trend, both in our own and in other areas must be the subject of the sales committee and official staff of your association.

With all these matters carefully considered and studied your officers are in a position to present a carefully planned program to meet any situation that the occasion may demand.

Frequently these price conferences between your organization and cooperative buyers may be of several days duration —at times they may even be unable to agree and under such conditions, the question has gone to arbitrators. Under such circumstances, however, it is difficult to say what the final outcome may be. You may win or lose, but you must be bound by the decision of the arbitrator.

In the general program of the Association business, your officers are generally able to work out their plans and programs carefully. They may be based upon technical investigations and the current supply and demand relationship. Frequently, however, these plans may go wrong. Farmers may increase their milk supply, some cheap milk may be offered by non-cooperators (buyers), who temporarily upset your market; butter and cream prices may influence the market and then some economic law may result in decreased purchases by the consumer. Truly there are many problems to consider and every one of them must be constantly kept in touch with, so that intelligent action may be taken.

The problems that confront us are not entirely confined to our own membership and their production program. There is even more trouble in the control of the marketing program. There are very frequently, conditions confronting us by the fact that non-cooperative milk or milk from cooperatives who seem to fail to cooperate by coming into our market from even quite distant points, selling at reduced prices and attempting to make some unsuccessful effort to upset our marketing program.

Truly the cooperator who preaches cooperation and then fails to cooperate is one of the real factors which confront the whole milk marketing program, not only in our own territory but in cases throughout the country.

It may further be of interest to you to know that the mere bargaining for the sale of milk, as conducted by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, is not confined to this function alone, but embraces many others in connection with the whole marketing program. It is interested in the matter of cost of milk production, in the eradication of tuberculosis infected herds and cattle, in economic feeding methods, in the production of a product that will be free from contaminations, and milk that is appreciated by the consuming public. The consuming public will pay a price, within reason, for milk that is clean, of satisfactory butterfat content, and free from undesirable odors.

In fact our program is to give the public a product that they will use freely and to advertise its food value, from the standpoint of healthfulness and of palatability.

It may also interest you to know that the Field and Test Department —among its other duties, tests monthly upwards of 6000 to 8000 samples of milk, for butterfat content. These are in the nature of check tests on samples, the result of which fixes the rate of payment to the producer. It also conducts several hundred herd sample tests, a modified cow testing association method. It also has much to do with the program of increasing the general membership roll of the organization. Its aggregate number of new members signed in 1931 was 730.

One important function to be considered is that of over production. The greater the supply, coming from where it may, the greater will be the tendency toward lower price levels. These various problems and plans are based on normal conditions, and are always important factors, but their effect today is all the more dangerous, in so far, as consumption is concerned. Unemployment and economic stress have been important factors in the maintenance of the continued use of milk, in its ordinary daily amounts.

The dairy business, like all other lines of business, is most easily affected by the non-observance of the law of supply and demand. If we have too much of any one product, down goes the price, and he, who has caused this condition suffers, along with the rest.

Under the present plan of producing and marketing, each milk producing area has problems to solve, ones that are peculiarly their own. Each must be handled in their own specific way and each area should be permitted to handle its business in its own particular way, provided, however, that it does not conflict with conditions, outside their own market.

Should there be a shortage of milk, or any other commodity, in one particular area other cooperatives should lend their aid, but that should be done through the cooperative agent, rather than the method of wholesale flooding of the product or through price concessions.

Such problems, as well as many minor ones, are considered in various group conferences as they develop from day to

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Heard About Town

The Altoona dealer recently was having considerable complaints from his customers about bad flavored milk. An investigation by the Dairy Council's Quality Control Department proved that the milk was of very good quality—the entire trouble being due to the feeding of strong silage and excessive feeding of molasses before milking.

• • •

Some dairymen feel that by keeping a goat stabled with their cows they will prevent abortion among the cows. Probably figure that the odor from the goat will kill desease germs—well, the goat won't keep abortion from the herd—but you can count on the goat causing such an odor that milk will probably be rejected for bad odors.

• • •

Fieldmen from the Inter-State Field and Testing Department have been checking the movements of trucks during the wee small hours of the morning. That seems to be the time when outside milk passes over the highways into Philadelphia.

• • •

One dairyman recently built a concrete tank in his milk house and instead of putting the cork insulation in as he built the tank he left a three-inch space to put the cork in later—he completely forgot that the most important place needing insulation was the bottom of the tank—and it is doubtful if the cork in the walls of the tank will be of much use—too bad!

• • •

A thing that always seems funny to me —that with the price of milk so low that there is no money in the business, so many dairymen crowd twenty cows into a stable built for twelve to fourteen.

• • •

Stopped in at a cow sale not long ago at Kennett Square just after the price of milk had been reduced—did the low price of milk spoil the cow sale? All the shipped-in cows were quickly sold, and some hopeful dairymen were hanging around trying to find good cows among the discards being sold by their neighbors.

• • •

Farmers around Loag's Corners in northern Chester County have to get up early in the morning because the milk trucks leave at 6 o'clock in the morning, they claim the trucks load the milk and then lay over for about an hour before starting to Philadelphia. Seems like the farmers need that hour more than the truck drivers—maybe we can get it for them.

• • •

Two cases are reported where farm sales have been held, and cows were sold individually with the right reserved to sell herd as a whole with basic going with the cows. The herd averaged just about double the price averaged when the same cows were bid singly without basic.

• • •

Its amazing how dairymen support the policies of the Association when they understand the reasons back of the various moves, understanding of the problems confronting the officers of the association, is all that is needed to enlist the support of almost every producer. Of course there is an occasional man who can't get along with his organization—some men can't get along with their cows or horses to say nothing of their neighbors.

Agitation Hastens Cooling

Milk cooled by direct immersion cools more rapidly if the water is agitated. Milk cools more uniformly throughout the can when agitation is employed. Experiments at State College show that there is no advantage in agitating the water if milk is not to be cooled below 60° F.

McSparran Lists Benefits Resulting from Department's Work in 1931

Testing 697,965 cattle for tuberculosis thus protecting the public health and enabling farmers to hold their milk market, establishing grades for eggs, making possible successful competition witth the Pacific Coast, and conducting a statewide check on unscrupulous milk dealers resulting in the payment of rebates amounting to thousands of dollars to farmers, are listed by Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran among the outstanding accomplishments of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the past year.

Tuberculosis Eradication

The bovine tuberculosis eradication work continued at a rapid rate during 1931, the annual report indicates. With one exception, more cattle were tested than in any other year on record. The number of cattle under supervision stands at 1,161,704 or 83% of all the cattle in the Commonwealth. Seventy-two townships were completely tested during the year, bringing the total to 1193 in 66 Counties. All the herds in 46 out of the 67 Counties are now under supervision.

In the course of the year, the market for milk has been held for the farmers in untested areas in every possible case. Department officials have gone to boards of health in cities where bans on milk from untested cows were contemplated and secured the cooperation of the boards, providing the farmers had signed for the test. In this way, the market was saved for hundreds of farmers who cooperated with the State and Federal Governments. Opposition to the test has practically disappeared.

Egg Grading

"The Department asked the last regular session of the General Assembly for an egg grading law but the request was refused", Secretary McSparran states in his review. "The Department, in cooperation with poultrymen, then established voluntary egg grades for use in Pennsylvania. This action has met with favorable response and most encouraging results. The grades were immediately adopted by the officials of the egg auction at Doylestown and a licensed inspector was located at the assembling plant to grade all eggs before the auction.

"This development has proven helpful to hundreds of poultrymen in Bucks County in obtaining premium prices and apparently the Philadelphia market has responded to the situation and the best grades of eggs in Pennsylvania are now selling from one cent below to several cents above the price received by Pacific Coast producers. Before the egg grading work was attempted here, the California eggs were selling from four to six cents a dozen above the price paid for the Pennsylvania laid eggs.

European Corn Borer

"The European corn borer has threatened the corn growing industry of Pennsylvania for almost a decade. However, corn growers in cooperation with the State and Federal Departments have accomplished an outstanding piece of work in effectively curbing the ravages of this insect. The rate of infestation in the oldest and most densely infested area has been reduced from five to less than one per cent during the past five years while in all other infested States the number has increased. Clean farming practices such as cutting corn stalks low and not allowing any corn refuse to remain over winter, have contributed much to this successful campaign against the corn borer. So far the insect has been kept out of the principal corn growing counties, and it is hopeful that

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Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Peoria, Ill.

The February milk price of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, as quoted in the March issue of the "Milk Producer", official organ of that association, for milk delivered f.o.b. Peoria, 3.5 butterfat content, was $1.65 per cwt. for base milk and 84 cents per cwt. for surplus milk.

Total receipts in February were 5% below those of January and 22% below those of February a year ago, after adjustment of the months for comparative purposes.

Class 1 sales were 23% less than in January and 22% below those of February a year ago. Class II sales were 11% lower than in January and 70% below those of February a year ago.

The basic allotment of members milk for March has been increased 5%, but it is further qualified, "It should be noted that if Class 1 sales to dealers should drop below the present level materially, it will become necessary for the association to recall a percentage of the base given out."

Chicago, Ill.

Quoting from "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., we note that the price of milk to its producers for March, will be $1.98 per hundred pounds and will apply to 90% of the basic milk sold.

The balance of the milk will be sold for 3½ times 92 score Chicago butter, flat. The can milk price is $1.39, net.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f.o.b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective in sub-markets.

The February manufacturing prices covers the balance of all milk delivered and the price is 3½ times 92 score Chicago butter, flat, or $0.76 flat, as compared to $0.82 flat for January.

St. Louis, Mo.

Quoting from the "Sanitary Milk Messenger", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers', St. Louis Dairy District, we note that the March basic price was $1.35 per cwt. for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. country plants or platforms. The February base price is $1.78 net, f.o.b. country.

The net price for February surplus is 88 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk, f.o.b. country. The net price for February second surpluses is 73 cents per cwt. 3.5 fat, f.o.b. country plants. Three cents per point, up or down, is the butterfat differential on all milk.

St. Paul, Minn.

In the March issue of "The Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, we note the price paid for milk for February was $1.12 per hundred for 3.5 milk, delivered Twin Cities. It states further that "this is the lowest price we have ever paid and is brought about by the rapid decline of prices for dairy products. Of a total of 33,853,336 pounds of milk received from our farmers less than 36% was sold as market milk and for this we received an average of $1.42 per cwt. Fifty-nine and three-tenths per cent was separated and sold in the form of butter and cream and skim milk products. Milk for this purpose was sold at 90 cents per hundred pounds. Fortunately only 2.7% of our total milk was made nto cheese. Cheese factories throughout the district are paying 75 cents or less, per hundred.

"The Directors, at their last meeting voted to reduce the payment for butterfat in milk, under present conditions, from 4 cents per point to 3 cents per point."

Milwaukee, Wis.

The "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers', says: "the price conference held on February 26, ended in an agreement on $2.10 as the fluid milk price for March. Due to the low prices for butter and the lower price for manufactured skim milk during the entire month of February, the manufactured price is 80 cents for that month. This price being 11 cents lower than that for January.

"The report of the dealers who have their complete figures for February, were as follows: Gridley Dairy Co., reports fluid sales of 48.1 per cent at $2.10, manufactured or surplus sales of 43.8%."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

From the March issue of "Dairymen's Price Reporter", official publication of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., we note that February milk prices, net for 3.5 milk District No. 1, f.o.b. Pittsburgh, basic milk $1.665 or .1432 per gallon; surplus milk f.o.b. Pittsburgh, $1.33 per cwt. Basic milk at country plants is $1.075 per cwt. and surplus milk at country plants is 95 cents per cwt. Prices in the other districts range from $1.825 per cwt. to $1.175 per cwt. for basic milk and from 95 cents to 81 cents, in the main for surplus milk.

Dairymen's League

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the February net pool price for February milk testing 3.5 butterfat, in the 201 to 210 mile zone is $1.44 per hundred pounds. This is a 1 cent increase over January.

Detroit, Mich.

In the Michigan "Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, we note the following price quotations.

It notes that a common base price was not set for the month (February).

Each dealer will determine a base price for their individual purchases of base milk. As much of the 65 per cent base receipts as was sold in the fluid trade is scheduled to bring $1.63 per cwt. for 3.5% test, delivered Detroit. The remainder of the 65% base, delivered Detroit, will bring 76 cents, plus the average freight charge of 29 cents.

Manufactured milk, above the 65% base is priced at $0.76 for 3.5 milk, at the receiving stations.

Notice is also given by the association that milk will be figured on 80% of the members base. During January and February this was 65% and it was believed would work out well due to the arrangement whereby the association assumes care of excess milk.

In the association's sub-markets, various prices applied for February milk. In Ypsilanti, $1.72 is quoted for 3.5 milk delivered. Manufacturing milk, above the base was 91 cents. Beginning with February it was decided to figure fluid sales as a percentage of actual delivered base. Until chages are made, bases are to be 70% of the amount established by average production during the base period.

Ann Arbor, Mich., February prices were based on 73.94 per cent of the base price, or $1.49 per cwt. for 3.8% milk delivered. Manufacturing milk above the base brings 82 cents. In Jackson, Mich., the February price for 65% of the base was $1.55 delivered. Manufacturing milk, above the base was 90 cents. These prices are based on 3.8% fat.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

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Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
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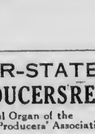
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Even the best of authorities do not seem to be able to agree and few venture any predictions as to when we can look for any real betterment in the existing business conditions and to any real return to normal from the present general depression in busines affairs.

There has been a distinct downward movement in some lines of production. Wage rates have, in many instances gone to lower price levels, but these conditions do not lead, apparently, to any immediate improvement.

Generally unsatisfactory monetary conditions are said, by some, to be largely responsible for the existing conditions. Idle money, it is reported, has had much to do with the situation and some effort is now being made to get this money back into circulation.

Unfortunately business does not seem willing to look very far ahead and in many cases there is a disposition to let well enough alone.

Agriculture has been very hard hit and the farmer is in a woeful state with but little chance for recovery until the next crop comes into the market. There is however more things to consider than the prices of farm commodities. Many of the fixed costs of some commodities are still at top price levels.

Taxes are high and in many cases are unequally adjusted. In fact there are many things that should be on lower price levels. Much must be done to readjust the unemployment situation. Labor must get back to work and the wheels of industry must be kept moving if normal conditions are to return. Probably wages must be on a lower level. but this can only be successful if prices of commodities are on a lower level and labor be allowed to return to work so that it may have the money to spend.

We note in recent issues of the public press that production in the copper industry, which was reduced in December by 20% has now set even a considerably lower rate of production.

The old law of supply and demand is still the important factor in all classes of industry and until production, all along the line, is more in keeping with the demand more or less unsettled conditions and reactionary prices will continue to prevail, and with such conditions in evidence the wheels of industry will continue to lag.

Over production, when marketing conditions are unfavorable, in any commodity, leads only to economic failure.

It is true that in farming and in dairy production, things may go wrong. Under good conditions, we may have abundant crops and still suffer an economic loss. The same may be true in dairying These industries are no longer subject to immediate surrounding conditions, they may be nation wide, and, are frequently influenced by foreign conditions.

The world on the whole is now so small, that factors in one area exert a tremendous influence in another.

It is the close and careful watching of all the factors, in any problem, and provisions to combat the unfavorable ones that lead to success.

Playing the game, fairly and accordingly to the rules will result in success in the end. Such problems however are not cleared up in a day, in instances it may take months and even years to obtain a desired end.

Study your problems carefully, cooperate with your neighbor and with your organization and sooner or later a satisfactory understanding and with it, better conditions will prevail.

A series of County wide meetings of the membership of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has been launched. Plans providing for such meetings have been made in many sections of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. A number have already been held.

These meetings have been of exceptional interest to our membership. Representatives of the home office of the Association are attending these gatherings and explain the many problems that confront the dairy business at this time. Educational programs are, in many instances, presented at these meetings by outstanding authorities and some real insight into the conditions, in addition to the marketing program itself, that have to do with the progress of the industry have been presented.

Every one of our members should, when meetings are held in their own or neighboring counties, make every effort to attend, and thus become better informed of the present business situation.

Our problems require the full cooperation of every individual member. It is only through close cooperation that we can succeed. When every one sets aside his own private interest and cooperates to a full extent, for the common good of all concerned and the industry on the whole.

It takes a careful study of every agricultural problem today, to keep a favorable balance on the right side of the ledger.

With spring conditions approaching, there is one thing we should particularly caution our milk producers about, and that is, the inability to market milk that carries grass, garlic or other offflavors.

To a very marked degree, consumers will not consume milk that carries such flavors and their appearance means a definite decrease in consumption.

Under such circumstances dealers refuse to accept milk that is so flavored.

It is important that all of the milk produced by our members should be clean, wholesome and free of any objectional odors. Such milk will no doubt tend toward greater consumption.

Every precaution should be taken to see to it that your milk is the best that can be produced. Garlic odor particularly should be avoided. It can be done provided proper care is exercised.

Dealers no doubt will instruct their milk receivers to reject milk that is not free from such odors and flavor and producers will entale not only a loss in the payment of such milk, but also the expense involved in shipping such milk to the market.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Milk marketing conditions in the Philadelphia Milk Shed remain about the same as they were when I made my report in the last issue of the Milk Producer's Review. The prices for milk agreed to at a conference, to take effect on February 16th, 1932, have not been paid on a half-month basis by all the distributors. They have, however, averaged the prices for the month and paid on that basis.

We find, from Governmental figures, that the production of milk in the United States, as a whole, has not decreased from that of last year. According to Government figures, we are now producing more than enough milk products for the consuming public of the United States. There is considerable less butter in cold storage than a year ago or, in comparison with the five-year average and no one apparently is purchasing butter to go into storage at this time, because of the excess production over that of a year ago. Butter has advanced $.01 or $.02 during the month but is now quoted at $0.20¾ per pound.

Under existing conditions there has been little improvement in the labor situation, therefore, sales of milk have not picked up very much, it appears, during the past month. With the conditions of supply and demand being so much out of line, it is most difficult for the dairy situation to remain in anything but a serious condition.

There is quite a demand from some of our members, scattered all over the whole territory, that they be allowed to increase their basic amount. With the present market conditions this is impossible, because our established basic quantity is now above the needs of the consuming public and we have had to reduce the established basic amount by ten per cent on January first and carry the same plan through February and March and it will be continued for the month of April.

Just when consumption will catch up to our established basic is not known, nor can we say how soon, the producer will again be allowed his full established basic amount.

When conditions change enough so that we can go back to the established basic quantity and we start to use some of the surplus basic as fluid milk, no doubt we can increase some of our farmers' basic amounts above what they are now.

We realize that, by controlling the production of milk, as we have done in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price received has netted the farmers more money than if it had not been controlled. Under existing conditions, therefore, let me plead with you to observe fully the plan of producing to meet the market needs, if we are again to get back on a satisfactory marketing basis. I believe that the only proper way to do this is, to know what your cows are doing, as far as production goes, and then get rid of those cows that are not profitable. This cooperation we certainly will have to have during these serious times of milk production if we are to come out ahead.

Butter

There were no wide fluctuations in butter prices during the month. 92 score butter, New York, opened the month at 22 cents. There were fractional declines followed by a gradual up-turn to 23½ cents in mid-month, but these were followed by fractional declines, the month closing at 20¾ cents per pound.

During the latter part of the month buying was conservative and operated for immediate needs only, there being little accumulation of stocks, under which conditions the market developed an easier tone. Lower prices developed but buyers held off in anticipation of further declines.

Twenty-six cities on March first, according to U. S. Storage Stocks and Estimate, held 75.8% of the total supply of butter in the warehouses of the country. It is estimated that this percentage increased 1.2 per cent or to 77.0 per cent on March 19th. This would give a total of 10,636,000 pounds at that date as against 22,341,000 pounds, same time last year, or less this year by 11,705,000 pounds.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City, on which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus prices was computed, for the month of March, 1932 was $0.2276 per pound.

April Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during April, 1932, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for April, 1932, and until further advised will be $2.14 per hundred pounds, or 4.6 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, 3% fat, will be $1.64 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during April, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of February, 1932:

No. Tests Made	9468
No. Plants Investigated	38
No. Membership Calls	60
No. Calls on Members	219
No. Herd Samples Tested	667
No. New Members Signed	27
No. Cows Signed	189
No. Transfers Made	12
No. Meetings Attended	8
No. Attending Meetings	522

Feed for Fast Gains

Early farrowed pigs of good breeding, if given full feeding and kept in a sanitary environment, can be fattened for the early fall market when prices invariably are higher than later.

Uncle Ab says: compete with the other fellow if only for the sake of giving him the satisfaction of winning from one more person.

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for March, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating buyers, for that month.

For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.

Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic amount will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City for the month.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
March, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.	$2.14	4.6
3.05	2.16	4.65
3.1	2.18	4.7
3.15	2.20	4.75
3.2	2.22	4.75
3.25	2.24	4.8
3.3	2.26	4.85
3.35	2.28	4.9
3.4	2.30	4.95
3.45	2.32	5.
3.5	2.34	5.05
3.55	2.36	5.05
3.6	2.38	5.1
3.65	2.40	5.15
3.7	2.42	5.2
3.75	2.44	5.25
3.8	2.46	5.3
3.85	2.48	5.35
3.9	2.50	5.4
3.95	2.52	5.45
4.	2.54	5.5
4.05	2.56	5.55
4.1	2.58	5.6
4.15	2.60	5.65
4.2	2.62	5.7
4.25	2.64	5.7
4.3	2.66	5.75
4.35	2.68	5.8
4.4	2.70	5.85
4.45	2.72	5.9
4.5	2.74	5.95
4.55	2.76	6.
4.6	2.78	6.
4.65	2.80	6.05
4.7	2.82	6.1
4.75	2.84	6.15
4.8	2.86	6.2
4.85	2.88	6.25
4.9	2.90	6.3
4.95	2.92	
5.	2.94	

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
March, 1932

Quotations are at railroad points, Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lb.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 inc.	.266	$1.71
11 to 20 "	.283	1.70
21 to 30 "	.303	1.68
31 to 40 "	.313	1.67
41 to 50 "	.333	1.65
51 to 60 "	.343	1.64
61 to 70 "	.364	1.62
71 to 80 "	.374	1.61
81 to 90 "	.389	1.59
91 to 100 "	.399	1.58
101 to 110 "	.414	1.57
111 to 120 "	.424	1.56
121 to 130 "	.434	1.55
131 to 140 "	.450	1.53
141 to 150 "	.460	1.52
151 to 160 "	.475	1.51
161 to 170 "	.480	1.50
171 to 180 "	.490	1.49
181 to 190 "	.505	1.48
191 to 200 "	.510	1.47
201 to 210 "	.520	1.46
211 to 220 "	.525	1.45
221 to 230 "	.540	1.44
231 to 240 "	.550	1.43
241 to 250 "	.556	1.42
251 to 260 "	.566	1.41
261 to 270 "	.576	1.40
271 to 280 "	.581	1.38
281 to 290 "	.596	1.3
291 to 300 "	.600	

MARCH SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations
Class 1

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs. $0.48
3.	0.50
3.05	0.52
3.1	0.54
3.15	0.56
3.2	0.58
3.25	0.60
3.3	0.62
3.35	0.64
3.4	0.66
3.45	0.68
3.5	0.70
3.55	0.72
3.6	0.74
3.65	0.76
3.7	0.78
3.75	0.80
3.8	0.82
3.85	0.84
3.9	0.86
3.95	0.88
4.	0.90
4.05	0.92
4.1	0.94
4.15	0.96
4.2	0.98
4.25	1.00
4.3	1.02
4.35	1.04
4.4	1.06
4.45	1.08
4.5	1.10
4.6	1.12
4.65	1.14
4.7	1.16
4.75	1.18
4.8	1.20
4.85	1.22
4.9	1.24
4.95	1.26
5.	

MARCH SURPLUS PRICE
F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Class 1 Per 100 Lbs. $0.98	Per Qt.
3.	1.00	2.1
3.05	1.02	2.2
3.1	1.04	2.25
3.15	1.06	2.3
3.2	1.08	2.3
3.25	1.10	2.35
3.3	1.12	2.4
3.35	1.14	2.45
3.4	1.16	2.5
3.45	1.18	2.55
3.5	1.20	2.6
3.55	1.22	2.6
3.6	1.24	2.65
3.65	1.26	2.7
3.7	1.28	2.75
3.75	1.30	2.8
3.8	1.32	2.85
3.85	1.34	2.9
3.9	1.36	2.9
3.95	1.38	2.95
4.	1.40	3.
4.05	1.42	3.05
4.1	1.44	3.1
4.15	1.46	3.15
4.2	1.48	3.2
4.25	1.50	3.2
4.3	1.52	3.25
4.35	1.54	3.3
4.4	1.56	3.35
4.45	1.58	3.4
4.5	1.60	3.45
4.55	1.62	3.5
4.6	1.64	3.5
4.65	1.66	3.55
4.7	1.68	3.6
4.75	1.70	3.65
4.8	1.72	3.7
4.85	1.74	**3.75**
4.9	1.76	3.8
4.95	1.78	3.8
5.		

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
4% At All Receiving Stations

	Class 1
1930	1.51
April	1.39
May	1.29
June	1.36
July	1.51
August	1.88
September	1.89
October	1.74
November	1.40
December	
1931	1.11
January	1.11
February	1.13
March	1.03
April	.92
May	.90
June	.97
July	1.08
August	1.24
September	1.35
October	1.20
November	1.20
December	
1932	.96
January	.87
February	.88
March	

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila. Per Cwt.	Quarts	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1929	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.54	7.6	2.96
September	3.54	7.6	2.96
October	3.54	7.6	2.96
November	3.44	7.4	2.87
December			
1930	3.29	7.1	2.71
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
Novemiber	3.29	7.1	2.71
December 1-15	3.29	6.2	2.31
16-31	2.89		
1931	2.89	6.2	2.31
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31
June	2.89	6.2	2.31
July	2.89	6.2	2.31
August	2.56	5.5	1.98
September	2.56	5.5	1.98
October	2.56	5.5	1.98
November	2.56	5.5	1.98
December			
1932			
January	2.51	5.4	1.93
February 1-15	2.51	5.4	1.93
16-29	2.14	4.6	1.64
March	2.14	4.6	1.64

March 1932 Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
		Per Cent	$2.34
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.		2.34
Brueninger-Dairies		4.00	2.34
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	2.25
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.04
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	
Norristowo, Pa.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.		1.85
Wilmington, Del.		3.70	1.60
Receiving Stations	41– 50	3.70	1.87
Anselma, Pa.	261–270	3.70	1.85
Bedford, Pa.	31– 40	4.00	1.60
Bridgeton, N. J.	41– 50	3.70	1.78
Byers, Pa.	261–270	3.70	1.66
Curryville, Pa.	51– 60	3.70	1.84
Goshen, Pa.	201–210	3.70	1.85
Huntingdon, Pa.	51– 60	4.00	1.85
Kelton, Pa.	41– 50	3.70	1.68
Kimberton, Pa.	41– 50	3.70	1.73
Landenberg, Pa.	181–190	3.70	1.84
Mercersburg, Pa.	131–140	3.70	1.84
Nassau, Del.	51– 60	3.70	1.84
Oxford, Pa.	51– 60	4.00	1.68
Red Hill, Pa.	51– 60	4.00	1.64
Ringoes, N. J.	31– 40	3.70	1.87
Rushland, Pa.	181–190	3.70	1.85
Waynesboro, Pa.	221–230	3.70	
Williamsburg, Pa.	31– 40	3.70	
Yerkes, Pa.	41– 50		1.18
Zieglerville, Pa.		4.00	0.68
	F.O.B. Phila.	A	
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.		
1st Surplus Price			

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 6 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content above 3.50%		Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above basic price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
	If Bacteria Premium is Mad	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	Class of Bacteria Requirement (See note 1 for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
			I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.64	.42	1.04	.88	.88	.79	.42
4.60	.68	.44	1.08	.91	.91	.83	.44
4.65	.72	.46	1.12	.94	.94	.87	.46
4.70	.76	.48	1.16	.97	.97	.91	.48
4.75	.80	.50	1.20	1.00	1.00	.95	.50
4.80	.84	.52	1.24	1.03	1.03	.99	.52
4.85	.88	.54	1.28	1.06	1.06	1.03	.54
4.90	.92	.56	1.32	1.09	1.09	1.07	.56
4.95	.96	.58	1.36	1.12	1.12	1.11	.58
5.00	1.00	.60	1.40	1.16	1.16	1.15	.60
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.20	1.20	1.19	.62
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.24	1.24	1.23	.64
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.28	1.28	1.27	.66
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.32	1.32	1.31	.68
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.36	1.36	1.35	.70
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.40	1.40	1.39	.72
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.44	1.44	1.43	.74
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.48	1.48	1.47	.76
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.52	1.52	1.51	.78
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.56	1.56	1.55	.80
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.60	1.60	1.59	.82
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.64	1.64	1.63	.84
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.68	1.68	1.67	.86
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.72	1.72	1.71	.88
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.76	1.76	1.75	.90
5.80	1.64	.92	2.04	1.80	1.80	1.79	.92
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.84	1.84	1.83	.94
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	1.88	1.88	1.87	.96
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	1.92	1.92	1.91	.98
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.01	2.01	1.95	1.00

NOTE (1) **Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V**

Shippers of **A Milk to Receiving Stations** during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000. or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 50,000.

Class I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points are met.

Class II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points are met.

IF THE 1931 SUMMER BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MET

Class III—Shippers will qualify for Class III bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points is between 0-10,000.
(2) at receiving station delivery points are met.

Class IV—Shippers will qualify for Class IV of 15 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN MARCH

Class V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements
(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.
(2) at receiving market delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the milk is delivered. In other words, no than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met. The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II. These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II. These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and Octobe

HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

A GARDEN *is a lovesome thing, God wot!*
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school
Of peace, and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

—THOMAS EDWARD BROWN
in "Enlightened Homes."

WOMEN WE'VE MET

Thirteen years ago a Canadian and his wife moved to Delaware County, Pennsylvania They bought a little house and three-quarters of an acre of land at Ogden.

Because they loved flowers, they planted all of those kinds they liked best around them. In between jobs of carpentering, which was Mr. Soutter's profession, both Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Soutter dug, planted, and transplanted until their little plot of land gradually became a mass of flower-beds.

Someone, perhaps the county home demonstrator—I don't know who—suggested that the fine specimens of dahlias

Mrs. Lawrence Soutter, shown with some of the trophies won by her flowers at horticultural exhibitions.

and gladiolas and delphiniums should be exhibited at the county's Horticultural Society exhibit. This promptly won awards for the Soutters, who were by this time selling some of their flowers to local florist shops. More exhibits were entered, and more prizes won, while orders increased, until the flower-raising that began as a pastime found itself full-grown into a profit-making business.

By painstaking care year after year, the Soutters have gradually improved one particular dahlia variety until they have earned the right, coveted by every earnest grower, of naming a new strain

At the last Atlantic City Flower Pageant, Mrs. Soutter won first prize with her dahlias. At the Chester Flower Show she again won first place with delphiniums, pansies, snapdragons, zinnias, poppies, and other flowers.

Once when speaking of leaving Canada, which now seems many years ago to them, and of their acquired flower-raising interest, Mrs Soutter said, "It's curious, but things which seem bad luck, sometimes work out to be the best which could have happened!"

Garden Hints For April

Cut away the dead canes on your rose bushes as soon as cold weather is over, and before their spring growth is advanced.

• • •

Every garden needs a three-year rotation plan for compost heaps, made from leaves, soil, weeds, and other garden refuse. One pile should be started each year, in order to have a well-rotted three-year old compost heap always ready for use. Sand, compost and manure are the "open sesame" to gardening.

• • •

Does Your Backyard Look Like This?
Home of Mrs. Norman Shearer, Center Point, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Transplanting of shrubs, trees or perennials should be done at once. Preparation of the soil is extremely important. The soil should be a rich loam, spaded to a depth of eight to ten inches, and smoothed by raking. Where the soil is heavy add well-rotted manure.

• • •

Occasionally give the lilac bushes a top dressing of well-rotted stable manure in the early spring before the growth starts. This treatment will often help to revive old lilac bushes, particularly if a little wise pruning is done to remove useless branches.

If you have difficulty in getting the family to enjoy eating vegetables try adding one or two of the less common ones to the list of old stand-bys. Have you tried raising egg plant, salsify (oyster plant) or green peppers?

• • •

This is the month for dividing the large clumps of phlox, golden glow, and achillia. Exchange perennial plants with your neighbors!

• • •

Remove mulch around flowering shrubs gradually. If this mulch is not too coarse, work it into the soil around the plant.

Even a Vegetable Garden Can Be Ornamental
Rose trellis and rows of flowers make this vegetable garden an ornament.

• • •

This spring, do start those little beds of parsley and of mint that you've been wanting all these years. A few sprigs of paraley dresses up an everyday dish, and can be used again and again, if the stems are kept in water in a cool place. Mint will supply flavoring for meat sauces and summer drinks.

In the spring of the year there surges up within most of us an urge to garden, to dig, and to sow. Bacon said, "Gardening is one of the purest of human pleasures." Many would agree with him. A family needs to plant vegetables to feed the body, and flowers to feed the soul. So, sow your seed—some of it to be for use, but some for beauty. In this number of "Home and Health", as well as in coming issues, we have gathered together from gardening authorities suggestions which we hope may aid you in what we would like to be your most successful gardening year.

A Rose by Any Name!

A garden without a rose! Impossible. Easy to grow; a variety for every need and taste; and the favorite flower of nine out of ten people—one could not ask more.

The season for planting roses is around May first, or as soon as the weather is mild and the ground in good condition to work. Nurseries now offer well-started rose plants at low prices. Many people raise their own plants from neighbor's cuttings rooted in the open under glass jars. This is an easy procedure.

The essential for successful rose-growing is well-drained soil thoroughly enriched with well rotten manure. Use special care that the roots are not allowed to dry in being transplanted.

The United States Department of Agriculture in a detailed booklet on growing "Roses For the Home"—Farmers Bulletin 750, free upon request to Washington, D. C.—gives the following advice on pruning roses:

Dormant roses should have one-half to two thirds of the wood removed at time of transplanting.

Border roses should have little pruning. The removal of the dead wood and the cutting of the whole bush to the ground every five or six years is best for most varieties.

Wrong Right Wrong
From U. S. Dept. Ag.

Transplanting the Rose Bush

Climbing roses should be pruned just after blooming by having the wood of the previous year's growth removed.

Cut-flower roses should be cut each spring to within six inches, or one foot above the ground for the finest blooms, or one-third to one-half of the wood left for the greatest quantity of bloom.

Pieces of old inner tubes are useful for pot holders, floor protectors under the furniture legs, strips to glue under the ends of rugs which slip on waxed floors, and mats to place under flower vases, and water pitchers.

Dried Fruits for Muffins and Salads

Dried fruits are particularly valuable during the spring months when it is difficult to obtain fresh fruit. They are delicious in flavor if carefully prepared, and their food value, except for vitamin C, is not appreciably lost in drying, according to the New York state college of home economics.

Use dried fruits in muffins. Simply mix the usual muffin batter and add to it the desired amount of raisins, dates, prunes, apricots, or any other dried fruit, cut up fine. Children particularly like such muffins; and chopped dried fruit in breakfast cereals generally appeals to the younger members of the family.

Dried fruits are also useful in fruit salads. They may be served cut in pieces with diced apples and celery, or with celery and diced oranges. A delicious and wholesome salad is made with grated carrots combined with whole raisins slightly plumped by soaking them in warm water, held together with a small amount of mayonnaise. Dates and prunes stuffed with cream cheese or cottage cheese make an acceptable salad.

During 1932 thousands of families again will rely on the home garden to save them money and at the same time provide them with healthful food. Arrange for inter-cropping and successive planting in the small garden.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Water Cress and Dandelion Salad

1 c. watercress
1 c. dandelion greens
6 thin slices raw onion
French dressing

The dandelion greens should be fresh and young. Mash the leaves carefully and drain well. Arrange in a salad-bowl with the watercress. Add the slices of onion. Pour over all French dressing, made by mixing oil and vinegar, salt and pepper, together.

MRS. EVELYN B. SPOONER,
Trenton, N. J.

Baked Beans

1½ pt. beans, soaked overnight
1 pt strained tomatoes
2 tbsp. syrup
Salt, to taste
Pepper

Over beans place strips of bacon. Bake four hours, adding water as necessary.

MRS. PAULINE RICHEL,
R. D. No. 8, York, Pa

Making the Most of Your Food Dollar

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

The Bureau of Home Economics and Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin entitled "Getting the Most For Your Food Dollar", in which it is said:

"If men and women are to be fed well and able to work, if children are to be healthy and able to go to school, they must have food enough and they must have the **right kinds** of food. To go without the foods they need for any length of time will bring a tired, run-down feeling or actual sickness.

"Food enough and the right kinds of food. If you can afford to buy what you like you can afford to buy what you need. If you can raise your own food, you can get the right kinds without spending very much money. But families who cannot raise their own food are often hard pressed for money to buy even **enough. Food habits are strong, and not a safe guide.** Not all people like what they need.

"Everybody should have the right kinds of food, and the less the variety you can afford, the more important it is to choose well. The smaller your purse the more important it is to get the most for your money."

Never in the history of our country has the age old question "Why do we eat?" been before our people as now, and never have we faced a time when so many people were really in need of food as the present time. Yet as of old the answer is, "We eat to replenish the blood stream, to restore to it the 16 or more substances including the vitamin effect which the life cells of the body must have to continue their normal functions." We eat for no other reason; food habits are strong and appetite not a safe guide; my friend says, "Oh, I do not want to think so much about the needs, I want to have pleasure when eating." True eating ought to be an added pleasure when we are certain that the needs of the body are met.

If we have the right kinds of food meeting our body it needs must be foods containing the 16 substances found in the body such as calcium, and phosphorus which are a part of every living cell; iron, present in small amount but without it the blood would have no capacity to carry oxygen; iodine, small in amount and mostly in one gland but if absent, goiter is the result. We need not name each one, nor is it easy to explain why all these substances are important, but we do know that when they are present in balanced combinations and in their natural environment they always carry with them the natural process of nutrition.

Just as scientific experimentation has shown the farmer which fertilizers are best for certain soils and crops; has shown what sprays to use and when to bring apples to perfection; has taught the dairyman the food and care needed for best results in the dairy barn; so by experimental feeding use (as a rule) we have learned the foods and amounts needed for best nutrition.

"Getting the Most For Your Food Dollar" suggests the following list:—

Everyday:
Bread and other grain foods, like cracked wheat, corn-meal mush, oatmeal, rice and grits.
Milk
Potatoes
One or more vegetables or fruits, especially vegetables of green or yellow color.
Molasses, sugar, other sweets.
Butter, lard, fat meat, other fats.
Plenty of water to drink.

Several Times a Week:
Tomatoes, raw cabbage, or raw fruit.
Dried beans, peas, or peanuts.
Some lean meat, poultry, eggs, fresh fish, canned salmon, or cheese.

Give Young Children:
Milk at every meal.
Tomato or orange juice every day
Several eggs a week, if possible.

How slow we are to follow scientific findings. We adhere closely for soil improvement; for what is right for our orchards; best foods for our dairy herds; but when it comes to feeding the man, the woman, who are guiding this business of home making, and who need brain and muscle power at its best, we hear—"Oh, why bother, I like something else better."

Here is an experiment and its result: Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University, after one of his experimental feedings of animals on our American diet of meat, potatoes and bread, went to an orphanage where the health of the children was not satisfactory. He found the children were suffering from severe grades of bone defects; they were pale, with flabby muscles, poor posture, and the typical tired expression seen in malnourished children The diet, many would think very good. It consisted of white bread, with a soup made of meat, barley, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, celery, cabbage, peas and beans. The experiment of a quart of milk daily was added to this diet (no other change made) of these children and they responded with rapid growth, with marked improvement in their general appearance and physical condition. The fact had been recognized that they were having no protective foods.

That brings us to the fact of the need of certain foods known today as the

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Your Shopping Service

"L. E. D."

1—Have you discarded your suede shoes simply because they were "too rubbed" looking to wear any longer? Send them to a "Shoe Clinic" we visited recently and have them made into smooth leather shoes. The price is $1.50. At this same "Clinic" you can have leather shoes made a half-size longer (without decreasing the width) for the same price.

2—Spring always brings with it a host of jaded appetities, so it is up to the housewife to serve tempting dishes. Mashed potatoes or steamed rice served in small balls will give variety. A metal scoop for this purpose is sold for twenty-five cents. You can use this same scoop for serving ice cream.

3—A jiffy pea huller for 35c! Doesn't that arouse your curiosity? The pea-pod is placed between two rubber rollers, and a small handle is turned. The pressure causes the pod to open and the peas drop into a dish. In no time at all you can shell a large quantity of peas with this huller.

(Orders for the articles described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be secured.)

Community Co-operation

There is one word which has been bothering everybody everywhere—"marketing." Peaches, wheat, potatoes, corn, milk are all produced on the farms in great quantities. More than is used. Why does milk have to be sold in Indiana for almost nothing because there is too much of it, when thousands of children in many cities are starving? As the world is organized today, we get our living by doing things for one another and are paid in proportion to our ability to please others. It has taken a great depression to wake us up to the fact that we are going in the wrong direction somehow and we need to go back. As soon as the war was over we went straight back to the old ways of trying to take everything for ourselves. Then came this great depression and we found that we had to do something. The solution must be in co-operation, in getting together and doing things for the common good.

The co-operative movement started in Denmark, and spread out over the rest of the world. The strong point of the United States as a nation is its organization, but we know organization much better than we know co-operation. It is necessary to change our mental attitude. We tried co-operation but we failed again and again. Women have to "come-to." They are the power that is going to bring it to real success. Mr. Legge of the Farm Board has truly said, "if the co-operative marketing program succeeds it will be because the women of the country are back of it." Marketing is a new idea to women but some day they too will belong to co-operatives. In the meantime, let us give moral support in our homes to the co-operative movement.

A Word of Encouragement

A "Home and Health" reader in Preston, Maryland, writing us to order two of the thirty-five cent oven thermometers described in last month's Shopping Service Column, concludes her letter by saying, "I enjoy the Home and Health Department in the Review very much."

A few days later another more distant friend wrote, "Congratulations on such a very successful 'Home and Health' page. It is splendid and getting better all the time. It may be bias that makes it seem to me to be very much better than the corresponding department in other farm papers."

We do want very much to keep growing better and improving, and when someone takes the trouble to say an encouraging word it helps!

My Neighbor Says

The secret of string beans is to sliver them in long thin slices. This is better than breaking the beans, and they look and taste better this way.

Use the juice from a jar of tomatoes for a cocktail, soup or gelatin salad, or in combination with meat or other vegetables. Use the remaing pulp as scalloped tomatoes.

A worn whisk broom, trimmed up to the stuff part, makes an excellent brush for the kitchen sink.

Shiny places in well worn clothing should be sponged with hot vinegar before pressing.

The ball of twine will not unwind and snarl if it is hung up in a large funnel with the end of the string through the neck of the funnel.

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Cottage Cheese Dishes From Surplus Milk

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

This is one of the times when we need to rack our brains to think of every possible way to use more milk in our homes for household uses. The milk market needs it and the family needs it. Every additional quart you use saves the expense of buying some other food, and it will be your contribution towards reducing the surplus supply which keeps prices lowered.

You can't be a good cook if you don't use plenty of milk and eggs, is a saying with a large measure of truth. City people envy you the opportunity to cook freely with these. And in these days when unemployment in the city reduces the number of people who can buy our products, we find it patriotic and practical to use them at home in increasing amounts.

Does your family like cottage cheese? This is one use for part of your surplus milk. The curd of milk is an excellent food. It belongs to the same class of foods as meat, which means that it builds and repairs muscle tissue.

Cottage cheese with pineapple or stuffed in prunes makes a delicious salad.

For making cottage cheese, use clabbered milk. Skim off cream. Set pan of milk in hot water and heat slowly until curd separates from whey. Be careful not to let milk become too hot or curd will be tough. Place in a strianer a piece of cheesecloth rinsed in hot water. Strain heated curd mixture until well drained.

There are many delicious uses for cottage cheese. One of the unusual ways is as a cereal or dessert served with cream poured over it, and sprinkled generously with brown or white sugar and cinnamon.

Others like the cottage cheese as a main dish with dinner. When used in this way, mix with a small quantity of onion juice and serve in a mound surrounded with sliced onions.

Cottage cheese makes an excellent sandwich filling for school lunches and for the picnic season when it arrives. For sandwich filling combine with any of the following—chopped nuts, olives, celery, raisins, dates, pimentos, pickles, onion, jelly, marmalade, honey or crushed mint leaves.

For salad-making, cottage cheese offers a number of possibilities. Prunes stuffed with cottage cheese makes both an attractive and delicious salad. Green pepper chopped fine and mixed with cottage cheese which is moulded and served on tender spring lettuce is another variation. Try a spoonful of cheese placed in the center of a pineapple ring, and sprinkled lightly with paprika.

Cottage Cheese and Jelly Salad

On a flat dish put mounds of cottage cheese and tart jelly. Garnish with water cress or other greens. Mix cheese well with sweet or sour cream or melted butter, season with salt and papper. Serve with toasted crackers.

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Cottage Cheese and Banana Sandwich

Crush 1 large banana and mix with ½ cup cottage cheese and 6 stuffed olives, chopped fine. Salt to taste. Place with

(Continued on page 9)

Cooperative Operates Successful Business

The Cumberland Valley Cooperative Association at Shippensburg is one of the most successful organizations of its kind in the state, figures presented by F. E. Manning, extension agricultural economist of the Pennsylvania State College, show. Walter C. Nickles is manager of the association.

Last year this cooperative sold 9000 tons of home-mixed feeds worth $226,000, and 1700 tons of fertilizers valued at $24,000. The organization also handled $47,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise, $40,000 worth of coal, $6,000 worth of building supplies, $65,000 worth of wheat, and $2,250 worth of eggs.

Patronage dividends amounted to $2,677.28, the stock dividend was $517.64, and the preferred stock dividend $4,500.

Assets at the end of the year's business were $151,434.04 and the liabilities were $60,778.62, leaving a net worth of $90,655.42. The capital stock was $88,120 and undistributed patronage dividends were $2,535.42.

Not only is the general financial structure exceptionally good but the operating finances show $89,366.92 in current assets to finance $57,278.62 in current liabilities. Adequate provision also has been made by the cooperative to care for bad debt losses.

Problems of Your Organization

(Continued from page 2)

day, and in the ordinary usual course of business.

If buyers are in sympathy with the welfare of the industry, a frank discussion of conditions, usually adjusts the difficulty.

It must be remembered, however, that the situation must be carefully studied, not only from the standpoint of production, marketing and consumption, and, to take proper care of the whole situation, proper production methods, sanitary handling methods and proper distribution methods must operate hand in hand to place before the consuming public a product that will be appreciated and tend toward its greatest possible consumption of your product.

510 Retail Stores Quit Selling Oleo

Five hundred and ten retail stores in Pennsylvania failed to renew their licenses for the sale of oleomargarine in 1932, according to the monthly report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Up to March 1, only 3,415 oleomargarine licenses had been issued, the lowest number since 1928. A careful check was made recently on all unlicenses stores and the State agents found that the majority will not renew their licenses, having discontinued the sale of the butter substitute as previously carried on under license.

The Oleomargarine Law was enacted in 1901, when conditions in the sale of butter substitutes became intolerable. It requires the licensing of all establishments selling oleo, and a strict accounting of all dealings in such products, under heavy penalty for violation.

Twenty years ago, from 50 to 60 prosecutions were necessary each year in the enforcement of the law. The splendid cooperation of merchants made it possible to reduce the number of prosecutions to 14 last year.—W.N.B. Vol. 17, No. 9.

ATTORNEY—"Where was the prisoner milking the cow?"

JOHN HENRY—"A little back of the center, sir."

New York State Plans War on Rats

Plans have been made for a concentrated effort in a war on rats, in twenty-one New York counties, which began on April 7th, 1932.

Mankind has been fighting rats for centuries but to little avail, says E. M. Mills of the United States Biological Survey, but the spasmodic efforts have not kept up with the birth rate of the rat.

Millions of dollars worth of food and property are destroyed each year in the United States. More untimely deaths among human beings have been caused by rats than by all the wars in history. No one wants these disease carrying pests about his home.

The rat menu will have three courses of meat, fish and grain. But the item that is not listed in this menu will be powdered red squill, the most effective and safest rat poison yet developed. Red Squill, Mr. Mills says, is relatively harmless to human beings, dogs, cats, poultry and live stock, but fatal to rats. Rats seem to relish this peculiar poison, which is a slow paralizing agent and its slow action permits the animal to return to their underground burrows to die, where the carcuses will cause little odor.

The baits are made, under the supervision of the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a plant at Barnstable, Mass. Since the campaign is conducted on a non-profit basis, any one may obtain the baits at low cost. The baits are not sold commercially, but made exclusively for campaign use. Home preparations, it is said would cost double and is usually less effective.

It is estimated, that more than 20,000 persons in New York State will participate in this movement and that two million baits will be laid.

McSparran Lists Benefits

(Continued from page 3)

the spread into these counties and its rate of increase there will be extremely slow because of the successful and practical means of control developed.

Unscrupulous Milk Dealers

"Rounding up unscrupulous dealers who were practicing a short-changing scheme on milk producers, has brought definite results during the past year. Fifteen of these dealers were caught underreading the Babcock butterfat test and were not only heavily fined but were required to pay in rebates more than $5,000 to the farmers who had been cheated. While this type of business has proven very costly to farmers, it is only fair to emphasize the fact that the great majority of milk dealers are not in this class. They are doing an honest business and are cooperating not only with milk producers, but with State officials and local health authorities in the distribution of the best possible grade of milk circumstances will permit.

"Merging of bureau and cutting out unnecessary duplication of activities have made it possible for the Department to accomplish more work than during previous years with a reduction of $50,000 in the annual budget. Many of the important activities have been placed on a self-supporting or a revenue producing basis, due to the collection of fees. How this has been done will be shown in a subsequent release." (WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN, PA. DEPT. AGRICULTURE.)

The loss to dairymen because of lower milk yield, weak or dead calves, sterility, and lowered values from Bang abortion disease is estimated at $17,000,000 annually in New York state. About eighteen per cent of the 1,400,000 cows are infected.

He Had a High Bacteria Count

By D. M. BAILY

(Continued from page 1)

they are all destroyed or to 165° F for five minutes. Scalding a pail either by hot water or by a steam jet does not raise the temperature of the pail much over 150° F at best, and if one can hold the pail it is not hotter than 135° F. To lower the high bacteria counts on the Institute Farm, it was only necessary, therefore, to change and improve the method of sterilizing the pails. A metal cabinet was constructed of galvanized iron sheeting which was large enough to hold all the utensils at once. The steam from the sink was piped to the cabinet and whenever pails were to be sterilized, they were first washed and then set on strap iron shelves in the cabinet, the doors were closed tightly and the steam turned on for about ten minutes. This method insured a temperature of well over 180° F for live steam under five pounds pressure is 226° F, a very good killing temperature. Not only did the bacteria count go down to desirable numbers but also much time and steam were saved owing to the use of the cabinet.

The second call for help came from a good dairyman-farmer selling milk on a premium basis. In his case low counts meant more money so he also practiced strict sanitation. An inspection of his farm showed that neither dirt in the milk nor poor cooling was the cause of the prevailing high bacteria count. In checking over his sterilization practices the author learned that he now depended almost entirely upon chemical sterilization and that he used both the sodium hypochlorite solution and the combination sterilizer and washing powder. Soon after his count went too high for him to get the premium money he started using the sterilizer in a very hot water and the counts went from bad to worse. If one is to use chemicals for sterilization of micro-organisms, it is very important that all the facts be known regarding the action of the chemical. Chlorine gas is the almost universal chemical used as killing agent because of its relative cheapness and strong killing powers. Chlorine gas, however, cannot be handled easily so it is chemically fixed either in solutions such as the sodium hypochlorite solutions or in powders. Fifty parts of chlorine per million of water will kill all the bacteria present, but when a chlorine solution is used in a milk pail, other things are apt to happen as reported by Prucha, of Illinois, in 1928. He found that small amounts of dirt in dairy utensils made chemical sterilizers lose their strength rapidly and in some cases practically stopped all killing effects. Where pails or pipes were coated with milkstone, he observed very little killing because the chemicals could not penetrate below the surface layer. Rough and coroded surfaces were also shown to be very hard to sterilize. D. L. Fouts in the Journal of Dairy Science, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1929 reported that an ordinary washing followed by a rinse of scalding hot water did not sterilize equipment but that 45 parts of chlorine per million of solution would give sterilization provided the equipment was absolutely clean and the solution cold. When sodium-hypochlorite or the powders are made up with hot water the heat liberates the chlorine gas and dispells nearly all the killing powers of the chemical. C. K. Johns, Science Agricultural Vol. 10, 1930, reported that a study of the different sterilizers showed the liquid hypo-chlorite solutions were very effective against all non-spore forming organisms. The washing powders containing chlorine were shown to be effective against the gas-producing organisms but quite slow against the lactic acid bacteria.

From the experimental observations it can be seen that chemical sterilization has its limitations and that unless rigid cleanliness is observed and strong solutions are used, trouble is very likely to appear as it did to this dairyman. He decided on steam heat sterilization because even though milk stone does form in the cracks of pails or up under the cover of cover top pails the high heat will penetrate and effectively destroy all living organisms.

In conclusions let us remember that bacteria are living organs, too small to see with the unaided eye, that they grow only in the presence of moisture and warmth and that they must be heated to 180° F. if all of them are to be destroyed.

Must Operate Farms On Low Price Level

Farmers must adjust their program of operation to a permanent low price level, Professor J. E. McCord, of the Pennsylvania State College department of Agricultural economics, suggests, if they are to continue in business.

An advance in the price level to about 150 where many debts were contracted would save many farmers from financial failure, McCord says, but he does not expect this rise to occur very soon. The general price level has decreased from 226 in 1920 to 99 in January of this year. A debt of $10,000 contracted in 1920, on which only the interest has been paid each year, is equivalent to $22,000 now, he explains.

McCord does not blame over-production for the farmer's troubles. In fact, he points out, the production of crops per capita has been on a downward trend since 1900. Monetary causes are held responsible by McCord for the high prices during the war and the low prices of the present.

Taxes are too high, he declares, and many farms are burdened with too much equipment. In a study conducted in one Pennsylvania county, he reports, it was found that $7 was paid in taxes out of every $100 gross income produced by the farmer. In this same county an average of 11 per cent of the total investment was in equipment. On some farms 20 per cent of the investment was in equipment. Farmers having only five per cent of their investment in equipment made the best labor income.

MARCH BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	23	22	21½
2	23	22	21½
3	23	22	21½
4	22¼	21¼	21
5	22¼	21¼	21¼
7	22¼	21¼	21¼
8	23¼	22¼	22
9	24	23	22¼
10	24½	23½	22½
11	24½	23½	22¼
12	24½	23½	22
14	24½	23½	22¼
15	24½	23½	23¼
16	24½	23½	22½
17	24½	23½	22¾
18	24	23	22¾
19	24	23	22¼
21	24½	23½	22½
22	24½	23½	22¾
23	24½	23½	22¾
24	23	22	22¼
25	23	22	—
26	23½	22½	22
28	23½	22½	22¼
29	22¾	21¾	21¾
30	22¼	21½	22
31	21¼	20¾	20

COMPLICATED CASE

VETERINARY SURGEON—"The cow must take a tablespoon of this medicine twice daily."

FARMER—"But our cow has no tablespoons. She drinks out of a pail."—LUSTICE KOLNER ZEITUNG.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Making the Most of Your Food Dollar

(Continued from page 7)

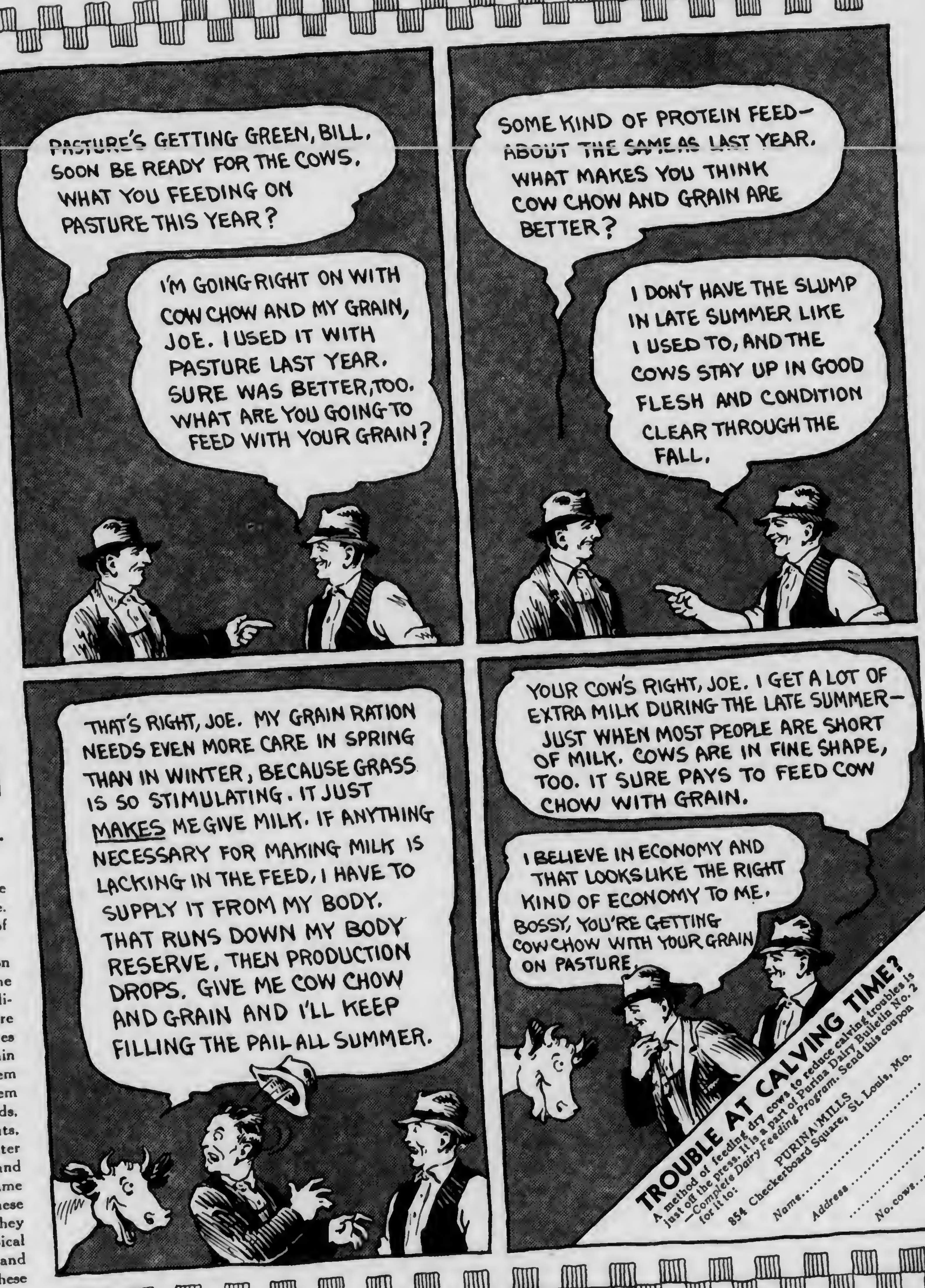
"protective foods", daily, which we have not always prized as of much value. These foods are milk and the leaves of certain vegetables.

"One of the great surprises in nutrition studies in the last few years was the discovery of the remarkable dietary qualities possessed by the leaves of plants where these are edible. Unfortunately the leaves of many plants contain too much tannin to be relished as food, but certain of them are very attractive; chief among them being cabbage, lettuce, spinach, collards, turnip tops, beet tops, Brussels sprouts, endives, dandelion greens, kale, water cress and lamb's quarter. Asparagus and green string beans have much the same properties as the leafy vegetable. These are all called "protective" because they supply the deficiencies of the typical American diet of meat, bread, sugar and potatoes. Be sure to eat some of these vegetables raw each day.

In many cellars and storage pits are turnips with a splendid growth of tender top, eaten raw they make a delicious salad. Try them dressed as you like your salads.

It was Horace Mann who said "All through the life of a feeble bodied man, his life is lived with memorial grave stones; where noble enterprises perish for lack of physical power to embody them in physical deeds." That our young people living through this trying time with us may not "live with memorial gravestones" throughout their lives we are anxious that you know the best nutrition; that you get the most for your food dollars.

Two dollars worth of superphosphate spread on an acre of pasture this spring will pay returns this season and continue to pay for about four more years.



Bradford County Consignment Cattle Sale

Bradford county breeders 23rd Consignment sale, offering 65 blood tested, Registered Holstein, will be held at Troy, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, May 5th The new blood test feature, making all animals eligible for shipment into any State, should prove attractive.

The 65 head offered consists of 45 cows, fresh or due soon, 15 bred heifers and heifer calves, and 5 bulls

The consignments have been secured from Bradford county breeders and from leading herds in adjoining counties. All cattle will be eligible to enter Tuberculin Accredited Herds. They will be given the blood test within 30 days of sale date to permit entry into any State. The herds consigning to this sale have been in Cow Testing Association work and most of the animals they are offering either have records of production or are from dams with production records.

Troy is readily accessible on good roads from all directions, and has a good hotel for those desiring overnight accommodations. The sale is held in a pavilion with barn attached for the cattle, located in the business section.

Dairymen and breeders in the market for Holsteins should plan to attend this sale on Thursday, May 5th.

Drink Milk for Health

Cottage Cheese Dishes From Surplus Milk

(Continued from page 7)

lettuce leaves between buttered slices of bread. Makes six to eight sandwiches.

* * *

Cottage Cheese Pie

1 pt. cottage cheese	¼ c. melted butter
2 c. sugar	½ tsp. vanilla
1 tbsp. flour	1 pint milk
3 eggs	Juice of ½ lemon

Mix ingredients in order named. Pour into pie crust and bake as usual.

MRS. A. A. MILLER,
Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER OFFERS

Price Guaranty on Wheat, Corn, and Cotton

Many farmers who need new machines for the economical production of their wheat, corn, and cotton have been reluctant to buy them because of uncertainty as to the prices they will receive later in the year for these farm products.

In order to meet this situation the Harvester Company offers farmers purchasing machines after this date, a definite price guaranty on varying quantities of their wheat, corn, and cotton. If market price quotations for these products do not reach the guaranteed prices at the time payment becomes due on notes given and maturing this year, farmers buying machines included in this special offer will receive a credit equal to the difference.

Many of our customers we know will welcome this announcement. Come in and let us explain the details of the Harvester Company's unique guaranty. Let us show you the machines on which it applies and tell you just how to take advantage of it in equipping your farm at once with the new cost-reducing machines that you need, or see your nearest McCormick-Deering Dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA.

General Marketing Program Discussed

(Continued from page 1)

which we were operating. Acts have been prepared, have passed the legislative bodies in Pennsylvania, but still lack enforcement, awaiting approval of the state law authorities.

Second Day's Session

The second day's session of the conference was presided over by Prof. J. W. Fry of the Pennsylvania State College. At this session further discussion of the Basic and Surplus selling plan and general price relationships of cooperative buyers, was discussed, as were also relationship with the secondary milk markets in the Inter-State territory. Milk organizations outside our territory and the effect of such programs on our local markets were discussed.

During this session some consideration was given the relative rates of motor-truck and railroad hauling charges and particularly the increasing short haul motor-truck programs.

Prof. Fry, in concluding the session stated that. "he felt that a better understanding of the entire production and marketing program had been arrived at, and commented on the frank nature of the various problems discussed." It is probable that such conferences will again be held, probably next year, so that all may have a clearer understanding as to the plans and programs which have been laid down by the organization to better the general fund of information given its entire membership.

Eighty-nine per cent of the corn grown in the United States is fed to livestock, an exhibit on the subject prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture says. This corn constitutes 25 per cent of the entire sustenance of our livestock.

New Low Prices *on* Esco Milk Coolers

The Patented ESCO Milk Cooler that cools milk quickly to below 50 degrees and keeps it cold until shipped, can now be yours at the lowest price in the history of automatic milk cooling.

Now, like thousands of ESCO owners, and for the smallest investment ever, you can protect your market and assure your profits the year 'round . . . because ESCO-cooled milk is in constant demand. Send coupon for full particulars. Ask, too, about ESCO Electric Water Heaters and ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers.

ESCO

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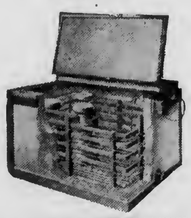

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Consignment Sale of Registered Holsteins

TROY, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 5th, 1932 Livestock Sales Pavilion

45 COWS *15 HEIFERS* *5 BULLS*

From leading herds of Susquehanna, Lycoming, Tioga, Sullivan counties as well as BRADFORD county.
All negative to the Blood test for Bang Disease, tested within 30 days of sale date, so are eligible for shipment to any State.
All eligible to enter Tuberculin Accredited Herds.
Mostly with good C T A or official records or from dams with good records. For catalog apply to

R. H. FLEMING 315 Main Street TOWANDA, PA.

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - - $3.00 $3.50 $4.00
Double rooms - - 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER $1.00, $1.15, $1.50

Report of the Quality Control Dept. Phila. Inter-State Dairy Council.

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of February, 1932:

No. Inspections Made	2808
	13 plants
Sediment Tests	5731
Meetings	0
Reels Movies	0
Attendance	0
No. Miles Traveled	28,580
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	0

During the month 100 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—99 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 223,471 farm inspections have been made.

Japanese Beetles

Enforcement of regulations intended to prevent or retard the spread of destructive insects is much less difficult in communities where the people are familiar with the damage done by the pests, plant quarantine inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture have found.

In a letter to a field office of the department, explaining an unintentional violation of the Japanese beetle quarantine, a resident of Pennsylvania living near a heavily infested section wrote: "We are pestered here with the Japanese beetle to the point of distraction, would not want to infest any other locality if I knew it."

Ensilage Growers Sweet Corn
Seed—Burpees white evergreen makes finest silage, heavy stalks, larger ears, heavier crops than Stowells, earlier than field corn, less risk late drought, best forage, test 96⅔% germination; bu. to 5 Acres. Good seed price $4.00 bu.; 30 bu. available. Order now.
George C. Jarman, Nottingham, Pa.

Feed Just Enough Grain

Dairy cows should be fed grain in proportion to production. Too much or too little grain increases milk production costs. When milk prices are low, more careful attention should be given to feeding.

Reduce Milk Costs

Five factors influence reduction of feed costs in producing milk. These are production of the cow, feeding grain in proportion to the cow's production, kind and quality of roughage, water, and grain mixtures used.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at .....
Occupation .....
Name .....
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We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name..... Address..... City County
Insurance Begins..... 19..... Expires.....
Business..... Mfg. Name.....
Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinder.....
Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....
Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

OVERSTOCKED—

Cows for Sale!

We are forced to sell some of our 150 Milk Cows in order to reduce our surplus milk. In the past, to maintain our production, we have been forced to buy some Grade Cows. We prefer to sell Grades but will sell either Purebreds or Grades. Considering Quality, Prices will be Reasonable.

In my absence Mr. Bauke Joustra, my partner and farm manager, will show you the cattle and quote you prices.

E. B. BENNETT Allamuchy, New Jersey

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THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES
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Getting Ready

"Has you made all arrangements for your marriage, Mandy?"

"Well, not quite all, Dinah. I'se got to buy a trooso, an' rent a house, an' get mah husband a job, an' buy him a good suit o' close an' get some reg'lar washin' work to do. An' when them's done Ah kin name the happy day."

Sodding is the quickest way to establish a lawn on a bank, though this method is somewhat expensive. To get good results with sod, it is necessary to enrich and prepare the soil before sodding. Water the sod often. Sod on very steep banks may slip and slide in the spring. To prevent this, drive small wooden pegs into the ground so their tops are level with the sod.

TUBULAR COOLING INCREASES PROFITS

TUBULAR cooling and aeration of milk means better milk—improves flavor—safeguards against souring. "Rejects" are avoided. Losses are avoided. And in those sections where milk is graded the properly cooled and aerated product brings a better price. And a good tubular cooler doesn't cost you a lot of money. An *Oriole Genuine Tubular Cooler*, Model A, 35 gals. an hour, will cost you only $30.00—Model B, 50 gals. an hour, only $37.50, plus transportation charges. *Oriole Tubular Coolers* have always been popular with dairymen. No soldered, hard-to-clean corners between tubes—swinging spout—ten 1¼" tubes with big return bends give wonderful cooling capacity—improved trough—strongly built —light weight. All the cooling efficiency of big coolers in coolers of just the right sizes and capacities for your dairy. Write for literature.

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Write immediately for our prices
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The best Georgia producers. Big stem Jersey, Dooly yam and Porto Rico varieties. Write for price, stating number wanted. Plant a large patch this year for both economy and health. You'll beat old man Depression. They will please you.
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Give her more proteins and she will give you

MORE MILK

A FULL stomach doesn't always mean a square meal. As every dairyman knows, it takes proteins, minerals and other ingredients in the right balance — for correct, efficient feeding.

Because *correct feeding pays* it has become a part of the dairyman's creed. He takes pride in his herd and his method of feeding — and regardless of crop or market conditions he follows what he knows is correct feeding practice.

Today, thousands of dairymen with plenty of grains and roughage are feeding Amco Dairy Feeds — and every dollar they spend for Amco pays a real dividend. By properly balancing the home grown materials, Amco gives those materials far greater feeding value — increases milk production, keeps the herd in better condition. Every dairyman knows this method of feeding is sound and profitable.

There are seven open formula feeds in the Amco line. The range is wide to suit every individual condition. Tell your Amco dealer what home grown materials you have and he will help you choose the feed you need. When you buy Amco you get feed of the very highest quality — *a better feed today than ever before.* And today's *low Amco prices* will help you keep your feeding costs down. See your Amco dealer today — and look for the Amco formula on the bag.

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DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.
AMCO

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From 200 to 400 head of fancy high grade fresh cows and close springers to show you in Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Prices the lowest. Quality the best. Retest guarantee given. Several carloads arriving weekly. Also a wide selection in Iowa farm horses.

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COXYDIONOLINE CITRATE
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Choice Plants that must be seen to be appreciated 2 to 3 feet, 25 for $8.00, per 100 $30.00. 12 to 18 inches, per 100—$12.50. Carload[lot prices on request.
Well packed for shipment, please send cash with order.
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Reduce your fertilizer[expenses 1/4th to 1/3rd, or more. Grow more per acre and better quality crops. For peas, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and all truck crops, fruits, berries, oats, corn, alfalfa, clover, lawn grasses and pastures, Li-Ma is unexcelled. Write for circular and our LOW prices.
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You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for additions 90 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for sellings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
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